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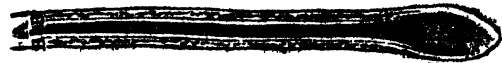
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It is recorded in Holy Scripture (Gen ii 2 and 3, That on the Seventh Day (H. reads n. Almighty God, blessed and sanctified the Seventh Day) this He did without exception of any Nation, or limitation to any time the command, therefore, is universal and imperative

It is asserted, in direct contradiction of the expressed declaration in this record, That God did not deliver this command, yet the Apostles and first Christians, in addition to their observance of the Seventh Day as a Sabbath, are recorded to have observed a Second Day in each week as a day for assembling together for Religious purposes, namely, The First Day of the week; and further, it is asserted, That this day in Holy Scripture is called 'The Lord's Day'

(It is asserted, That though our Blessed Lord or His Apostles are not recorded in Holy Scripture to have commanded, yet the Apostles and first Christians, in addition to their observance of the Seventh Day as a Sabbath, are recorded to have observed a Second Day in each week as a day for assembling together for Religious purposes, namely, The First Day of the week; and further, it is asserted, That this day in Holy Scripture is called 'The Lord's Day'

This is all that Holy Scripture does, or is asserted to record on this subject; and as our inquiry has relation to a command of God, we cannot give heed unto Tradition, without incurring our Blessed Lord's condemnation of the men of His time, seeing he condemned them, not for any fallacy in the argument they had constructed, but for the impudence of constructing any argument on Tradition, to change any command of God. See St Mark 7 13

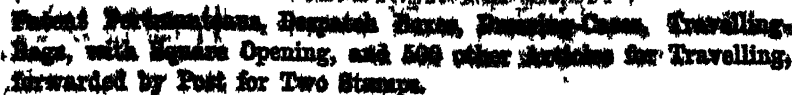
It therefore appears, That there is no authority for the Non-observance of the Seventh Day, above Dogmatic Teaching or, The Edict of a Living Infallible Head.

May Almighty God grant us to consider, Whether if the Non-observance of the Seventh Day is not preached by St Paul, and where it is preached by him? we are not cursed by the apostle, if we so preached, even though we claim to have power equal to the Angels of Heaven. See Galatians 1-2.

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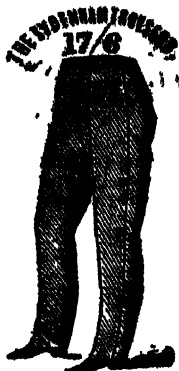
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1858.

PRICE 1½d.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

BY CAPTAIN MAYNE REID.*

CHAPTER I.—THE FLOWERY LAND.

LINDA FLORIDA! fair land of flowers!

Thus hailed thee the bold Spanish adventurer, as, standing upon the prow of his caravel, he first caught sight of thy shores.

It was upon the Sunday of Palms—the festival of the flowers—and the devout Castilian beheld in thee a fit emblem of the day. Under the influence of a pious thought, he gave thee its name, and well deservedst thou the proud appellation.

That was three hundred years ago. "Three full cycles have rolled past, since the hour of thy baptismal ceremony; but the title becomes thee as ever. Thy floral bloom is as bright at this hour as when Leon landed upon thy shores—ay, bright as when the breath of God first called thee into being.

Thy forests are still virgin and inviolate; verdant thy savannas; thy groves as fragrant as ever—these perfumed groves of muscad and orange, of myrtle and magnolia. Still sparkles upon thy plains the cerulean mia; still gleam in thy waters the golden nymphs; above thy swamps yet tower the colossal cypresses, the gigantic cedar, the gum, and the bay-tree; still over thy gentle slopes of silvery sand wave long-leaved pines, mingling their acetalous foliage with the frondage of the palm. Strange anomaly of vegetation; the tree of the north, and the tree of the south—the types of the frigid and torrid—in this thy mild mid-region, standing side by side, and blending their branches together!

Linda Florida! who can behold thee without peculiar emotion? Without conviction that thou art a favoured land? Gazing upon thee, one ceases to wonder at the faith—the wild faith of the early adventurers—that from thy bosom gushed forth the fountain of youth, the waters of eternal life!

No wonder the sweet fancy found favour and credence; no wonder so delightful an idea had its crowds of devotees. Thousands came from afar, to find rejuvenescence by bathing in thy crystal streams—thousands sought it, with far more eagerness than the white metal of Mexico, or the yellow gold of Peru: in the search, thousands grew older instead of younger, or perished in pursuit of the vain illusion; but who could wonder?

Even at this hour, one can scarcely think it an illusion; and in that age of romance, it was still easier of belief. A new world had been discovered, why not

a new theory of life? Men looked upon a land where the leaves never fell, and the flowers never faded. The bloom was eternal—eternal the music of the birds. There was no winter—no signs of death or decay. Natural, then, the fancy, and easy the faith, that in such fair land man too might be immortal.

The delusion has long since died away, but not the beauty that gave birth to it. Thou, Florida, art still the same—still art thou emphatically the land of flowers. Thy groves are as green, thy skies as bright, thy waters as diaphanous as ever. There is no change in the loveliness of thy aspect.

And yet I observe a change. The scene is the same, but not the characters! Where are they of that red race who were born of thee, and nurtured on thy bosom? I see them not. In thy fields, I behold white and black, but not red—European and African, but not Indian—not one of that ancient people who were once thine own. Where are they?

Gone! all gone! No longer tread they thy flowery paths—no longer are thy crystal streams cleft by the keels of their canoes—no more upon thy spicy gale is borne the sound of their voices—the twang of their bowstrings is heard no more amid the trees of thy forest: they have parted from thee far and for ever.

But not willing went they away—for who could leave thee with a willing heart? No, fair Florida; thy red children were true to thee, and parted only in sore unwillingness. Long did they cling to the loved scenes of their youth; long continued they the conflict of despair, that has made them famous for ever. Whole armies, and many a hard struggle, it cost the pale-face to dispossess them; and then they went not willingly—they were torn from thy bosom like wolf-cubs from their dam, and forced to a far western land. Sad their hearts, and slow their steps, as they faced toward the setting sun. Silent or weeping, they moved onward. In all that band, there was not one voluntary exile.

No wonder they disliked to leave thee. I can well comprehend the poignancy of their grief. I too have enjoyed the sweets of thy flowery land, and parted from thee with like reluctance. I have walked under the shadows of thy majestic forests, and bathed in thy limpid streams—not with the hope of rejuvenescence, but the certainty of health and joy. Oft have I made my couch under the canopy of thy spreading palms and magnolias, or stretched myself along the green-sward of thy savannas; and, with eyes bent upon the blue ether of thy heavens, have listened to my heart repeating the words of the eastern poet:

Oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this—it is this!

* Right of Translation reserved.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIGO PLANTATION.

My father was an indigo planter; his name was Randolph. I bear his name in full—George Randolph. There is Indian blood in my veins. My father was of the Randolphs of Roanoke—hence descended from the Princess Pocahontas. He was proud of his Indian ancestry—almost vain of it.

It may sound paradoxical, especially to European ears; but it is true, that white men in America, who have Indian blood in them, are proud of the taint. Even to be a 'half-breed' is no badge of shame—particularly where the *sang mélé* has been gifted with fortune. Not all the volumes that have been written bear such strong testimony to the grandeur of the Indian character as this one fact—we are not ashamed to acknowledge them as ancestry!

Hundreds of white families lay claim to descent from the Virginian princess. If their claims be just, then must the fair Pocahontas have been a blessing to her lord.

I think my father was of the true lineage; at all events, he belonged to a proud family in the 'old dominion'; and during his early life had been surrounded by sable slaves in hundreds. But his rich patrimonial lands became at length worn out—profuse hospitality well-nigh ruined him; and not brooking an inferior station, he gathered up the fragments of his fortune, and 'moved' southward—there to begin the world anew.

I was born before this removal, and am therefore a native of Virginia; but my earliest impressions of a home were formed upon the banks of the beautiful Suwannee, in Florida. That was the scene of my boyhood's life—the spot consecrated to me by the joys of youth and the charms of early love.

I would paint the picture of my boyhood's home. Well do I remember it: so fair a scene is not easily effaced from the memory.

A handsome 'frame'-house, coloured white, with green Venetians over the windows, and a wide verandah extending all round. Carved wooden porticoes support the roof of this verandah, and a low balustrade with light railing separates it from the adjoining grounds—from the flower parterre in front, the orangery on the right flank, and a large garden on the left. From the outer edge of the parterre, a smooth lawn slopes gently to the bank of the river—here expanding to the dimensions of a noble lake, with distant wooded shores, islets that seem suspended in the air, wild-fowl upon the wing, and wild-fowl in the water.

Upon the lawn, behold tall tapering palms, with pinnatifid leaves—a species of *oreodoxia*—others with broad fan-shaped fronds—the *palmiettoes* of the south; behold magnolias, clumps of the fragrant *illicium*, and radiating crowns of the *yucca gloriosa*—all indigenous to the soil. Another native presents itself to the eye—a huge live-oak extending its long horizontal boughs, covered thickly with evergreen coriaceous leaves, and broadly shadowing the grass beneath. Under its shade, behold a beautiful girl, in light summer robes—her hair loosely coiled with a white kerchief, from the folds of which have escaped long tresses glittering with the hues of gold. That is my sister Virginia, my only sister, still younger than myself. Her golden hair bespeaks not her Indian descent, but in that she takes after our mother. She is playing with her pet, the doe of the fallow deer, and its pretty spotted fawn. She is feeding them with the pulp of the sweet orange, of which they are immoderately fond. Another favourite is, by her side, led by its tiny chain. It is the black fox-squirrel, with glossy coat and quivering tail. Its eccentric gambols frighten the fawn, causing

the timid creature to start over the ground, and press closer to its mother, and sometimes to my sister, for protection.

The scene has its accompaniment of music. The golden oriole, whose nest is among the orange-trees, gives out its liquid song; the mock-bird, caged in the verandah, repeats the strain with variations. The gay mimic echoes the red cardinal and the blue jay, both fluttering among the flowers of the magnolia; it mocks the chatter of the green paroquets, that are busy with the berries of the tall cypresses down by the water's edge; at intervals it repeats the wild scream of the Spanish curlews that wave their silver wings overhead, or the cry of the *tantalus* heard from the far islets of the lake. The bark of the dog, the mewling of the cat, the hinny of mules, the neighing of horses, even the tones of the human voice, are all imitated by this versatile and incomparable songster.

The rear of the dwelling presents a different aspect—perhaps not so bright, though not less cheerful. Here is exhibited a scene of active life—a picture of the industry of an indigo plantation.

A spacious enclosure, with its 'post-and-rail' fence, adjoins the house. Near the centre of this stands the *pièce de résistance*—a grand shed that covers half an acre of ground, supported upon strong pillars of wood. Underneath are seen huge oblong vats, hewn from the great trunks of the cypress. They are ranged in threes, one above the other, and communicate by means of spigots placed in their ends. In these the precious plant is macerated, and its cerulean colour extracted.

Beyond are rows of pretty little cottages, uniform in size and shape, each embowered in its grove of orange-trees, whose ripening fruit and white wax-like flowers fill the air with perfume. These are the negro cabins. Here and there, towering above their roofs in upright attitude, or bending gently over, is the same noble palm-tree that ornaments the lawn in front. Other houses appear within the enclosure, rude structures of hewn logs, with 'clap board' roofs: they are the stable, the corn-crib, the kitchen—this last communicating with the main dwelling by a long open gallery, with single roof, supported upon posts of the fragrant red cedar.

Beyond the enclosure stretch wide fields, backed by a dark belt of cypress forest that shuts out the view of the horizon. These fields exhibit the staple of cultivation, the precious dye-plant, though other vegetation appears upon them. There are maize-plants and sweet potatoes (*Convolvulus batatas*), some rice, and sugarcane. These are not intended for commerce, but to provision the establishment.

The indigo is sown in straight rows, with intervals between. The plants are of different ages, some just bursting through the globe with leaves like young trefoil; others full grown, above two feet in height, resemble ferns, and exhibit the light-green pinnated leaves which distinguish most of the *leguminosae*—for the indigo belongs to this tribe. Some show their papilionaceous flowers just, on the eve of bursting; but rarely are they permitted to exhibit their full bloom. Another destiny awaits them, and the hand of the reaper rudely checks their purple inflorescence.

In the enclosure, and over the indigo-fields, a hundred human forms are moving; with one or two exceptions, they are all of the African race—all slaves. They are not all of black skin—scarcely the majority of them are negroes. There are mulattoes, sambos, and quadroons. Even some who are of pure African blood are not black, only bronze-coloured; but with the exception of the 'overseer' and the owner of the plantation, all are slaves. Some are hideously ugly, with thick lips, low retreating foreheads, flat noses, and ill-formed bodies; others are well proportioned; and among them are some that might be accounted good-looking. There are women nearly white—

quadroons. Of the latter are several that are more than good-looking—some even beautiful.

The men are in their work-dresses: loose cotton trousers, with coarse coloured shirts, and hats of palmetto-leaf. A few display dandyism in their attire. Some are naked from the waist upwards, their black skins glistening under the sun like ebony. The women are more gaily arrayed in striped prints, and heads 'toqued' with Madras kerchiefs of brilliant check. The dresses of some are tasteful and pretty. The turban-like coiffure renders them picturesque.

Both men and women are alike employed in the business of the plantation—the manufacture of the indigo. Some cut down the plants with reaping-hooks, and tie them in bundles; others carry the bundles in from the fields to the great shed; a few are employed in throwing them into the upper trough, the 'steeper,' while another few are drawing off and 'beating.' Some shovel the sediment into the draining-bags, while others superintend the drying and cutting out. All have their respective tasks, and all seem alike cheerful in the performance of them. They laugh, and chatter, and sing; they give back jest for jest; and scarcely a moment passes that merry voices are not ringing upon the ear.

And yet these are all slaves—the slaves of my father. He treats them well; seldom is the lash uplifted: hence the happy mood and cheerful aspect.

Such pleasant pictures are graven on my memory, sweetly and deeply impressed. They formed the *mise-en-scène* of my early life.

CHAPTER III.

THE TWO JAKES.

Every plantation has its 'bad fellow'—often more than one, but always one who holds pre-eminence in evil. 'Yellow Jake' was the fiend of ours.

He was a young mulatto, in person not ill-looking, but of sullen habit and morose disposition. On occasions, he had shewn himself capable of fierce resentment and cruelty.

Instances of such character are more common among mulattoes than negroes. Pride of colour on the part of the yellow man—confidence in a higher organism, both intellectual and physical, and consequently a keener sense of the injustice of his degraded position, explain this psychological difference.

As for the pure negro, he rarely enacts the unfeeling savage. In the drama of human life, he is the victim, not the villain. No matter where lies the scene—in his own land, or elsewhere—he has been used to play the rôle of the sufferer; yet his soul is still free from resentment or ferocity. In all the world, there is no kinder heart than that which beats within the bosom of the African black.

Yellow Jake was wicked without provocation. Cruelty was innate in his disposition—no doubt inherited. He was a Spanish mulatto; that is, paternally of Spanish blood—maternally, negro. His father had sold him to mine!

A slave-mother, a slave-son. The father's freedom affects not the offspring. Among the black and red races of America, the child follows the fortunes of the mother. Only she of Caucasian race can be the mother of white men.

There was another 'Jacob' upon the plantation—hence the distinctive sobriquet of 'Yellow Jake.' This other was 'Black Jake'; and only in age and size was there any similarity between the two. In disposition they differed even more than in complexion. If Yellow Jake had the brighter skin, Black Jake had the lighter heart. Their countenances exhibited a complete contrast—the contrast between a sullen frown and a cheerful smile. The white teeth of the

latter were ever set in smiles: the former smiled only when under the influence of some malicious prompting.

Black Jake was a Virginian. He was one of those belonging to the old plantation—had 'grown' along with his master; and felt those ties of attachment which in many cases exist strongly between master and slave. He regarded himself as one of our family, and gloried in bearing our name. Like all negroes born in the 'old dominion,' he was proud of his native land. In caste, a 'Vaginny nigger' takes precedence of all others.

Apart from his complexion, Black Jake was not ill-looking. His features were as good as those of the mulatto. He had neither the thick lips, flat nose, nor retreating forehead of his race—for these characteristics are not universal. I have known negroes of pure African blood with features perfectly regular, and such a one was Black Jake. In form, he might have passed for the Ethiopian Apollo.

There was one who thought him handsome—handsomer than his yellow namesake. This was the quadroon Viola, the belle of the plantation. For Viola's hand, the two Jakes had long time been rival suitors. Both had assiduously courted her smiles—somewhat capricious they were, for Viola was not without coquetry—but she had at length exhibited a marked preference for the black. I need not add that there was jealousy between the negro and mulatto—on the part of the latter, rank hatred of his rival—which Viola's preference had kindled into fierce resentment.

More than once had the two measured their strength, and on each occasion had the black been victorious. Perhaps to this cause, more than to his personal appearance, was he indebted for the smiles of Viola. Throughout all the world, throughout all time, beauty has bowed down before courage and strength.

Yellow Jake was our woodman; Black Jake, the curator of the horses, the driver of 'white massa's' barouche.

The story of the two Jakes—their loves and their jealousies—is but a common affair in the *petite politique* of plantation-life. I have singled it out, not from any separate interest it may possess, but as leading to a series of events that exercised an important influence on my own subsequent history.

The first of these events was as follows: Yellow Jake, burning with jealousy at the success of his rival, had grown spiteful with Viola. Meeting her by some chance in the woods, and far from the house, he had offered her a dire insult. Resentment had rendered him reckless. The opportune arrival of my sister had prevented him from using violence, but the intent could not be overlooked; and chiefly through my sister's influence, the mulatto was brought to punishment.

It was the first time that Yellow Jake had received chastisement, though not the first time he had deserved it. My father had been indulgent with him; too indulgent, all said. He had often pardoned him when guilty of faults—of crimes. My father was of an easy temper, and had an exceeding dislike to proceed to the extremity of the lash; but in this case my sister had urged, with some spirit, the necessity of the punishment. Viola was her maid; and the wicked conduct of the mulatto could not be overlooked.

The chastigation did not cure him of his propensity to evil. An event occurred shortly after, that proved he was vindictive. My sister's pretty lawn was found dead by the shore of the lake. It could not have died from any natural cause—for it was seen alive, and skipping over the lawn the hour before. No alligator could have done it, nor yet a wolf. There was neither scratch nor mark upon it; no signs of blood! It must have been strangled.

It was strangled, as proved in the sequel. Yellow

Jake had done it, and Black Jake had seen him. From the orange grove, where the latter chanced to be at work, he had been witness of the tragic scene, and his testimony procured a second flogging for the mulatto.

A third event followed close upon the heels of this—a quarrel between negro and mulatto, that came to blows. It had been sought by the latter to revenge himself, at once upon his rival in love, and the witness of his late crime.

The conflict did not end in mere blows. Yellow Jake, with an instinct derived from his Spanish paternity, drew his knife, and inflicted a severe wound upon his unarmed antagonist.

This time his punishment was more severe. I was myself enraged, for Black Jake was my 'body-guard' and favourite. Though his skin was black, and his intellect but little cultivated, his cheerful disposition rendered him a pleasant companion; he was, in fact, the chosen associate of my boyish days—my comrade upon the water and in the woods.

Justice required satisfaction, and Yellow Jake caught it in earnest.

The punishment proved of no avail. He was incorrigible. The demon spirit was too strong within him: it was part of his nature.

CHAPTER IV.

THE HOMMOCK.

Just outside the orangery was one of those singular formations—peculiar, I believe, to Florida.

A circular basin, like a vast sugar-pan, opens into the earth, to the depth of many feet, and having a diameter of forty yards or more. In the bottom of this, several cavities are seen, about the size and of the appearance of dug wells, regularly cylindrical—except where their sides have fallen in, or the rocky partition between them has given way—in which case they resemble a vast honeycomb with broken cells.

The wells are sometimes found dry; but more commonly there is water in the bottom, and often filling the great tank itself.

Such natural reservoirs, although occurring in the midst of level plains, are always partially surrounded by eminences—knolls, and detached masses of testaceous rocks; all of which are covered by an evergreen thicket of native trees, as *magnolia grandiflora*, red bay, *zanthoxylon*, live-oak, mulberry, and several species of fan-palms (palmettoes). Sometimes these shadowy coverts are found among the trees of the pine-forests, and sometimes they appear in the midst of green savannas, like islets in the ocean.

They constitute the 'hommocks' of Florida—named in the story of its Indian wars.

One of these, then, was situated just outside the orangery; with groups of testaceous rocks forming a half-circle around its edge; and draped with the dark foliage of evergreen trees, of the species already mentioned. The water contained in the basin was sweet and limpid; and far down in its crystal depths might be seen gold and red fish, with yellow bream, spotted bass, and many other beautiful varieties of the finny tribe, disporting themselves all day long. The tank was in reality a natural fishpond; and, moreover, it was used as the family bathing-place—for, under the hot sun of Florida, the bath is a necessity as well as luxury.

From the house, it was approached by a sanded walk that led across the orangery, and some large stone-slugs enabled the bather to descend conveniently into the water. Of course, only the white members of the family were allowed the freedom of this charming sanctuary.

Outside the hommock extended the fields under cultivation, until bounded in the distance by tall

forests of cypress and white cedar—a sort of impenetrable morass that covered the country for miles beyond.

On one side of the plantation-lands was a wide plain, covered with grassy turf, and without enclosure of any kind. This was the *savanna*, a natural meadow where the horses and cattle of the plantation were freely pastured. Deer often appeared upon this plain, and flocks of the wild turkey.

I was just of that age to be enamoured of the chase. Like most youth of the southern states who have little else to do, hunting was my chief occupation; and I was passionately fond of it. My father had procured for me a brace of splendid greyhounds; and it was a favourite pastime with me to conceal myself in the hommock, wait for the deer and turkeys as they approached, and then course them across the *savanna*. In this manner I made many a capture of both species of game; for the wild turkey can easily be run down with fleet dogs.

The hour at which I was accustomed to enjoy this amusement was early in the morning, before any of the family were astir. That was the best time to find the game upon the *savanna*.

One morning, as usual, I repaired to my stand in the covert. I climbed upon a rock, whose flat top afforded footing both to myself and my dogs. From this elevated position I had the whole plain under view, and could observe any object that might be moving upon it, while I was myself secure from observation. The broad leaves of the magnolia formed a bower around me, leaving a break in the foliage, through which I could make my reconnaissance.

On this particular morning I had arrived before sunrise. The horses were still in their stables, and the cattle in the enclosure. Even by the deer, the *savanna* was untenanted, as I could perceive at the first glance. Over all its wide extent not an antler was to be seen.

I was somewhat disappointed on observing this. My mother expected a party upon that day. She had expressed a wish to have venison at dinner: I had promised her she should have it; and on seeing the *savanna* empty, I felt disappointment.

I was a little surprised, too; the sight was unusual. Almost every morning, there were deer upon this wide pasture, at one point or another.

Had some early stalker been before me? Probable enough. Perhaps young Ringgold, from the next plantation; or maybe one of the Indian hunters, who seemed never to sleep? Certainly, some one had been over the ground, and frightened off the game?

The *savanna* was a free range, and all who chose might hunt or pasture upon it. It was a tract of common ground, belonging to no one of the plantations—government land not yet purchased.

Certainly Ringgold had been there? or old Hickman, the alligator-hunter, who lived upon the skirt of our plantation? or it might be an Indian from the other side of the river?

With such conjectures did I account for the absence of the game.

I felt chagrin. I should not be able to keep my promise; there would be no venison for dinner. A turkey I might obtain; the hour for chasing them had not yet arrived. I could hear them calling from the tall tree-tops—their loud 'gobbling' borne far and clear upon the still air of the morning. I did not care for these—the larder was already stocked with them; I had killed a brace on the preceding day. I did not want more—I wanted venison.

To procure it, I must needs try some other mode than coursing. I had my rifle with me; I could try a 'still-hunt' in the woods. Better still, I should go in the direction of old Hickman's cabin; he might help me in my dilemma. Perhaps he had been out

already? if so, he would be sure to bring home venison. I could procure a supply from him, and keep my promise.

The sun was just showing his disc above the horizon; his rays were tinging the tops of the distant cypresses, whose light-green leaves shone with the hues of gold.

I gave one more glance over the savanna, before descending from my elevated position; in that glance I saw what caused me to change my resolution, and remain upon the rock.

A herd of deer was trooping out from the edge of the cypress woods—at that corner where the rail-fence separated the savanna from the cultivated fields.

'Halt,' thought I, 'they have been poaching upon the young maize-plants.'

I bent my eyes towards the point whence, as I supposed, they had issued from the fields. I knew there was a gap near the corner, with movable bars. I could see it from where I stood, but I now perceived that the bars were in their places!

The deer could not have been in the fields then? It was not likely they had leaped either the bars or the fence. It was a high rail-fence, with 'stakes and riders.' The bars were as high as the fence. The deer must have come out of the woods?

This observation was instantly followed by another. The animals were running rapidly, as if alarmed by the presence of some enemy.

A hunter is behind them? Old Hickman? Ringgold? Who?

I gazed eagerly, sweeping my eyes along the edge of the timber, but for a while saw no one.

'A lynx or a bear may have startled them? If so, they will not go far. I shall have a chance with my greyhounds yet. Perhaps'—

My reflections were brought to a sudden termination, on perceiving what had caused the stampede of the deer. It was neither bear nor lynx, but a human being.

A man was just emerging from out the dark shadow of the cypresses. The sun as yet only touched the tops of the trees; but there was light enough below to enable me to make out the figure of a man—still more to recognise the individual. It was neither Ringgold nor Hickman, nor yet an Indian. The dress I knew well—the blue cottonade trousers, the striped shirt, and palmetto hat. The dress was that worn by our woodman. The man was Yellow Jake.

CHAPTER V.

THE MULATTO AND HIS FOLLOWER.

Not without some surprise did I make this discovery. What was the mulatto doing in the woods at such an hour? It was not his habit to be so thrifty; on the contrary, it was difficult to rouse him to his daily work. He was not a hunter—had no taste for it. I never saw him go after game—though, from being always in the woods, he was well acquainted with the habits and habits of every animal that dwelt there. What was he doing abroad on this particular morning?

I remained on my perch to watch him, at the same time keeping an eye upon the deer.

It soon became evident that the mulatto was not after these; for, on coming out of the timber, he turned along its edge, in a direction opposite to that in which the deer had gone. He went straight towards the gap that led into the maize-field.

I noticed that he moved slowly and in a crouching attitude. I thought there was some object near his feet: it appeared to be a dog, but a very small one. Perhaps an opossum, thought I. It was of whitish colour, as these creatures are; but in the distance I could not distinguish between an opossum and a puppy. I fancied, however, that it was the poached

animal; that he had caught it in the woods, and was leading it along in a string.

There was nothing remarkable or improbable in all this behaviour. The mulatto may have discovered an opossum-cave the day before, and set a trap for the animal. It may have been caught in the night, and he was now on his way home with it. The only point that surprised me was, that the fellow had turned hunter; but I explained this upon another hypothesis. I remembered how fond the negroes are of the flesh of the opossum, and Yellow Jake was no exception to the rule. Perhaps he had seen the day before, that this one could be easily obtained, and had resolved upon having a roast?

But why was he not carrying it in a proper manner? He appeared to be leading or dragging it rather—for I knew the creature would not be led—and every now and then I observed him stoop towards it, as if caressing it!

I was puzzled; it could not be an opossum.

I watched the man narrowly till he arrived opposite the gap in the fence. I expected to see him step over the bars—since through the maize-field was the nearest way to the house. Certainly he entered the field; but, to my astonishment, instead of climbing over in the usual manner, I saw him take out bar after bar, down to the very lowest. I observed, moreover, that he flung the bars to one side, leaving the gap quite open!

He then passed through, and entering among the corn, in the same crouching attitude, disappeared behind the broad blades of the young maize-plants.

For a while I saw no more of him, or the white object that he 'toated' along with him in such a singular fashion.

I turned my attention to the deer: they had got over their alarm, and had halted near the middle of the savanna, where they were now quietly browsing.

But I could not help pondering upon the eccentric manœuvres I had just been witness of; and once more I bent my eyes toward the place, where I had last seen the mulatto.

He was still among the maize-plants. I could see nothing of him; but at that moment my eyes rested upon an object that filled me with fresh surprise.

Just at the point where Yellow Jake had emerged from the woods, something else appeared in motion—also coming out into the open savanna. It was a dark object, and from its prostrate attitude, resembled a man crawling forward upon his hands, and dragging his limbs after him.

For a moment or two, I believed it to be a man—not a white man—but a negro or an Indian. The facts were Indian, but we were at peace with these people, and why should one of them be thus trailing the mulatto? I say 'trailing,' for the attitude and motions, of whatever creature I saw, plainly indicated that it was following upon the track which Yellow Jake had just passed over.

Was it Black Jake who was after him?

This idea came suddenly into my mind: I remembered the *rendetta* that existed between them; I remembered the conflict in which Yellow Jake had used his knife. True, he had been punished, but not by Black Jake himself. Was the latter now seeking to revenge himself in person?

This might have appeared the easiest explanation of the scene that was mystifying me; had it not been for the improbability of the black acting in such a manner. I could not think that the noble fellow would seek any mean mode of retaliation, however revengeful he might feel towards one who had so basely attacked him. He was not in keeping with his character. No, it could not be he, who was crawling out of the bushes.

Nor he, nor any one.

At that moment, the golden sun flashed over the savanna. His beams glanced along the green water, lighting the trees to their bases. The dark form emerged out of the shadow, and turned head towards the maize-field. The long prostrate body glittered under the sun with a sheen like scaled armour. It was easily recognised. It was not negro—not Indian—not human: it was the hideous form of an alligator!

THE LABOURER AND HIS HIRE.

My friend, Beaudesert, has detected a vein of poesy in the depths of his soul, and undoubtedly possesses considerable talent for mooning and reverie. He opines that the votaries of song are inadequately remunerated by an ungrateful public. The case of mankind, according to his account, is desperate; for how can they become regenerated in the face of the fact, that an epic of high merit does not pay its expenses of production? Although Mr Beaudesert usually expresses this sentiment in general terms, he is supposed to allude to a certain poem in the Spenserian stanza, by Aubrey B—, which has not reached a second edition. (On the other hand, Robert Short, Esq., another friend of mine, conversant with cotton fabrics and hosiery goods, observes that B— is not obliged to write epics unless he likes, that if such and such a thing is wanted, such and such a thing will be paid for according to its market-value; and that he sees no reason why people should make more fuss about a knack for rhyming, than about thorough acquaintance with useful goods, which hold their colours and wear well. I am happy to find that both gentlemen are agreed upon one point—namely, that musical talent is often exorbitantly overrated; and the whole circle of our acquaintance, with the exception of a gentleman whose son is in the Foreign Office, is of opinion that the salaries of some public servants cannot be reasonably complained of by those fortunate officials. Of course, the expression of these sentiments has given rise to discussion: and it seems a pretty prevalent doctrine relative to the wages of head-work, that 'it's all luck.' For my own part, I do not shut my eyes to the importance of being born with a spoon made of one of the nobler metals in one's mouth: but after making allowance for caprice of fortune, general laws are manifest; and it certainly appears that labour of different kinds is remunerated at very different rates, and not always in proportion to its absolute importance. The point of view from which this fact is contemplated varies with temperament. Some are apt to estimate the absolute value of a thing by its market-price; others seek to adjust the market-price to the absolute value. The one class sneers at the thinker; the other underrates the practical man.

The greater part of labour and capital are employed, directly or indirectly, in satisfying physical requirements; and the usual wages of labour and profits of capital are accordingly determined by the extent of those requirements, and the means which the community possesses of giving *quid pro quo*. Trade and productive industry, or labour having for its end the practically useful, is of all labour most widely and steadily appreciated. In fact, although 'what we eat imports us more than what we eat,' the lower wants of man's nature are prior to the higher. Amongst practical pursuits, therefore, and the professions which depend on them, every citizen has a certain power of selection; and 'choosing a career' is always an important topic of discussion in family circles. It may be remarked, however, generally, that ordinary occupations are adopted from the sheer necessity of earning bread and cheese, and not from irrepressible bent of mind urging men to activity in a given direction. Although a certain retired yellow-chandler, impelled by force of habit, and the strong necessity of occupying himself,

asked leave to busy himself gratuitously on melting-days; nevertheless, most men, provided they had ample means, and were not habituated to a certain routine, would decline to follow that or any other calling in the beaten road of life. Without, then, meaning anything derogatory to honest work, rather remembering the *laborare est orare* of the monks, I assert it to be literally true, that the ordinary callings of men are mercenary in their aim: wages are the inducement to toil.

When, however, we pass to those occupations the object of which is to gratify sensuous tastes, we find they are taken up very much in obedience to natural bias. It is of course impossible, in the present complicated state of society, to draw sharp lines of demarcation between the different provinces of human labour. The sensuous wants of man, however, comprise music, dancing, theatrical amusements, and in some part poetry, together with the ornamental arts generally. Since the professors of these arts cultivate them from natural liking, and in a great many cases would pursue them without substantial reward if they were possessed of independent means of living, it is clearly not necessary, in order to secure a sufficient number of recruits, that they should be rewarded according to the rates of purely mercenary callings. Hence, such of this class as possess no more talent than many who have adopted more homely callings, receive less remuneration than they might have received in other walks of life. Those, again, who are gifted with brilliant talents, succeed in obtaining no insignificant reward; for the arts they cultivate are patronised by a large and increasing portion of the community, and afford pleasure and profit to the individuals composing it. Adam Smith points out that a butcher is remunerated at a higher rate than other artisans, because his occupation is none of the pleasantest. This principle applies to the case we are discussing, and still more forcibly to the case which we will next consider—namely, that of the class which supplies the spiritual needs of man—spiritual needs, as opposed to his physical and sensuous wants.

This class of labourers also adopt their several professions from personal bent of mind. Indeed, these pursuits are apparently so opposite in aim to those which are practical, that it is considered almost disgraceful to follow them from mere mercenary motives. Professors of thinking, therefore, who possess only little more than the average ability of cultivated men, receive less remuneration than the corresponding class, who devote themselves to sensuous arts. Yet, in this case too, if the wants supplied are popular and general, the reward is by no means niggardly. Popular men of genius are successful even in point of earnings, for the amount of their profits has been greatly augmented by the spread of popular refinement, and where formerly chief reliance was placed on some wealthy or influential patron, the patronage of the public has been found amply sufficient. There still remains, however, a large class of intellectual pursuits which appeal to only a small portion of the community, chiefly to those engaged in kindred labours. In these cases, it becomes a question whether the patronage of government can be entirely withdrawn with security and propriety. Professors of science, learning, and philosophy are generally dependent for their means of living on that part of their occupation which is immediately beneficial. They are not enabled to devote their whole time to exploring the remote regions of thought, but are expected to make themselves useful in education or practical life. Nor, perhaps, is this to be complained of, for it frequently happens that those are best fitted to bring into practical bearing the results of science and learning, who have penetrated their furthest depths.

Several circumstances combine to render abstract

studies unremunerative in a pecuniary sense. In all original investigations, a great deal of labour is unavoidably lost, and the public will not pay for short-cut labour if it can possibly avoid the outlay. In the next place, from the very nature of those pursuits, their essential value cannot become recognized and notorious until an extremely high point of popular cultivation is attained. The demand comes after the supply. The public cannot generally appreciate the inception of a science or discovery of an abstract truth. To most men, a bale of goods is an object of greater interest than a new theorem. It is, moreover, unfortunately true that people do not set themselves rigorously to inquire whence a useful invention derived its origin. They pay for it just as much as they are compelled to by those who furnish its practical application; and the system of patents can only partially remedy this unavoidable injustice. The necessary stringency of patent and copyright laws, shews how little the public can be depended on for a just distribution of reward. We esteem it a very praiseworthy exhibition of charity, when an original discoverer, out of whose hands an invention has been taken, is recompensed by a purse, or his poverty-stricken descendants are redeemed from utter destitution.

As human nature is constituted, it is in vain to expect the highest interests of humanity to take up their true relative position. We might as well expect a schoolboy to pay his master out of his pocket-money, as that mankind should labour in order to remunerate those who devote themselves to their instruction. The professors of religion may seem, on a superficial view, to be an exception to this rule. The annual revenues devoted to their support are indeed enormous in the aggregate, and a successful career in the church is not to be sneered at by a prosperous cotton-spinner or counsel learned in the law; but a little reflection will shew that, in truth, this is no exception. Wherever what is called the 'voluntary principle' is working, the salaries of ministers of religion are less than those of confidential clerks or expert salesmen. With respect to established churches, the greater part of their revenues were devoted to their service in times when superstitions fear and frantic fanaticism mingled largely with healthy faith, and placed men in an abnormal position. Much is thus accounted for, and when we add to these considerations the fact, that of all instincts in man, religion is perhaps the strongest, the whole phenomenon is adequately explained.

Thinkers of the highest class will readily acknowledge, that even the strictest justice and most enlightened reverence for their vocation, do not require their remuneration in pounds, shillings, and pence to equal that of merchants, manufacturers, and professional men. They would readily admit that competency, not wealth, is all they have a claim to. To render the vocations of the poet, scholar, and philosopher so many modes of accumulating fortunes, would be to degrade them. After all, honour, respect, and affection are no mean rewards when they are added to suitable means of livelihood. Beyond a certain point—dependent, of course, on social position and habitual mode of life—wealth, to the low-minded, is mere display, and to the high-minded, is full of responsibility. It is always rash to complain of the necessary nature of things. The adaptation of different modes of life to the exigencies of society, is better than the human intellect, guided by the best social virtues, could *a priori* invent. There is room for improvement, as there is in everything partially human; and for praise, as there is in everything partially divine.

Labour is the honourable lot of man, and by a beautiful adaptation of his nature, idleness is *trifling* to him. Each in his station, without the aid of brilliant gifts or accidental advantages, may render his

life useful and happy according to the measure of human happiness. And though the healthy desire to raise a family well and usefully, and provide for declining years, too often degenerates into a morbid thirst for riches, the general beneficence of the law is manifest in the industrial progress of mankind. Nor would it be becoming in those who are permitted to exercise their highest faculties, and devote their best energies to working out and unravelling the beautiful, good, and true, to grudge to life's more homely wayfarers such solace and satisfaction as wealth can afford. We all know that a pittance granted in love is *more* than a liberal allowance grudgingly bestowed. And it is equally certain that we individually benefit strangers in a pecuniary point of view more than those nearest to our hearts. Among eminent persons, those who are most dear to men are not of the class which the economist calls producers; they have nothing in their hands; they have not cultivated corn, nor made bread; they have not led out a colony, nor invented a loom. We should be wrong, too, if we permitted ourselves to estimate the happiness and wellbeing of the different classes of men by their affluence. After Sir Humphry Davy became famous, he contemplated resuming the medical profession; his better genius prevailed, and he remained a philosopher in moderate circumstances, instead of becoming a wealthy physician. When urged by a friend to take out a patent for his safety-lamps, he declined to do so, saying: 'I could then only put four horses to my carriage; and what would it avail me that people should say: Sir Humphry drives a carriage-and-four.'

Whether or not we patiently acquiesce in the appointed order of things, is a matter for our own consideration. Certainly, the great laws which have made the history of man will remain in force; there is no sign or token that a day of change is near. The highest developments of character belong to a scanty minority. The great poets, scholars, or philosophers must still be content with fit audience, though few, and reap a scanty harvest of material prosperity. And yet the world need not despair of great men that will do its work, develop its resources, and reform its life. If there is no demand for calicoes, calicoes will cease to be; the trade of coach-building goes down as the lines of rail lengthen. Not so with the intellectual and imaginative arts. Poets will sing, though none should listen; astronomers would point their glasses heavenward, though it were a penal offence; some few will speak of the great realities of life and the soul, though death should be their guerdon. Genius will serve mankind in spite of itself. Such is the ordained strength of the spiritual element in the human race, that no obstacle which human ignorance may raise can stay human advancement. If it were not so, philanthropists might well be dismayed. There is a divine event, whereto all things tend, and nothing can render it uncertain. Men may yet come to acknowledge that money-value is not a universal standard; and the representatives of Alexander and Diogenes may learn mutually to acknowledge the work of life.

BREAKING-UP A LA FRANÇAISE.

Le 19 Août 1884.

MADAME BIDAMONT DE ST MAUR présente ses compliments à Monsieur et Madame Smith, et les prie de vouloir bien lui faire l'honneur d'assister à la distribution des prix, qui aura lieu chez elle le Jeudi 31 Août, à sept heures et demie du soir.

8 bis, Avenue des Dames, Champs Elysées.

Such, as nearly as I can remember, were the contents of a slim little note addressed Monsieur Smith, Esquire, Avocat, Hôtel des Bourdoignes Britanniques, which Mrs Smith and I found on our breakfast-table at the above-mentioned comfortable establishment, the

morning after our arrival in Paris, on our way to Switzerland, where we proposed spending my long vacation. For the benefit of those of my readers who may happen to be worse French scholars than myself—if there be any such—I may translate the message as follows: 'Madame Bidamont de St Maur presents her compliments to Mr and Mrs Smith, and requests them to do her the honour to assist at the distribution of prizes, which will take place at her house on Thursday, the 21st of August, at half-past seven in the evening.'

Now, my knowledge of Madame Bidamont de St Maur, who was the mistress of one of the most fashionable 'establishments for young ladies' in Paris, was very slight; but she knew enough of me to be aware of the fact, that I had a couple of nieces for whom she would be very glad to find room; and therefore, having a keen eye for business, she was most desirous of improving our acquaintance. Hearing, then, by chance, from a mutual friend, of our arrival in Paris, she hastened to send us an invitation to be present at her 'distribution,' or 'breaking-up,' trusting to produce such an impression on us by what we should there see and hear, as to further very materially the object she had so much at heart.

'Oh, do go, Frank. I should so like to see how they manage these things in Paris. Emily Brown, you know, went to one of those advertising schools near Calais, and she says that the distribution of prizes was very amusing even there. Besides, as your brother thinks of sending his girls to school here, we may be able to gain information which will be valuable to him. Do let us go.'

And so it was decided, partly from curiosity, and partly from the desire of picking up all the knowledge we could of French schools, that we should accept Madame's invitation; though not without some grumbling on my part at the loss of two days, for what I prognosticated would prove to me at least a very slow affair. This decision being come to, it was necessary to concoct an affirmative reply to Madame Bidamont de St Maur's note, and this at first seemed likely to prove rather a formidable undertaking—neither of us liking to venture on the composition of a French letter. A happy thought, however, got us out of the difficulty. Hurrying to the Palais Royal, I invested three francs fifty centimes in the purchase of a polyglot *Livre de Poche pour Voyageurs*, at the end of which we found, as I had anticipated, several forms of invitations and replies thereto, adapted to the requirements of polite society. Selecting the form which appeared to us the most appropriate, we filled in and despatched the following note:

'Ce 20 Août 184-.

Monsieur et Madame Smith font leurs respectueux compliments à Madame Bidamont de St Maur, et ils auront l'honneur de se rendre avec autant d'empressement que de plaisir à son aimable invitation.

Hôtel des Boulevards Britanniques

Anglic: 'Mr and Mrs — make their respectful compliments to Madame —, and they will have the honour to render themselves with as much of eagerness as of pleasure to her amiable invitation.' At least such was the English version of the form of acceptance given in the *Travellers' Pocket-book* I had just purchased.

The number of vehicles of all sorts, public and private, which we found setting down company at Numéro 8 bis, Avenue des Demoiselles, when we arrived there on the following evening, shewed us that the gathering together of papas and mamas and sympathising friends would be a large one at any rate; and that if dull, as I feared, it would not be so on account of the paucity of spectators. The anteroom also was crowded with parents and relatives of every degree of consanguinity, from third-cousin up to grand-

papas and grandmamas; some of the latter, by the by, not answering at all to the popular idea of a grandame, being very fashionably dressed, and much more youthful in appearance than grandmothers of children nine or ten years of age usually are, at least with us. When our mothers and grandmothers marry as soon as they leave school, perhaps at sixteen, it is not impossible that we should remember our 'grannams,' not only as the dispensers of plum-cake, toffees, and half-crowns, but as very fine women.

Ushered into the presence of Madame Bidamont de St Maur by the name, style, and title of 'Monsieur et Madame Smit,' that lady received us with one of her most winning smiles, and, declaring that she was 'charmée' to see us—as, remembering that I had two nieces, no doubt she was—and that we were 'bien bons' to come, conducted us to seats from which we could both see and hear everything that passed. It was essential to the success of her plan that 'Monsieur et Madame Smit' should be well placed.

The apartment—a long and wide gallery leading to the various class-rooms—had been charmingly decorated for the occasion. Instead of the unmeaning bundles of half-withered evergreens stuck about the walls in the style of a village club-room on 'club-day,' in which clownish, unclassical fashion we used to ornament the school-room at Dr Bircham's, on the last day of every 'half'—festoons of artificial flowers hung gracefully from column to column, and along the line of tall windows, contrasting prettily with the white drapery. A profusion of waxlights, artistically disposed, displayed the appropriate decorations to the best advantage; and in short, guided by Madame's correct taste and eye for effect, the gallery had been converted, by the willing hands of the *personnaires*, into an elegant reception-room. The placing, too, of the performers and spectators was conducive to effect. At one end of the room, several rows of benches, covered with scarlet cloth, and raised one above another, were reserved for the 'young ladies;' while three rows of seats, placed on either side of the gallery, were already crowded with the company invited. At the other end of the apartment stood a table, on which were displayed a large number of gaily bound books and other prizes, together with the ivy wreaths with which every successful pupil was to be crowned in the sight of the admiring and applauding spectators of the solemnity. On a cushion by itself lay a wreath of pure white roses, destined, as we afterwards found, to be the reward of the best-behaved and best-loved girl in the school.

But I ought to say a few words on the appearance and bearing of Madame Bidamont de St Maur herself. She looked and acted her part to perfection. A buxom widow of forty, she had by no means laid aside her pretensions to good looks, for she was still handsome—skilful millinery contending successfully with the first approaches of the destroyer, Time. She was dressed richly, and in perfect taste, but soberly, as became the mistress of a place of education; and as she gracefully welcomed each new arrival, smiling and bowing how *charmée* she was to see them, no doubt she impressed her visitors with the belief that she was a very amiable, *comme-à-fait* person, qualified in every respect to superintend the education of young ladies destined to live in the most artificial society in the world.

A glance at the programme of the evening's proceedings shewed that Madame's endeavours were seconded by an ample staff of professors. The programme set forth the names and qualities of all the professors who taught at 'Numéro 8 bis,' as well as the order of the entertainment provided for us; and it appeared that, if Madame Bidamont de St Maur, besides exercising a general superintendence, had merely confined herself to the department of 'manners,'

ample care had been taken for the instruction of her pupils in other branches of polite female education. The professorial power of the establishment in the *lignes des Demoiselles* was immense; and the little army of gentlemen in white cravats and spectacles—all the literary gentlemen wore gold spectacles—was enough to make one feel learned and accomplished to look at them. There was 'Monsieur le Professeur de Littérature Française,' a bald-headed little man, evidently duly impressed with a sense of his own importance, and bursting with the *beau discours* which it would be his duty and delight shortly to pronounce. There was 'Monsieur le Professeur de Géographie et Cosmographie,' whose duty it was that evening to look wise, which he did—as an owl in spectacles. There were 'Messieurs les Professeurs' of History, of Natural Philosophy, of Writing and Arithmetic, of English, of Italian, and of German; of the Piano, of the Harp, and of Singing; of Drawing, of Dancing, and even of 'Gymnastique,' which latter functionary was habited in the uniform of an officer of the 'Sapeurs-Pompier,' and displayed on his well-stuffed breast the cross of the Legion of Honour. Nor must I forget to mention the gentleman—although his name did not appear amongst the list of professors—whose business it was to conduct the religious instruction of the pupils, and who prepared them for the examinations of 'Monsieur le Curé' himself. He appeared to be a kind of 'Professeur de Religion,' I suppose of the orthodox faith of the country; but I cannot help believing that Madame Bidamont de St Maur, rather than lose a pupil, would have undertaken that he should have catechised in any religion required, even if it were that of a Turk or a Hindoo. *La religion*, at Number 8, was regarded, I fancy, pretty much in the same light as *la danse*, *la gymnastique*, or any other *étude*. The keeper and director of all the consciences of the establishment, the curé of the parish, was also present, and appeared to enjoy himself as much as anybody. No doubt, the *distributions des prix* at the ladies' schools to which he was invited, were looked forward to by him almost as joyfully as by the girls themselves. On all other occasions, his profession forbade him to be present at a soirée where he might enjoy the society of the fair sex.

Madame Bidamont de St Maur now takes her seat on one side of the table on which are displayed the various prizes, supported by Monsieur le Professeur de Littérature Française on the other. The smiling curé places himself on her right hand, the professors and teachers group themselves around, and, at a given signal, the 'young ladies'—between sixty and seventy in number—enter in due order. They are as well drilled as a *corps-de-ballet*, and are all dressed precisely alike in white muslin; each class being distinguished by broad sashes and bands across the shoulders of different coloured ribbons. They enter two and two, beginning with the youngest, and gradually rising to the 'finished' young lady, who, in all probability, has a *bon parti*, a desirable match, looked out for her as soon as she reaches home. Each pair formally salute the company, and then, dropping two folded papers into a gilt urn placed ready to receive them, take their places on the crimson-covered benches. When all are seated, the spectacle is as charming a one as the eye need to look upon. The many-coloured ribbons which served to distinguish the classes, divided the mass of white muslin, and the crowd of fresh young faces, into parterres as brilliant as ever the most cunning gardener could devise. The gayest beds of tulips and ranunculuses would have lost by comparison with them. Madame Bidamont de St Maur had already made a hit. The drilling and dressing had answered the purpose intended. All the mammas, by a process of ratiocination peculiar to the maternal mind, put the effect the young ladies produced in the aggregate

down to the sole merit of their own daughters; and were therefore more than ever convinced that madame was a most charming woman.

We had been greatly mystified by the dropping of the folded pieces of paper into the urn, but the explanation was at hand. As soon as the last paper had been deposited, the urn was carried to the table, at which sat madame and the professor, and its contents being emptied out, the voting papers—for such they were—were examined and counted by them. The pupil who had gained the most votes was to be presented with the *couronne blanche*—the prize for good conduct, to be by her worn during the evening. This prize, by which it was intended to reward and honour the most amiable girl in the school, the girl best loved by her companions, and the girl whom we should call 'the best behaved'—not the cleverest—was not conferred, nominally at least, by the favour of madame; of after grave consultations, like many of the other prizes, between Monsieur le Curé and several of the gentlemen in spectacles. The *couronne blanche* was awarded by the girls themselves; and as Madame Bidamont de St Maur never failed to turn to the best account every opportunity of producing a dramatic effect, the election took place by universal suffrage and vote by ballot, on the evening of the distribution. Whether these panaceas for all the ills which humanity, political and administrative, is heir to, secured the placing of the right girl in the right place on this occasion, is more than I will undertake to say. It may be also that the secrets of the urn were not so well kept as our ballot society would desire, and that, after all, the election was more or less the result of 'legitimate influence.' All I know for certain is, that the learned professor, after carefully counting the voting papers, declared that the choice of the electors had fallen on Mademoiselle Blanche de Bonneval; and that a very pretty girl, answering to that name, rose from her place, and advanced, blushing, to the table, amidst the unanimous plaudits of the spectators. The *couronne blanche* was handed to her with a few kind expressions, by no less a personage than Monsieur le Curé; and then, kneeling at the feet of Madame Bidamont de St Maur, the much-coveted wreath was fastened on her brow by that lady, who, affectionately embracing her, sent her back, more deeply blushing, and still more loudly applauded, to her constituents. As I have said, there may have been legitimate influence at work in spite of universal suffrage and the ballot; and, at the best, it is more than probable that the contest gave rise to petty jealousies and heart-burnings, and intrigues amongst the white-robed electors. But the effect of the election and the crowning of the chosen one was admirable. Madame Bidamont de St Maur may have waked feelings in the hearts of some of her pupils which would have been roused only too soon by contact with the world, but she had made another decided hit.

The choosing of the *couronne blanche* being thus concluded with all the *éclat* that could be desired, the young ladies displayed their musical accomplishments in a concert at which they were the sole performers. It commenced with a *grand chœur*, in which some thirty or forty of the girls took part, and which had been composed expressly for the occasion—the words by Monsieur le Professeur de Littérature Française, and the music by Monsieur le Professeur de Chant. The latter professor of course presided at the piano, and had every reason to be contented with the effect of his composition. Indeed, nothing could be prettier in its way than the effect produced by the fresh and well-trained voices of his pupils. As to the part which the other professor had had in this chorus—the words—from the few which reached my Britannic symposium with sufficient distinctness for comprehension, I judge that the opportunity for a puff had not been

wasted; and that the chorus were made to sing of the delights of study in general, and of the merits of 'Numéro 8 bis' in particular. The chorus was followed by a solo on the harp, a puerile affair for the poor soloist; for when performing on this instrument, there is no possibility of half hiding one's self behind the music. The harpist is exposed from head to foot to the criticism of the company, and inelegance in playing is almost as fatal as want of skill. Madame Bidamont de St Maur, however, prided herself above all things on imparting elegance of manner to her pupils, and the pose of such of them as learned to play on the harp was especially attended to. On this occasion, both grace and talent were conspicuous in the harpist, who was no other than the pretty couronne blanche. She fully merited the hearty round of applause which she received when she courtesied and made way for a stately, dark-eyed girl, with a tragic cast of countenance, the prima donna of the pension, and the pet pupil of Monsieur le Professeur de Chant. Great things were expected of this damsel, and expectation was not disappointed. Her style of singing was certainly not to my taste, but I was in a woful minority on that question; for when this prima donna of sixteen, by the aid of a violent jerk of the head, a frightful contortion of the mouth, and a sudden straightening of the arms, got up as high as *Go*—my wife said it was *do*—the whole room burst into a storm of acclamations, and the face of Monsieur le Professeur de Chant absolutely beamed with delight. The prima donna was the trump card in the vocal department of the concert; but a charming little blonde who sang next, pleased me infinitely more. She sang a simple ballad with taste and feeling, and, to my mind, was not half so much applauded as she deserved to be.

But the great hit in the concert, not even excepting the roudades, the screams, and the contortions of the prima donna, was the *morceau* with which it concluded. This was a 'grande fantasia pour six pianos et douze exécutantes'—a grand fantasia for six pianos and twelve performers, arranged expressly for this solemnity by Monsieur le Professeur de Piano. Half-a-dozen cottage pianos—we may thank Heaven they were not grands—are wheeled from the adjoining rooms, and ranged back to back in the centre of the gallery, like line-of-battle ships prepared for action. Twelve music-stools are placed before them; a dozen pensionnaires take their seats thereon, and, twelve pair of hands, ninety six crooked fingers, and four-and-twenty bent thumbs suspended over the keyboards, await but the signal to commence the attack. As Monsieur le Professeur de Piano takes his place between the two lines of instruments, curiosity is at its height. The stillness is like the breathless silence we hear of as usual just before hostile fleets open on one another their thousand iron throats. Monsieur le Professeur is evidently impressed with the solemnity of the moment: he taps once on the nearest piano: his white-gloved hand saws the air, up, down, and across, after the manner of musical commanders. 'Un—deux—trois—quatre;' up goes the white glove, and—but what a disappointment to the ear! Instead of a terrific onslaught on the six instruments by the whole body of performers with their two dozen hands, and their ten dozen fingers and thumbs, a single hand begins *piano*, *pianissimo*, somewhere far down in the bass. Instead of the thundering broadside from every ship which we all expected with trembling curiosity, a feeble rumbling only is heard on the extreme left. Presently, however, another hand comes into play, and then another and another; one vessel after another gets into action, and soon a tremendous cannonade is kept up along both lines. Sometimes the big guns of the six battles are worked so vigorously that they completely drown the pattering musketry of the six

trebles; and sometimes the rattling of the small-arms is so sharp and quick, that it fairly dominates the heavy artillery; and thus from *pianissimo* to *piano*, from *furto* to *fortissimo*, and *ffff* *fortissimo*, and far beyond what it is in the power of ordinary language musical to express, the *grand morceau* went on to its conclusion in a crash which nearly deafened the hearers. Need I say that the success was commensurate with the concluding noise? It always is so. The caterer of popular music who can contrive to make a piece end with the explosion of a powder-magazine, or the bursting of a boiler, will probably make a fortune.

The noise and fury of the *finale*, the *do* of the prima donna, and the pretty scene of the election of the *couronne blanche*, had put everybody in a good humour for the real business of the evening—the distribution of the prizes. At last, then, the time had arrived for Monsieur le Professeur de Littérature Française to disburden himself of the beau discours which had long weighed so heavily upon him. Adjusting his gold spectacles, he spoke, or rather read—a Frenchman seldom *speaks*—to the following effect.

After telling us with what pleasure he performed his duty on that occasion, because of the very favourable report he had to give of the progress made during the past year, he entered into a detailed account of what had been done by each class in each branch of study. Then, in well-rounded and sonorous phrases, he expatiated on the delights of knowledge, and reminded his young friends of the immense advantages they enjoyed at 'Numéro 8 bis, Avenue des Demoiselles,' where professors of *grand talent*, and a lady watching over them with *soins tous maternels*, were unceasingly endeavouring to accomplish the most ardent hopes of their dear parents. In short, he delivered himself of a discours which, as he meant that it should, pleased everybody. When he alluded to the motherly care of Madame Bidamont de St Maur, and spoke of the sacrifices and exertions before which she would not shrink in order to assure herself of the happiness and wellbeing of her pupils, what a capital puff it was in the ears of the anxious parents present! When he ran through the whole list of studies, from cosmographie to la gymnastique, and one big word after another rolled out of his mouth or twanged from his nose as the pronounal exigencies of his native Gallic required, it seemed that No. 8 was a fountain of all knowledge, and a source of every fashionable accomplishment. How satisfactory, too, this report of the progress made by the pupils; how gratifying to all parties the announcement that 'this year' the conduct of all had been most satisfactory; how pleasing to find that, from the department of elementary theology—the catechism—to that of la danse—that elegant accomplishment more than ever necessary to those destined to mix in the brilliant society of our time—the young ladies had surpassed the expectations of their professors. No wonder that, capping his lucid statement of all these agreeable facts with a magnificent peroration, the learned professor concluded a speech more than half an hour long amidst the acclamations of all present.

Then came madame's turn to make a speech, and very well she did it too—saying, not *reading*, what she had to say in a ladylike, conversational style, which was really very pleasing to listen to. Of course, she addressed her pupils as *mes chères enfants*, and assured them how much she had their temporal and eternal welfare at heart. She had a kind word for all of them; for those who were going to leave her not to return, and for those whom she hoped to see again after the *vacances*. She flattered herself that she had earned, as she had striven to merit, their confidence and affection. She assured them of the deep interest she should always feel for them, whatever *Dieu* should

have in store for her; and wishing them all an affectionate adieu, in a voice nicely modulated, to express just the fitting degree of emotion, sat down, having convinced her guests that she was not only charming and amiable, but *très spirituelle* as well. The vigour and evident heartiness with which her pupils applauded her little speech throughout, proved at any rate that she was popular with them, and that in circumstances made her worldly, her nature was not unkindly.

A flutter of expectation now ran through the ranks of the pensionnaires, for the prizes were about to be given. Madame took up a roll of paper, and saying: 'It is now my pleasing duty to announce the names of those young ladies who have been thought worthy of a reward for diligence in their various studies,' or rather the French equivalent for that phrase, the distribution of the prizes: at once commenced. Each recipient, on her name being called, walked up to the table, and having been crowned with an ivy wreath, received her prize, and returned to her place. The first prize awarded in the first class was for 'Littérature Française et Style,' the second, for history; and so on to singing, dancing, and the polka. In those days, polkaing was just coming into fashion, and the giving of a prettily dressed doll to a pretty child of seven, a great pet of the whole school, as a prize for her proficiency in this much-talked-of dance, created quite a sensation, as doubtless it was intended it should. Though, of course, not to be taken *au sérieux*, the *prix de polka* was one of the most successful strokes of the evening. The remarks which the professor of 'Littérature Française' had made as to the progress of the young ladies in their various studies, were fully borne out by the number of prizes which it had been thought advisable to award. I think that every pupil had at least one, and some had as many as half a dozen, so that they all went home rejoicing, and every mamma was more or less content.

The prizes having all been distributed, the affair, after a few more well-chosen words from madame, was over. The girls came down from their seats, and mingled with their friends and relatives. Books were eagerly held up for the inspection of admiring parents, and the little *prix de polka* became the subject of universal attention. Madame Bidamont de St Maur received on all sides well-merited compliments on the result of her exertions; and Monsieur and Madame Smit, amused rather than captivated, departed in their *cabriolet* for the Hôtel des Bouleodogues Britanniques.

IMPROVEMENT IN BREAD-BAKING.

A new process of bread-baking, the invention of Dr Daughlish of Malvern, is at present undergoing a course of successful experiment at the works of the Messrs Carr in Carlisle, and promises to effect at once an improvement in quality and the saving of about a tenth of material. The idea proceeded upon is not new—that has been long known, and frequently made the subject of experiment; but the process by which the theory can be successfully reduced to practice is now for the first time brought forward.

When the dough, mixed with yeast, under the old system, is placed in a warm atmosphere, in an hour or two it begins to rise or swell, in consequence of a portion of its starch being converted into sugar, and this changed into alcohol and carbonic acid. The gas permeates the dough, forming, in its efforts to escape, little cells, where it is imprisoned by the tenacity of the gluten, which forms about 10 per cent. of fine flour. It is this mechanical peculiarity of wheat-flour which has made it the chief food of mankind.

Rye, although of nearly the same composition, has less tenacity in the gluten, and the bread made from it has therefore less lightness; while oatmeal, although much richer in gluten than fine wheat-flour, has so little tenacity as to be quite incapable of being baked into a spongy loaf at all.

When the dough is placed in the oven, the fermentation goes on more rapidly; the little cells grow into large bubbles; the alcohol escapes and is dissipated, till at length, when the heat is about the boiling-point, it kills the yeast, and the fermentation is suddenly at an end. The use of the yeast is to evolve gas in order to give lightness to the bread; but this, we see, it can do only at the expense of the dough, by first converting a portion of its starch into sugar.

To save this waste, it was necessary to charge the dough with ready-made (carbonic acid) gas, instead of making the gas of its own substance; and this was repeatedly tried by mixing the flour with aerated water, but with no good result, since, in the very act of mixing, the gas escaped. In this stage of the business, Dr Daughlish conceived the idea of employing, in the operation of mixing, sufficient pressure to prevent the escape of the gas. This, in point of fact, is his invention; but a vast deal of patient ingenuity was required to make it work practically. In a well-written article on the subject in a local paper, the *Carlisle Examiner*, the following account is given of the apparatus and its action: 'The apparatus constructed at the works in Caldewgate consists of the ordinary gas generator and holder used by soda-water makers, and of a set of powerful pumps, for forcing the gas into the water contained in a condenser; also, for pumping a pressure—that is, a volume of gas—into a kneading or mixing vessel, which is a strong iron globe, capable of containing more than two sacks of flour, and furnished with arms revolving by steam-power. To work the apparatus, flour is put into the mixer, and water into the condenser, the pumps set to work, and, when sufficient gas has been pumped into these vessels, the water is let into the mixer, and the arms set agoing. In eight minutes, the dough is mixed. The pressure is then let off, and the dough rises instantaneously. Thus, in about half an hour, the usually tedious and uncertain process of bread-making has been accomplished, and there has also been effected the saving of that precious tenth of nutritious matter which would have been wasted in exhalation, or by conversion into alcohol. The baker is delivered from the hard necessity of setting his bread at night, and watching for its rising in the morning. Alternations of cold and heat are rendered powerless over the heaviness or lightness of our breakfast-loaves. Time, labour, and material are saved, and thus bread rendered both purer and cheaper.'

But there is something of importance in bread-making besides raising the dough. The oven must be constructed on a good principle, or every other advantage will, to a certain extent, be lost. Our present oven has come down to us as an heirloom from our ancestors, and we have never thought of examining it by the lights of science. In the *Catulle* experiments, however, it was found that the bread, however artistically made by the new process, was not invariably what might have been expected, and this led to an inquiry into the principle of the oven. It was discovered that the heated vaults we use for the purpose, in which the heat radiates down upon the bread, are unfavourable to lightness; whereas in Paris and Vienna, where the heat rises from the bottom, and

passes through the loaf, the top-crust is soft, and the bread as spongy as is desirable. On this latter principle, therefore—now, we believe, in England—the ovens were constructed for the unfermented bread.

We may add, as something that will appear curious to many of our readers, that 'the bulk of light bread—or rather, the space it fills—is but one-sixth solid matter, and five-sixths æriform, and that, consequently, very high pressures are needed to make such light bread.' These pressures, however, are so effectual by the new process, that even when the dough is rolled out into biscuit, it retains the gas in minute cells, and thus a novel and superior kind of bread is produced under a familiar name. This has struck Messrs Carr & Co. so much, that we believe it is their intention to confine the use of the apparatus to their original occupation—the manufacture of biscuit; although their doing so will not exclude the public from the advantage of the invention in their daily bread, since it is Dr Dauglish's intention to treat liberally with all who desire to avail themselves of his patent.

THE BLUE CAVE.

WHOEVER has travelled much in the south, must have necessarily made the observation, that in certain states of the atmosphere everything around you appears startlingly unreal. Here, in the north, the world has a substantial aspect about it. You look upon it, you touch it, and you are fully persuaded of its permanence and solidity. But as you approach the extremity of the temperate zone, you often appear to be floating through a delusive creation, which expands and gleams, and contracts about you; now immersed in light, now enveloped with shadow; now contracting, now dilating, until your imagination becomes a prey to a sort of dim scepticism independent altogether of reason. At all events, this is what I myself have often experienced, when hovering in dreamy abstraction about the shores north and south of the Mediterranean. Our existence is divided everywhere into two very distinct parts—the life of the day, and the life of the night—which, to the least poetical and fanciful of our species, must necessarily be distinguished by striking contrasts from each other.

I had a friend at Naples, somewhat old even when we first met, who seemed in his experience to have reversed the great principles of life. Having been solid, logical, and somewhat material in his youth, he had become romantic and imaginative as he advanced in years. To him, nothing was so delightful as to contemplate the universe as a sort of diversified mirage, moulded by the plastic power of the soul into infinite variety, and stretched out like a fantastic picture beneath the moon. Lazy people are everywhere the best adapted to keep alive this sort of dreamy propensity; and the Neapolitans being pre-eminently lazy, my worthy friend found the paradise of his fancy in the Bay of Naples, where, with a couple of boatmen at his command, he used frequently to put forth soon after nightfall, and move about in silence over the gleaming waters, and between those lofty and fantastic islands which, studding the whole distance from Misene to Sorrento, cut off the Bay from the Mediterranean. During my stay, I accompanied him more than once on these moonlight excursions.

The doctor—for my friend had studied deeply, and risen to a high position in the church—was, in spite of his profession and the duties it devolved upon him, considerably more than half a pagan; not as scholars often are, through a mere learned deference to the freaks of the imagination, but from genuine, unsophis-

ticated superstition. I would not maintain upon oath that he believed absolutely in Orms and the Sybil; but there were ideas in his mind, connected with ancient creeds, which dominated all his thoughts, and imparted a peculiar colour to his faith. Our two boatmen—which, however, is no marvel—were to the full as much under the influence of ancient superstitions as himself. Paganism had come down to them as a sort of secret inheritance, of light or darkness penetrating through their everyday belief, until it reached much further down into their minds, where it underlay all their notions and imaginings, and impressed upon their characters an extremely peculiar stamp. They were afraid of the night, afraid of the moon, afraid of the shadowy figures which the wood-crowned islands threw here and there upon the surface of the deep. It seemed to them that by disturbing at such hours the gentle ripples with our oars, we were guilty of something like sacrilege, towards what power they could not tell, or would not, for perhaps in their hearts they had familiarised their apprehensions much more distinctly than they chose to acknowledge. Nemesis bears a wide sway over the earth, but more especially enfolds the Mediterranean with her broad wings. There she assumes every night her ancient empire, and makes the hearts of all who go abroad beneath the sky pant and thrill with a consciousness of her presence.

We had just rowed by Castel-a-mare, when the doctor—a sudden thought apparently striking him—turned round to me and said: 'You mentioned to me yesterday that you had never visited the Blue Cave. Let us do so now. The play of colours is more marvellous by day; but the sense of solitude, the silence, the mingling of light and shadow, the movement and murmur of the half-fabulous water, will be more exciting, more charming by far at this delicious hour.'

I assented readily, and we moved on. It is no doubt very common to imagine at such times that the boat in which we sit forms the point of contact between two universes—the universe above, and the counterpart of the same universe below—and that we are upheld and borne along by we know not what power between these two systems of existence; touching neither, mingling with neither, yet powerfully acted upon by the influences of both. The water was still and smooth as glass, and seemingly far more transparent. We looked down into it, and far away in its unfathomable depths beheld moon and planets, and constellations flinging towards each other their golden light, until the concave was one blaze of splendour. Above, the eye was encountered by the same phenomena. For a while, no one uttered a word. The oars moved backwards and forwards; the oars dipped, bright drops, like showers of molten pearl, rained over them as they ascended into the air; the boat moved forward, and shores, woods, islands flew past as in the panorama of a dream. Here and there, a long way off, lights twinkled between the trees; and as we moved among the islands, vast piles of masonry like prisons rose high among the rocks. I was not ignorant that thousands of brave hearts, in anguish and bitterness, were at that very moment throbbing freely within. Their owners had dared to dream of improving the social condition of their countrymen, and this, in most parts of the world, being a crime, they were expiating their proud fancies upon an insufficient supply of bread and water in those dungeons. But under the inspiration of the picturesque, we sometimes become hard-hearted, or else discover the knack of escaping from painful topics to enjoy the beauty that is before us. At anyrate, we were not so sad as might have been expected, and approached the precipices of Capri quite in the humour to enjoy all their grandeur. We had shot out a little into the Mediterranean to the north-west of Capri, and there paused a while to gaze at that mimic Alp thrusting up its rugged bulk out of

the whole. All travellers have seen it; but it appears to me that very few, if any, have infused into their descriptions anything like the grandeur of the rock itself. Perhaps, with all their experience, they have found it impossible. To guard against similar failure, I shall not attempt a description, but merely state two or three facts which may assist the fancy in representing the scene to itself. When the moon shines over Naples, over its white buildings, its vast bay, its woods, its promontories, the eye wanders along delighted from Vesuvius outwards until it is arrested by the dark frowning mass of Capri. Scarcely can it be said to be delighted then. The imagination experiences a rough, abrupt, strong, almost painful shock, as it beholds this abode of Tiberius rearing its Titanian proportions into the sky. Cliffs of giddy altitude hang beetling over the waves, with sea-mews skimming about their bases, and eagles rising with difficulty to their summits. Behind them stretch boundless expanses of ether, of the tint of amethyst tinged with smoke. Stars of liquid brilliance hang over the summit of the rock like a coronet, while the moon here and there paints with white light the smooth parts of the rock, which appear to hang like polished tablets against a vast dusky wall.

When we had gazed for some time at this prospect, the boatmen began of themselves to row towards the Blue Cave. Has any one ever rounded the north-western point of Capri without encountering a breeze more or less active? I have never known anybody who has. Let the Mediterranean be ever so calm, the Parthenopean Bay ever so lustrous and lovely, you no sooner approach the rocks of Capri, than the winds begin to blow, the surges to moan, and the caves to reverberate their murmur. At every pull of the oar, our hearts beat as we beheld the rocks throw up their stupendous masses above our heads. We approached the cave; we saw the tiny billows roll in and break with silvery foam against the black slippery rocks which defend it on the sea-side. Presently the oars were drawn into the boat, which, by the impulse already communicated to it, glided in between the rocks, where we found ourselves plunged for a moment in more than Egyptian darkness. By degrees, however, the eye recovered its power, and then we could perceive the moonlight stealing in through chinks and crannies, as if forcing its way through some diaphanous substance, which altered its nature and gave it a magical power over the mind. Still advancing, we reached a narrow ledge, upon which we landed. The boat then put back, while I stood with the doctor gazing out upon the moonlit sea. Rays of light fell here and there upon the dark waters which formed the floor of the cavern. Presently, as I gazed, blue streams shot from both sides of the rock, mingling and traversing each other, glancing, quivering, flashing, and partly illuminating the lofty irregular arch extending over our heads. Far in the distance, on the right, stretched a green avenue, which terminated in a red point; while on the left, a corridor of sapphire led the eye towards an opalescent point. My surprise and pleasure were great and unfeigned, and I expressed my astonishment that so little should have been said by strangers of so wonderful a place. Instead of replying directly to my observation, my companion said:

"On the very spot on which you and I are now standing, a terrible catastrophe took place many years ago. A young nobleman of dissipated habits and fierce character entertained a passion for one of the king's daughters. Being himself of high rank, he thought it scarcely an act of condescension on the part of the monarch to give him the girl in marriage; and accordingly, without the least ceremony, went to the palace and demanded her hand. Had his character been more respectable, the king might perhaps have

consented to overlook the disparity of position. But Girolamo had rendered himself remarkable by the wilfulness of his life, and was even suspected of piracy. At any rate, he made voyages to the African coast, and came back from time to time laden with wealth. Some said he plundered the Moors; others, that he made no distinction between Moslems and Christians, but filled his coffers indiscriminately at the expense of all whom he encountered at sea. Influenced by these rumours, the king refused him his daughter; upon which Girolamo spoke thus:

"Your majesty's decision is perhaps the best. I have led a wild and wayward life; and though my fortune is great, and daily on the increase, I ought not, perhaps, to desire a connection with your family. Still, as I and my forefathers have always been faithful subjects to the crown of Naples, you will not, I feel convinced, refuse to grant me a smaller favour."

"The king, glad to perceive that the Count Girolamo had not taken his refusal to heart, was willing to conciliate him by any concession he considered reasonable.

"Well," replied Girolamo, "in a week from this time I intend giving a party in the Blue Cave, and shall have it boarded over and lighted up brilliantly, so that we may dance over the waves and banquet amid the rocks."

"The idea appeared at once new and striking to the king, and he promised to attend the party with his whole family. It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the preparations made by Count Girolamo: they were on a scale of great magnificence; and on the appointed night, the royal barge, accompanied by numerous boats, filled with ladies and gentlemen, arrived at the entrance to the cavern. There, to their surprise, they found a series of steps, covered with costly carpets, leading up to what might be called the great saloon, then filled with a blaze of lights, adorned here and there with hangings, and in recesses of the rock, abounding with refreshments, wine sparkled in crystal goblets, and delicacies of various kinds tempted the appetite. After a while, the hall was cleared for a dance, and, as a special favour, Count Girolamo was permitted to lead out the queen. He was all gaiety, all smiles, and the whole company of dancers appeared intoxicated with delight. At length, as the evening drew on, the count enjoyed the pleasure of leading out the princess upon whom his heart had been fixed. It is not known whether the lady herself felt any attachment for Girolamo, though it is believed she did. Whatever may have been the case, as they were gliding along the floor, the count took her in his arms, and stamping violently, a trap-door opened beneath his feet, and down he went with his companion into the dark waves below. The terror and confusion that followed may be easily imagined—the whole party rushed towards the opening in the floor, and lights being brought, they sought to discover the bodies, but without effect. The waves had sucked them out; and it was not until the next morning that they were discovered, locked in each other's arms, beyond the entrance of the cavern."

As the doctor spoke, the light on both sides of the cave became more powerful, and shewed the surface of the water in the most distinct and vivid manner. The rocks seemed to have been transformed into pillars, with niches and hangings of gorgeous tapestry. Presently a hissing sound ran along the sides of the cave, and we were left in total darkness. The boat then approached, and groping our way into it, we pushed out silently into the moonlight.

"What we have just seen," observed the doctor, "is a mere contrivance of my own. I often visit this cave, and have invented an apparatus for lighting it up; but be persuaded that it is often converted into a blaze of splendour by other than human hands, and that Count Girolamo and the princess are beheld sitting

side by side at its extremity. Before them, the waves grow still, and appear to be converted into a marble floor, upon which hundreds of spirits whirl round in the mazes of the dance, while music breathes in through every crevice of the rock, and inspires them with unceasing activity.

I thanked the doctor for the interesting account he had given me, and returned to Naples, fully persuaded that he would soon need to be taken care of by his friends.

POLYGASTRIC ANIMALCULES.

THE wits of London, better able to discuss the merits of a fable by Dryden or a comedy by Congreve, long continued to amuse themselves with the wonderful discoveries of a body of philosophers that, under the title of the Royal Society, held frequent meetings at Gresham College. The enthusiasm for research that prompted men endowed with ordinary judgment to dissect mal-formed calves—to study critically the motions of spiders, snails, toads—or to feel interested in learning whether there were in certain foreign countries blue bees that made black wax and white honey, and similar subjects of investigation, appeared to the man of fashion in those days a deplorable delusion—pardonable perhaps in the gloomy time of Old Nell, when playhouses were closed, and all sorts of amusement forbidden, but certainly unbecoming such as had the good-fortune to live in the reign of the Merry Monarch. Nor needs such an estimate of the infancy of the distinguished Society surprise us when we bear in mind the apparent uselessness of many of its experiments and researches, and the indifference of its most exalted patrons to the true advancement of science. The chief delight of its royal founder was to put such puzzling queries as neither common sense nor philosophy could satisfactorily solve, or to gratify his curiosity by witnessing an 'anatomical administration,' as the rather rare spectacle of a dissection was called in those days. Surely some apology was afforded to the idle for scepticism regarding the utility of Prince Rupert's glass manufactory, or such a contribution in natural history from the Duke of Buckingham as 'the horn of a unicorn.' Moreover, its *Transactions*, which, under the ponderous title of 'An account of the present undertakings, studies, and labours of the ingenious in many considerable parts of the world,' the Society began regularly to publish, contained not a little that must have appeared extremely ludicrous to such—at the time the majority of the public—as could not sympathise with the many errors through which experimental philosophy had to struggle in its progress towards maturity. Among the papers that appeared in the *Transactions* during the year 1675, was one that caused almost as much amusement to the Society as to the loungers of the Mall. It was from a Dutch contributor, Anthony Leuwenhoek of Delft, whose ingenuity in improving microscopes—instruments to which the Society very wisely gave much attention—had procured him honourable distinction among his English associates. The curious observations which the superiority of his glasses enabled him to make, had not hitherto overstepped the limits of belief, but when, in the year mentioned, he declared himself as having discovered certain animals of such extreme minuteness that many thousands of them did not equal a grain of sand, his statement was received with derision. It is not impossible, from the proneness universally shewn by mankind to treat as trifling such observations as reveal an elevated physical organisation in other beings, that this daring microscopist might in an earlier age have met the reward of Galileo.

The splendour of Leuwenhoek's discovery might well compensate him for an indifferent reception. He had the high fortune to have been the first to observe that

beyond the power of the keenest vision there lay an unsuspected world of life, surpassing in number all the united occupants of air, earth, and water. Examined through his lenses, the smallest speck of the green mantle of the standing pool resolved itself into myriads of individual existences. It has been reserved to his successors to discover that the waters of the seas, lakes, and rivers, are equally prolific—a view of the boundlessness of animated nature which it is almost impossible to comprehend.

From the facility afforded by vegetable infusions for procuring these little animals, they came to be known as Infusoria. This generic name is still retained; but, by the more scientific arrangement of the great Prussian naturalist, Ehrenberg, the class is divided into Polygastria, or many-stomached, and Rotifera, or wheel-shaped animalcules. It is to the former class that we ask the reader's attention, as the rotifers, from their more advanced organisation, are objects of inferior interest. The polygastrians are so low in the scale of being as to have no fixed type of form. Many important organs they want altogether, and such as they possess are very defective. They have neither brain nor spinal cord; nor eyes, blood, nor proper organs of locomotion. Many species have neither mouth nor digestive canal; and yet with all these defects, they are lively and playful, great eaters, and very fond of their ease. They have managed, in the successive eras of geological change over the globe, to avoid destruction. They are thus at once the timeliest and oldest inhabitants of the earth; nay, notwithstanding their subordinate position, they claim, through that wonderful chain of analogy that connects all nature, kindred with the representatives of the most exalted. Their vitality is so strong, that they are easily revived after several years' apparent death. Absence of air is the most favourable condition for their preservation; in fact, paradoxical as it sounds, interment is the surest way of keeping them alive.

From their abundance and antiquity, we are not surprised to find that these animals have an important function to discharge in the economy of nature. The preservation of life in other beings depends directly upon them. The ceaseless appetite of the polygastrian is employed in reducing the vast mass of effete vegetable and animal matter in the globe that is always hastening to decomposition, and which, if allowed an unopposed development, would speedily make its noxious properties known. This view of their utility enables us to appreciate the fitness of the homely name given to them by Professor Owen—the scavengers of the atmosphere. Nay, further, the effete substances so intercepted become, from assimilation in the system of the polygastrians, adapted to the support of more highly organised animals. It may not be out of place to observe here that the objections made against such water as is seen through the microscope to abound in animalcules, has been frequently urged in forgetfulness of the dependence of pure water upon the presence of a certain number of such beings.

Let us now consider a little in detail the organisation of a polygastrian. The animal essentially consists of a cell. A cell we know to represent the lowest order of vegetable or animal life. The polygastrian cell is only a stage removed from the Gregarina, which stands upon the very border of the two divisions, and is only known not to be a vegetable from its power of independent existence, and never advancing to a further stage of development. Some polygastrian species are bare; that is, the cell has no investment, but the majority are provided with a shell-covering either silicious or calcareous. This shell, fashioned after a variety of quaint patterns, is ingeniously adapted to the peculiar form of its wearer. Across some, it is placed horizontally; in others, it shoots out as a conical prominence over the tiny occupant; while in a third variety, this

defensive armour expands in the shape of a shield. Immense accumulations of these shells are found in different parts of the world. Strata of great depth occur in Bohemia and the United States, entirely made up of infusorial shells. Sometimes their abundance occasions their being applied to unexpected purposes. Thus the berg-mehl, or mountain-meal, a white powder gathered by the people bordering upon Lake Lett-naggejon, near Urneä, in Sweden, and much esteemed as an article of diet when mixed with flour, consists entirely of these. In animals that live in water, having neither fins, tail, nor any fixed form of limb, it becomes a curious subject to inquire into their means of locomotion. In such polygastrians as are attached to foreign bodies, no mechanism of the kind is required; but, in the greater number, progression is generally maintained by cilia or hair-like processes. Some, indeed, have such a mobility of substance as enables them to furnish an extempore limb upon an emergency, but this agreeable power of improvising a hand or foot is not frequently met with. Thanks, however, to its ciliary apparatus, the polygastrian can row nimbly through the water, seize skilfully upon his prey, or, if none be at hand, make a slight agitation of the water that will soon accumulate sufficient materials for a meal. The manner of connection of these cilia with the body of the animal is not clearly understood. According to Ehrenberg, they are fixed by distinct muscular processes; but to grant that, were to claim for the order a higher degree of development in the animal kingdom than other observers are disposed to admit. The cilia are sometimes arranged in sets, but more frequently they are scattered irregularly over the animal. They occur in greatest number at the neighbourhood of the mouth, for the obvious purpose of facilitating the seizure of food. The cilia are also of use in the peculiar respiration of the animal, by causing successive currents of water to strike against it.

Although destitute both of brain and spinal cord, the polygastrian is not without an analogue of these organs. A little red dot, once considered an eye, is now known to compose its limited nervous system. The functions of this part of the organisation are obscure, and to this may be ascribed the difference of opinion among naturalists respecting the movements of the animal. These are said by some to be automatic, and not the result of volition—a view apparently based upon the fact of the animal never having been observed in a state of quiescence. But even if there were not many ways of accounting for such restlessness, the evidence in favour of a contrary belief appears pretty conclusive. The most diminutive monad shrinks into a less form from the effect of fear, and carefully avoids, in his merry dance through the water, all contact with his playmates.

Though the polygastrians have no blood or proper circulating apparatus, there is a fluid, intermediate between blood and chyme, which circulates in a little central organ or heart, several pair of which lie along the backs of the larger varieties. But the most extraordinary parts of the organisation of these animals are those by which their digestion and reproduction are maintained. Although the view once held that the polygastrian consisted, as the name indicates, of an aggregation of stomachs, has not been confirmed by further observations, it is not without a certain amount of correctness, so far as the existence of a series of movable sacs or stomachs is concerned. Of these, which are dependent upon that mobility of texture noticed in connection with the means of locomotion, there may be from three or four to as many hundreds. Occasionally, when the animal wishes to gorge upon a victim as large as himself, these stomachs are all displaced—an opening is made at the most convenient position, and the prey enclosed, the little

glutton removing every trace of his temporary mouth. In a few of the more advanced species—and we should always remember that the difference between the larger and smaller polygastrics is as great as between an elephant and a mouse—there is a regular form of mouth, and even a complicated dental apparatus.

The most common mode of reproduction is by spontaneous fissure. A longitudinal or transverse division shews itself in some part of the animal, rapidly advances, and, when complete, two individuals result, both equal in size. Not unfrequently, the young, if we may so call it, begins immediately to divide. In the next most frequent process, that of gemination, we are reminded of the vegetable kinship of the polygastrian. Here separate animals are thrown off in the form of buds, which differ from those produced by the former method in not attaining maturity for some time after leaving the parent cell. Omitting any notice of a third, or the oviparous process of reproduction, since its existence is disputed, we may mention the curious phenomenon observed in the *volvox globator*. In this little animal, the young may be seen through the transparent texture of the mother. Like her, they are provided with cilia, that enable them to swim almost as actively as after birth. In no long time, these, in their turn, become the recipients of independent existences. Well may Professor Owen say that 'Malthusian principles, or what are vulgarly so called, have no place in the economy of this department of organised nature.'

We shall, in conclusion, state shortly the connection existing between the polygastric and more superior beings, as observed in the great law of unity of organisation. The infusorial monad is the sole unchanging organic form in the animal world. Every member of the four great sub-kingdoms—Radiata, Mollusca, Articulata, Vertebrata—has been a monad at some period of its existence. The little nervous dot of the polygastrian, its rude circulating apparatus and fluid, its displaceable stomachs, are but permanent representations of the temporary forms of the complicated nervous system, the highly organised blood, and the powerful digestion found in the most advanced class of animals. Even the similarity that exists between the human embryo and the polygastrian is retained in certain respects throughout life, for the cilia that line the nasal passages, the larynx, and bronchiæ of the adult man, are identical with those of the invisible monad.

CONVENTIONAL REPUTATIONS.

Literary life is full of curious phenomena. I don't know that there is anything more noticeable than what we may call *conventional reputations*. There is a tacit understanding in every community of men of letters that they will not disturb the popular fallacy respecting this or that electro-gilded celebrity. There are various reasons for this forbearance: one is old; one is rich; one is good-natured; one is such a favourite with the pit that it would not be safe to hiss him from the manager's box. The venerable augurs of the literary or scientific temple may smile faintly when one of the tribe is mentioned; but the farce is in general kept up as well as the Chinese comic scene of entreating and imploring a man to stay with you, with the implied compact between you that he shall by no means think of doing it. A poor wretch he must be who would wantonly sit down on one of these handbox reputations. A Prince Rupert's drop, which is a tear of unannealed glass, lasts indefinitely, if you keep it from meddling hands; but break its tail off, and it explodes, and resolves itself into powder. These celebrities I speak of are the Prince Rupert's drops of the learned and polite world. See how the papers treat them! What an array of pleasant kaleidoscopic phrases, that can be arranged in ever so many charming patterns, is at their service! How kind the 'Critical Notices'—where small

authorship comes to pick up chips of praise, fragrant, sugary, and sappy—always ere to them! Well, life would be nothing without paper-credit and other fictions; so let them pass current. Don't steal their chips; don't puncture their swimming-bladders; don't come down on their pasteboard boxes; don't break the ends of their brittle and unstable reputations, you fellows who all feel sure that your names will be household words a thousand years from now.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

TOAD-WORSHIP.

The practice, which seems so unaccountable, if it be once seriously thought upon, of worshipping some of the lower animals, was not unknown on the coast of Cumana, and their treatment of toads may be mentioned as a ludicrous instance of that kind of superstition. They held the toad to be, as they said, 'the lord of the waters,' and therefore they were very compassionate with it, and dreaded by any accident to kill a toad; though, as has been found the case with other idolaters, they were ready, in times of difficulty, to compel a favourable hearing from their pretended deities, for they were known to keep these toads with care under an earthen vessel, and to whip them with little switches, when there was a scarcity of provisions and a want of rain. Another superstition worthy of note was, that when they hunted down any game, before killing it, they were wont to open its mouth and introduce some drops of maize-wine, in order that its soul, which they judged to be the same as that of men, might give notice to the rest of its species of the good entertainment which it had met with, and thus lead them to think that if they came too, they would participate in this kindly treatment.—*Helps's Spanish Conquest in America*.

THE GOOD SHIP MARSHAL.

'Twas the red sundown of Christmas Day,
And off Cape Otway Head,
That the *Marshal* stood for Melbourne port
With canvas sparely spread

For all day long it blew a gale,
And they looked for land a-lee;
Yet under short and steady sail
The ship went howlingly.

And all day long through send and wave,
And long swell flecked with foam,
Right on and on the *Marshal* held,
Like a courser heading home.

With sundown passed the driving wind—
It passed off gustily:
And slowly down to its deep, deep rest
Sunk the sultry austral sea.

Then the thoughts of all were full in port;
All hopes stood high and dry;
As specks in the good ship's gleaming wake
Shewed the seventy days gone by.

How strange the sound of 'Land, ho! land!'
(How full the round words fall)
They seemed to have wedded hand to hand,
As all wished joy to all.

In the speech of home, heart spoke to heart;
And friendly eye met eye:
Week on week they had walked apart
Whom this parting hour drew nigh.

Nigher yet, and a haunting group
Broke from the master's door;
Sweeping the ship from stern to poop
For a sight of the golden shore.

And late on the bulwark's side a-lee
Tarnied a little band
Of those who could not sleep at sea
In a ship so near to land.

Looking, you saw a white low line—
A long low line of foam,
While they talked of the cheerful frost and snow,
And the Christmas fires at home.

Slowly the headstrong ship wore in
With the steadfast undertow;
While the mistress moon smiled up above,
And the master laughed below.

Over the *Marshal's* shining deck,
And her low shrouds traced so fair,
There fell such calm, that spoken words
Seemed to linger in the air.

Steadily yet her topsails drew,
Stood 'Pilot!' from the truck,
And the helm to a steady hand was true,
When the good ship *Marshal*—struck.

The *Marshal* struck on her larboard bow,
And a hollow sound came, then
She heavily reeled till she shewed her keel,
And heavily grounded again.

Then did the startled master's shout,
And the mate, with word and blow,
Hurry the men to work aloft,
And the women to weep below:

Nearer the plunging vessel's keel,
Nearer the depths beneath;
To try the hold of their hearts on hope?
And to keep the watch of death?

The short night passed—*but* the settling ship;
It passed—*what* more to say?
Terrors full as a dreadful dream
Pass as a dream away.

Crossing an early angry sun,
Rose something faintly dark;
And answering back to the *Marshal's* gun
Came the gun of an outbound bark.

Close in her cabin's scanty space,
Swarming her slipp'ry deck,
Through a stormy air and a seething sea,
All sailed from the lonely wreck.

Then the young hand with the old was crossed,
And the brown head helped the gray;
For their all but life was lost, was lost
Sad salt-sea miles away.*

Good ships, your ribs are stanch and tried;
Your spars are tough and tall:
But a heart of oak in the master's side
Were the bulwark best of all.

* One needs to know but little of the ways and means of the poorer emigrants to be aware that few venture to bear anything of value on their persons. Taught by the reported experience of others that their class of passengers is almost certain to be robbed, gold, silver, even bills, as well as other valuables in their little stock, are stowed away in the strong box, safe in the hold while the voyage is safe; and when the ship goes down, all goes with it.

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QUOTATION.

THE faculty of quotation is one of the most terrible weapons of social life; 'an engine of colloquial oppression' only less tremendous, perhaps, than the asking of riddles and the narration of anecdotes, and sometimes partaking of the worst qualities of both; for often a quotator, who must needs have his lion's share in the conversation at all hazards, whether he be certain or not of getting safe out at the other end of his selected passage, will stop in the middle of it (especially if it be poetry), and appeal to the general company to assist him in that strait to which his own imprudence has reduced him. This has all the ill effect of a conundrum in creating a dead silence, and is even destitute of that meagre hope which exists in the latter case of arriving at something amusing at last. Old gentlemen may be permitted to quote the classics to boys—'*Arma cumque*, what? You young dog! In my time, sir, I should have been flogged if I had not supplied the word by this time!'—because boys have no real relish for conversation: but learned persons and others should be very chary of indulging in this practice in real life, and among ordinary society. It is a pitiable spectacle to see an entire company, half of whom, perhaps, are ladies, put in abeyance, as it were, while a gentleman who has forgotten his Greek is depending upon people who never knew any to fill up the vacuum in some sonorous sentence which, after all, may be, is by no means illustrative of the matter in hand. Instead of being sorry for what he has done, too, this sort of character is commonly enraged with the audience, protesting not only that he shall forget his own name next, but that *they* are foolish and ignorant to an extreme degree. 'Every school-boy knows it,' cries he, without remembering that if that really be the case, there was no need for him to be so superfluous as to repeat it. We do not mean to state that a very first-rate conversationalist may not make himself appear to understand and appreciate a Greek quotation, but such a one must be near the top of his profession; nor can even he pay tribute to one only half delivered. Moreover, we are speaking of general society; amongst which are females who cannot divest themselves of an uneasy but not unnatural feeling, that what needs concealment in a dead language, must certainly be something they ought not to hear.

Difficulties in finishing occur by no means unusually in English. A revered friend of our own is perpetually entangling himself in verbose selections from the works of Lord Byron; and as that poet is by no means so universally read now as his admirer imagines, release is often hopeless. 'Good Heavens,

gentlemen,' he exclaimed, on one occasion, after failing in the fifteenth line of an extract which none of us had ever so much as set eyes upon before, 'and you have absolutely never read his *Age of Bronze*!' Is not this at least as abominable as the conduct of the asker of rebuses, whom Sydney Smith recommends should be delivered over to immediate execution, without being suffered to explain the connection between his seventh and his eighth?

Nor, again, is that noxious person, 'a man of anecdote,' to be looked upon with less disgust when he attacks society under the thin disguise of a quotator: for where is the difference whether conversation be interrupted by his avowal that 'that reminds him of an anecdote,' and he at once blockades us by means of such regular approaches; or if he silence the company from some masked but not less fatal battery, such as: 'Ah, you know, that's what Sheridan said to Brummell when they were going down Pall Mall. "I'll bet you," says he; . . . and so on for perhaps a quarter of an hour.' This description of person, in case of his *dramatis personæ* being celebrated and popular, will often introduce them with an air of easy patronage—as, 'that queer old Barham,' or 'that dear Leigh Hunt'—very hard to listen to; and when he begins in this fashion, he is particularly difficult to stop. If he do chance to set before us a good thing tolerably new, he spoils the effect of it by following it up with a course of ancient jokes, the entire contents of his jest-box—putting them back, alas, very carefully afterwards, for another time, but perhaps for the same people.

Apropos of, it may be, pepper, he will remark: 'Poor Tom Hood, during his last illness, was much attenuated; and upon the doctors applying mustard-plasters to his feet, observed: "Ah, sirs, there is very little meat for your mustard."' Now, not above one-third of a company may have heard this before; and the kind of quotator of whom we speak is so elated by that unusual circumstance, that he goes on to tell of the bottle of ink being taken instead of the medicine, and the piece of blotting-paper the patient volunteered to swallow in order to neutralise it, and things even older yet. Still, quotation of some kind we must have. The apt use of it, with judgment and in moderation, is pleasant both to the talker and the hearer. If the latter recognise the 'selection,' his self-love is gratified almost equally with that of the former; but he must be careful not to display his rival knowledge by encumbering the first speaker with aid, and running along, as it were, by the side of the other's hobbyhorse with an unnecessary leading rein: one man is, in ordinary cases, sufficient for one quotation. In general conversation, a single line of poetry, or a couplet at

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most, is as much as should be ventured upon. In public speaking, upon the contrary, eight or ten lines may be hazarded; and it is a chance if anything else in the speech be so well received; the reason of which difference is obvious, inasmuch as in the one case many persons lay a claim to the time of the audience besides him who is holding forth; and in the other, a number of folks who have no taste at all for poetry, are flattered by being presumed to have an exquisite appreciation of it.

Most of us, without being such 'comparative sweet young' persons as Prince Hal was, have more or less of his 'damnable trick of iteration;' and the humblest of us is ready to repeat somebody else's words, if it be only to strengthen a position, or to avoid the responsibility of having any opinion of our own.

An ignorant young friend of ours going in for examination, almost without a chance, for one of the open civil service appointments, remarked to us: 'I hope for the best, but expect the worst, as the old woman said when she was buying the pound of tea.' Who was the old woman in question, or what the particular tea, is immaterial; the quotation was as apt as though it came from Machiavelli or Montaigne; and in the same manner, upon the very vaguest authority, we often get the 'most perfect illustrations.' 'You force me to proceed to extremities, as the nobleman said when he cracked the periwinkle in the door,' is an admirable instance of this; and similarly, 'the Man,' 'the Irishman' (who is habitually employed in this capacity), 'the Scotchman,' 'the Frenchman' (also a great favourite), and 'the Poet,' are made use of when memory fails as sponsors for fatherless sayings. All we sometimes get, after the delivery of an apothegm, by way of acknowledgment to its proprietor, is an 'as they say,' or 'as the saying goes,' which is unsatisfactory, indeed; but in such a case the plagiarism is not generally of great value. The Prince Regent and Mr Theodore Hook are so continually invoked upon these occasions, that a true conversationalist would no more dream of referring to them than to Mr Joseph Miller himself: the very mention of their names before a quotation has become a signal for inattention and contempt, and is almost as much an assistance to it as the autograph of a bankrupt to the back of a bill. Mr Charles Lamb has fallen very low, indeed, in the quotation market, and Sydney Smith and Rochefoucauld are drugs. The most artful thing exhibited by some quotators is the reverse of this—namely, the ingenious concealment of an authority who is perfectly well known. For instance, in making use of that philosophical paradox, 'the child is father to the man,' they would think it unwise, and, indeed, extravagant, to add, 'as Wordsworth says,' displaying all that learning in an instant, like the flash of a cracker: they prefer to herald it with, 'as the bard of the lake-country has well expressed it;' or, 'as the greatest metaphysical poet of the century has remarked;' or, 'as the restorer of natural poetry truly sings;' or even with a combination of these three expressions, if they be of rank and wealth enough to venture so far. A good deal of verbosity is permitted to lords and capitalists in this respect.

In writing, we need not point out to those who contribute to reviews, &c., how much more space can be profitably taken up by, 'as the graceful author of the *Pleasures of Memory* has told us,' than by,

'as Rogers says,' besides the advantage of setting the general reader thinking of who the deuce *did* write the *Pleasures of Memory*, and perhaps of even delighting him with the discovery.

We come now to the two highest branches of our subject—the one, that of introducing a quotation as something of our own; the other, that of introducing something of our own as a quotation. The first requires the very greatest delicacy of conduct. There are a number of bagacious people, it must be remembered, in society, too lazy to say anything themselves, who have their ears wide open, nevertheless, to all that is said by others. These are jealous and malicious men—not women, who, indeed, are industrious enough in this respect—who will let you display all your stolen gems to the last jewel, and then turn police-constable in the brutal overhauling of your whole pack. Your *bon mots*, they will swear, were Jerrold's; the epigrams, Tom Moore's; and the repartees those in the *Punch* newspaper of 1852—which it is very likely they were. Now, as the true genius—as we remember to have read in every essay upon the writings of our greatest dramatist—makes everything he touches his own, whether it previously belonged to anybody else or not, so the first-rate conversationalist may reproduce with effect the efforts of bygone wits, in such a way that the parents themselves should not be able to recognise their offspring. In ordinary cases, however, extreme precaution is by no means necessary, and the most wholesale plagiarisms may be made by the self-possessed and dexterous, who have only to confess, upon detection, that 'of course the thing was Jerrold's'; they should have supposed everybody knew that; there was no more necessity for inverted commas, than for saying "Macbeth" after quoting the dagger-scene.

Finally, the reverse of this has to be considered. It is sometimes expedient to borrow a great name to 'edit,' as it were, the production of one's own native talent; and there are some people so conventional that they will listen to nothing unless it be spoken by the lips of authority, having less regard to the merit of a remark than to the fame of him who is supposed to utter it; and there are others so miserably envious as to deride or treat with contemptuous indifference all the efforts of a contemporary to amuse or instruct them. A judicious interposition of a supposititious *deus ex machina* is, in these cases, not only expedient but excusable. We may be (we are) very brilliant, and yet need sponsors now and then to answer for us before an unbelieving world. Our bills may be good enough (they are), and yet require a good name at their backs to insure acceptance. 'Dickens was telling this story the other night,' 'as Thackeray said to a friend of mine,' 'as Macaulay replied to his publisher,' are very good letters of introduction indeed. These experiments are interesting, not only as illustrative of the weakness of human nature in our fellow-creatures, but also of its strength in ourselves. We have to behold without a groan or outward sign of agony, one of our very best *jeux d'esprit* perhaps swept up into the great treasure-house of an acknowledged genius, who has no need of an addition to his wealth, and made absolutely dangerous for us to claim as our own for evermore. We hear peals of laughter or murmurs of applause paid to persons who have neither desire for nor right to them, while we sit poor and unappreciated—mere spoons for ladling out that honey which we have in reality ourselves collected and lived from the very first. How we long to cast off our disguise, and proclaim ourselves to be indeed the exceedingly clever fellows we are! But should we do so, we are well aware that joke of ours would be the very last that would be listened to. Moreover, in this secret knowledge of our actual merit,

In this patient surrender of our laurels to other brows, is there not something generous, Spartan-like, besides a very exquisite flattery of our self-love?

CATTLE EPIDEMICS.

During the past spring and summer, the chief subject of interest to the 'agricultural mind,' both at home and abroad, has been the fact or the apprehension of some infectious disease, popularly called 'murrain' among the horned cattle. On many parts of the continent, the prevalence of a very destructive epizootic was no matter of doubt. Throughout Denmark and Prussia, in the districts skirting the south shore of the Baltic, and in the Rhenish states of Germany, the cattle-breeders have suffered very severely from the ravages of a disease among their herds, whose cause and cure alike seem to have baffled research, but which was generally supposed to be disseminated by infection. The British farmers have been more frightened than hurt by this calamity; but as the countries where the murrain was most prevalent were precisely those from which the English market was chiefly supplied, an Order in Council was issued some months since, by way of precaution, prohibiting the import of live-stock, carcasses, or raw hides, from the Gulf of Finland, the Russian, Prussian, Mecklenburg, and Lubeck ports on the Baltic, and sundry other quarters whence infection might be apprehended. This regulation provoked much criticism. Medical authorities are indeed altogether at variance on the whole question of epidemics, either as regards man or beast. It is even contended that there is no such thing as infection—that cholera, yellow fever, or even the plague itself, have nothing contagious in their character, but spread merely through the medium of atmospheric miasms, impure water, unwholesome conditions of heat, damp, dirt, and other 'predisposing causes,' wholly distinct from the influences by which, according to the ancient doctrine, epidemic diseases were diffused among a whole population.

When doctors differ so essentially, we shall not presume to settle the controversy. Certain it is, that the so much dreaded murrain has not visibly extended to England; though whether the disease was kept at arm's length by the Order in Council, or was safely defied by the better feeding, the more careful breeding, and the greater skill in management practised by English farmers, is still problematical. In many cases of epizootic mortality occurring during several years past—ever since agriculture became a science—the most experienced practitioners have been altogether at fault. 'The loss of many thousand sheep by the 'rot,' or of cattle by some mysterious 'complaint,' can sometimes be traced to the influences of weather or food, but just as often proves wholly inexplicable. Science, on those occasions, is totally bewildered; while the most careful tending of the husbandman proves vain.

One result, however, dominates over all morbiological theories—namely, that in modern eras the access of murrain among cattle has become as rare in recurrence and mitigated in severity, as that of 'plague, pestilence, and famine' among the human race. It is impossible to dissociate this undeniable fact from the improvement in food and nurture which the advance of agricultural science has enabled us to command. Three centuries ago, for example, the very idea of keeping cattle in a state fit for the butcher through the winter months, had never dawned on the human mind. Where was the food to come from, while the pastures were covered with snow, or iron-bound with frost? At that era, the fatted kine were all killed in November at latest; and the whole world, from the lord in his castle to the servitor at his lodge-gate, lived upon salted meat until the ensuing May. Of this glutinous feasts occasioned and justified by the

superabundance of fresh meat, and especially of those portions of the animal not fit for preservation, at these autumnal slaughtering, a gross but most graphic description may be found in Rabbinical. Another and more clearly recognition of the annual event is given in the old festival of Candlemas, when the accumulated stock of tallow, from the summer pasturage of the herds, was formally blest by the priest before its conversion into candles for the long nights of winter. The world in those days was a long way removed even from the possibility of a 'fat-cattle show' at Christmas, in the Baker Street Bazaar, or elsewhere.

The cattle-murrain, in olden times, were attributed to moral and supernatural causes. Homer describes the vengeful Apollo visiting the Greeks before Troy with a pestilence, which began with the dogs, and passed on through the horses and horned beasts to the human race. 'It showed some knowledge of the real source of malady, that the calamity was assigned to the divinity who governed the sun, the atmosphere, and other climatic conditions. Among the Jews, an epidemic in cattle was attributed to some national sin—the presence of an Achan in the camp, or the rebellious idolatry of a king. In later times, many singular accounts of epizootical disease are handed down to us by historians; and if their narrative must sometimes be considered more legendary than authentic, they present at all events a vivid picture of the vicissitudes to which society was exposed in times when the production of food, whether for the human race or for their flocks and herds, was so little understood, and remained so much more completely at the mercy of the season than at present. For the examples we are about to give, let us at once confess our obligations to the copious details so industriously collected by the census commissioners of Ireland, touching pestilences and famines, plagues, inclement seasons, atmospheric phremonia, epizootic disease, and other variations, published in the fifth volume of their elaborate Report to parliament.

Not to linger too long in the legendary periods of British, or rather Celtic history, we shall give but a single specimen of cattle-murrain as recorded to have occurred in these isles before the Christian era. This epidemic visited England and Ireland, so far as the vague annals of the event can be interpreted, at a period about contemporary with the last Punic War—that is, 150 years B.C. The contemporary king of Ireland—for the histories of the period are all Irish—was named Bressal, and surnamed Bod-hio-Bhadh, or 'Cow-destroyer,' in commemoration of the event. In his time, so the record runs in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, 'there was such a morren of cows in the land as there were no more then left alive but one bull and one heifer in the whole kingdom, which bull and heifer lived in a place called Gleann-Samasse.' It is mentioned, by way of testimony to the truth of this legend, that the locality named is to this day known to the dwellers in the neighbourhood as Glensamiah, or the Glen of the Heifer, and is situated in county Tyrone. The description of some devastating catastrophe as leaving only a single survivor, belongs to the hyperbolic language employed by all oriental races and their descendants. The image recurs more than once in the book of Job. In the Celtic annals, from whence the above record is taken, it is subsequently stated as the consequence of an inclement season, that 'only one' shock of corn was left in the fields, or 'only one' fruit on the tree. Thus, in the time of Cairbre, the 'Cat-headed,' it is chronicled that the 'earth did not yield its produce, inasmuch that there used to be but one grain upon the stalk, one acorn upon the oak, and one nut upon the hazel.' As a contrast to this calamitous visitation in the reign of Bressal, it is related that about fifty years afterwards, in the time of his successor, King Conaing, 'the cattle were without

sheepers in Ireland, on account of the greatness of the peace and concord.' The weather seems also to have sympathised in this general harmony, since we find it added that 'the wind did not take a hair off the cattle from the middle of autumn to the middle of spring.' During the reign of this plenty-giving monarch, 'nothing bent but the trees, from the greatness of their fruit in his time.'

During several centuries of what may be termed the twilight period of the historic era, it is curious to notice the rarity of any account of epidemic mortality among the cattle, as compared with the records of famine or pestilence among mankind. The apparent exemption of other and lower animals from these visitations does not arise from any idea, on the part of the chronicler, that the subject was beneath his notice; on the contrary, we find particular mention made, when occasion occurs, of mortality among the cattle. The pestiferous air to which is assigned the plague of 547 A.D., is said to have 'ragged not only against men, but against beasts and reptiles.' Not very long afterwards, it is recorded that a 'poisoned pool made its appearance through a chasm of the earth,' from which a vapour proceeded that proved fatal to men and beasts of burden. During the terrible famine which scourged Britain in 1416, Gildas relates that no animals remained on which men could feed, 'save such as could be procured in the chase.' This destruction of the flocks and herds, however, does not seem attributable to disease, but to the fact that they were all eaten up by the famished population. Altogether, it is evident that in the times of which we have hitherto treated—and, indeed, for long after—sheep and kine escaped many of the evils that decimated the human dwellers in this and other lands. As animals, they were considered more valuable, and therefore were better cared for, and enjoyed, besides, exemption from the political convulsions which so repeatedly swept over whole kingdoms, destroying thousands of the human race in their passage, and leaving famine and pestilence behind them to complete the work of devastation.

The numerous records of epizootic disease which have occurred in later eras in different parts of Europe, are seldom unaccompanied by incidents, mentioned, as it were, accidentally, that give some insight into the real cause by which the epidemic was produced. For example, in the collection of Irish chronicles, entitled the *Annals of The Four Masters*, it is stated that in 684 A.D., 'there was a mortality upon all animals throughout the world, so that there escaped not one out of the thousand of any kind of animals.' Afterwards, however, it is recorded of the same year, that a great frost occurred, 'even so that the lakes and rivers were frozen, and the sea between Scotland and Ireland was frozen, so that there was a communication between them on the ice.' These intense frosts seem to have been very frequent at that era. Mention is often made of reciprocal visits paid by the Irish and Scots to one another across the ice. Elsewhere we find it related that the inland waters were frozen up; that the river Boyne was passable on the ice; that 'horses and hunters went on Lough Neagh to chase the wild deer;' that in the winter of 939-40, 'the foreigners'—that is, the Danes—'plundered Inis-Mochta on the ice.' This was an island containing a church which formerly existed at a place still called Inishmet, in Meath. Seldom also do we find the record of these severe frosts, or of heavy floods, long-continued wet or drought, or other tokens of inclement seasons, without meeting an account very shortly afterwards of some murrain among cattle. These accounts shew various forms of disease, extending sometimes to the lower animals. Thus, one year we are told of 'a great destruction among the birds.' In 916, after a 'great snow and unusual frost, destruction was brought

upon cattle, birds, and fishes.' Of that year it is related that 'many evil signs' were manifested. The heavens seemed to glow with sunset; a flame of fire arose from beyond the west of Ireland, until it passed over the sea eastwards. A few years later, a terrible mortality occurred, which included 'men, cattle, and bees.' Long subsequently, the Italian writer Ramazzani describes a murrain which extended even to bees and silkworms. On that occasion, also, the distemper among animals was contemporaneous with blight in the vegetable creation. Early in June, this author relates that 'all the springing corn was spotted with mildew; grapes and other fruits were spoiled or destroyed; and the leaves of herbs and shrubs eaten to the stem by various insects.' Wholly unable to appreciate the true influence of natural phenomena, the chroniclers of that age are just as apt to exaggerate some consequences as to ignore others. Lightning is made to play a frequent part in the destruction of living beings, and even of whole towns. In 1184, the *Annals* record how the castle of Lough Key the stronghold of the Mac Dermotts, was destroyed by fire from heaven, wherein six or seven score of distinguished persons perished, together with fifteen of kingly or chieftain descent. In 966, a ball of fire is said to have passed through Leinster and killed 1000, or, as another account gives it, 100,000 persons, and flocks, besides burning the houses of Dublin. Narrations of tempests frequently occur, in which the wind blew down hundreds of dwellings; though this, perhaps, does not imply that the blasts were stronger, but that the buildings were weaker than at present. Making every allowance for the ignorance or the credulity of the reporters, it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion, that in these periods, frosts, rains, and tempests, and other meteorological phenomena, evinced an intensity of which we have had no recent experience.

One phenomenon frequently recorded, and always as a sign of special wonder, is that of a shower of blood. The portent was naturally considered very terrible. Once, indeed, the prodigy seems to have occasioned no alarm. Red snow having fallen in the reign of King Eilim, the people fancied that it had both the taste and colour of wine. The phenomenon was accordingly regarded in a jovial aspect, and the king was styled Eilim Oillfinshneacta, or Eilim of the Great Wine-snow. At other times, the occurrence is related in terms that prove the utmost dismay. Lough Neagh was turned into blood several times within a period of a century or two, the event being recorded in the same style of alarm as that used when the moun also turns into blood; and occasionally the phenomena seem to have been supposed related to one another. On one occasion, Loch Lephim—now Leman—in Westmeath, 'was turned into blood, so that it appeared to all as if it were lumps of blood all round the edge.' This appearance has lately been thoroughly investigated and explained. Red snow was found by Captain Parry and Sir John Franklin, and the colour traced to the presence of microscopic plants of the cryptogamic order. As this occurred in high latitude, and no red snow is mentioned as having fallen in Ireland in modern periods, we find another cause to infer that the climate of the British Isles has become mitigated. Respecting the blood-coloured water, some curious facts were told in a paper read a few months since before the Royal Society by Mr Macdonald, a gentleman who was attached to Her Majesty's surveying-ship *Herald*. The colouring matter is a minute plant popularly called the Sea Sawdust, and accounts were given of its appearance in various parts of the ocean besides the Red Sea, to which it has actually given its name.

Quitting these earlier chronicles, we pass to the records of the two great cattle-murrains which took

place in the last century. Of them, the first began in 1711. In that year, as Sparr relates, a pestilential plague broke out among the cattle in Hungary, Italy, Germany, and Central Europe generally, of so infectious a character, that it spread from their saliva 'wherever they licked the grass, laid down their mouths, or came near other animals.' In Holland this epizootic lasted for three years, and killed 800,000 cows, oxen, and bulls. Passing into England, the disease reached its acme during the years 1713-14-15, contemporaneously with the accession of the House of Hanover. Great multitudes of cattle were lost in the metropolitan districts, and large sums were paid to various farmers and graziers by the state as compensation-money, in consideration of their submitting to various precautions intended to prevent the epidemic extending to other parts of the kingdom. Nevertheless, in 1715, it appears that the pestilence had spread over various counties previously unaffected. The second epizootic of the eighteenth century began in the celebrated year when the young Pretender invaded Scotland, 1745. Bascombe relates that the plague 'began in Turkey, thence passed over Europe, and ultimately spread to England.' Here, however, as elsewhere, we find many local circumstances to account for the calamity. The spring and summer of that year were most inclement—storms and floods are stated to have taken place all over the British Islands. In the Dublin district, 'there was not a brook or rivulet which was not swelled to an extraordinary height.' In natural sequence we hear that corn, potatoes, and oats were very dear, then that 'there was a famine among the black cattle,' and afterwards of the frightful mortality of kine, sheep, and horses. But the infection doctrine still prevailed. In Bulknay's *Journal* it is told how, in 1747, from fear of contagion the removal of horned cattle from one town to another was prohibited. Berkeley, the famous Bishop of Cloyne, wished to make this cattle-distemper a means of introducing his favourite remedy, tar-water. He writes: 'If I can but introduce the general use of tar water for this murrain, which is in truth a fever, I flatter myself this may pave the way for its general use in all fevers whatever.' Continuing in 1751, of which 'the spring was stormy and cold, the summer wet' the murrain proved unusually destructive. Webster reports of this year that there were 'great inundations in England and France,' and that a mortal distemper prevailed among horses and cattle in England; 30,000 cows are said to have died of it in Cheshire alone. During the following year, when the summer was again 'exceedingly wet,' a great rot occurred among the sheep, and we are informed by a journal of the period, that 'the distemper rages about the skirts (of London), insomuch that last Saturday several cows were buried in the fields at the bottom of Gray's Inn Lane.' The scourge ceased about a hundred years ago. In 1756, it is recorded that 'the mortality among the horned cattle, which hath raged more or less for these ten years past, seems to have departed.' This announcement appears in the *Dublin Medico-Philosophical Memoirs*; and the writer proceeds to explain the cause, according to the vague theories current at that day, by attributing the disappearance of the epizootic to certain heavy rains and 'overflowings of the meadows, which they think has washed off any remaining infection in the grass and herbage.'

The last record of epizootic for which we can afford space, relates to an epidemic among a different species of animal to any before mentioned. Towards the close of the last century, the cats were visited with a strange pestilence. The feline race, in Ireland, are reported to have died in numbers during the year 1797, 'of a mere murrain similar to that which sometimes seizes and spreads among the black-cattle.'

Some of their skins being dried, and the hair taken off by lime, 'appeared full of small holes, caused by worms or insects. When washed with the distemper, the poor animals appear to be in the greatest agony.' Contemporaneously with this cat-murrain, mention is made of a comet in the heavens, and a 'dreadful gale in the Channel.' Evidently the year was an ill-starred one for the witches. The cat-disease of this year was epidemic in England, France, and even America. Webster relates that 'in England a pestilence among cats swept away those animals in thousands. The same cat-plague was soon after epidemic in France; it appeared in Philadelphia in June, and was very fatal throughout the States. Fish died in some of the rivers, and hydrophobia was again epidemic.'

Modern improvements in agricultural science, if they have not rendered murrain among cattle impossible, have at anyrate limited the range and largely diminished the frequency of these visitations. There is no doubt still plenty to do in the way of sanitary reforms, both for man himself and the inferior animals whom he has subdued to his use. Still, a great deal has been already done in that direction—more, perhaps, in proportion for the brutes than for their human keepers and owners. By skilful crossing of breeds, we obtain a far harder and healthier stock; and wholesome fodder is now procurable even in the most inclement seasons. The epizootics which heretofore ravaged the flocks and herds for years together, have almost disappeared at anyrate from the more civilised countries of Europe. As constituting so valuable a possession to a large class of the community, and of nutritious food to all, this comparative exemption of cattle from the murrains which once so often nearly destroyed them, must prove no small addition to the 'sum of human happiness.'

THE LAKE ON THE MOORS.

WE were a cosy little party of six—three on horseback, and three in a pony-carriage. We started courageously, in the teeth of sundry prophecies of rain, and of the moors being full of swamps from the rain that had already fallen. Cornish people have a natural talent for prophesying bad weather, so we declined to place too much stress on these forebodings, and though the sun only shone between great masses of cloud, and the blue sky only shewed itself in rifts, we declared that a cloudy day was better than one all sunshine, that even if it rained, we wouldn't mind; and, in short, we spoke so bravely, and looked so determined, that the foe succumbed, with a parting fire of, 'Well, don't blame me if you get drenched,' which we received with fortitude.

So, about two o'clock on this doubtful September afternoon, we set off to see the lake on the moors. Much had we heard of it, one of the most curious phenomena of this western land, which is so rich in marvels. We had heard that not only was it a large pool of water on the very highest ground upon the moors, completely isolated, and with no visible spring or source of supply, but—popular taste being always inclining to paint the bly, and add impossibility to the wonderful—that its waters were salt; that it ebbed and flowed with the tides of the sea; and that on its shores sea-weeds and shells, and other marine wails and strays, were to be found. Happily, however, our ideas had been set to rights by the perusal of a very interesting record of the parish in which the lake is situated, and when we went on our way to see it, we were perfectly 'up' in what we were to expect. We knew that the lake was 'about a mile in circumference, surrounded with barren heaths and desolate moors; that the road to it lay across the wildest and dreardest scene in Cornwall. Also we knew that there were

two traditions attached to the spot, both connected with a certain Tregagle, who is to be heard of in many parts of Cornwall, and generally in connection with the most disreputable character known in modern or ancient history, and whose occupations are numerous enough, though always partaking of the same character. These appear chiefly to be of some such light nature as making trusses of sand, binding them with ropes of the same, conveying them from one place to another; or, as in the case of this moorland pool, dipping an unfathomable depth of waters dry, by means of a limpet-shell with a hole in it. As to the cause of his being appointed to such onerous commissions, we have said there are two legends of him connected with this one place. The first, which we indignantly scouted as being a great deal too legal for romance, and more like a law report than a tradition, affirms that he was a steward who defrauded his master by not entering a certain sum of money in his books. After his death, therefore, ensued a lawsuit; but when the cause was brought on at the assizes, the supposed debtor raised the spirit of Tregagle, and brought him as a witness 'into court.' (Is any one credulous enough to believe in such a ghost as this? The idea is preposterous.) 'Being questioned concerning the affair in debate,' proceeds this remarkable legend, 'Tregagle admitted the payment, and the plaintiff was nonsuited. On returning from the bar, this singular witness was left behind in the court; for the defendant on being requested by some of the gentlemen of the long robe to take him away, replied sternly, that as he had been at the pains of bringing the witness, those who complained might take the trouble to remove him.'

Hence, since they could not banish this perturbed spirit, there arose the necessity of finding some employment for it; and to empty the moor-pool, on the terms previously set forth, was the first task appointed. During this work, whenever the wind was easterly, 'the wicked one was thought to pursue him three times round the pool, from which place he was always obliged to escape to Kooch Rock, where, on putting his head into one of the chapel windows, he was safe.'

So much for tradition number one. The second is the real and genuine one, which enlists our sympathies, commands our attention, and takes our credulity by storm. It is set forth in a ballad of some seventy verses (be not alarmed, good reader; we purpose not to quote it entire), which, whether or not it is veritably as ancient as its language would indicate, possesses much of those quaint and picturesque elements which generally distinguish old ballad poetry, and in which consists its most special and peculiar charm. So we will take it with us, and dip into it as we ride along these pleasant Cornish lanes, with their high banks, and whereon the various ferns flourish with tropical luxuriance, and where the honeysuckles are perpetual temptations to linger and gather, and so become possessed of their glories more than by the eye.

To commence at the commencement, we learn that 'in Cornwall's famed land, by the pools on the moore, Tregagle the wicked did dwell'; also, that he was a shepherd, that he grew ambitious, wished for wealth; and finally, one moonlit night, on the wide, lonely heath, made a compact with the individual before alluded to in this chronicle, who appeared before him like a gigantic knight in armour, riding on a black steed, and with black lance, bugle, &c., and two hideous dogs, complete. The bargain concluded, Tregagle became a grand knight, with a splendid castle, which stood exactly where the moor lake now appears—retainers, horses, huntsmen, servants, and every requisite for a nobleman's family, in those days. Not content with these possessions, however, he seems to have indulged a disposition the reverse of amiable; for we are told that

He missed each day with some terrible dole;
Some man on moor horse, or some traveller blede,
Or hateful that daye to his sighte.

But now comes the 'central interest' of the story, which is thus ominously heralded:

It chanced one evenyng as homewards he wendes,
Deepe muttered the flagg of the storme;
Earth trembles as boundynge the skyes she ascendes—
• The welkyn across her blacke winges she extendes,
And nature with darkness deforms.

And nowe the bold hunters theye stooode alle aghaste,
Their stout heartes with feare overawed:
• The rede lyghtninges glared, the rayne poured faste,
And loude howled the demons that rode on the blast,
And Terroure the tempeste bestrode!

Whene swift from the woode, and all wyldo with
affryghte,
A damsele advancinge they spyed;
All whyte were her garments, her palfrey was whyte,
With sylver and golde, and wyth Jeweles bedyghte,
And a lyttle payge rode bye her syde.

Tregagle proffers the shelter and hospitality of his castle to the storm-surprised wayfarers, who prove to be Goonhylda the fayre, the daughter of Earl Cornwaile, who, with her trusty page, had lost the rest of the hunting-party with whom she had set forth in the morning. Of course, the wicked knight loves Goonhylda straightway, and while she is innocently full of gratitude to him for the kind hospitality he extends to her, he villainously causes her father to suppose that his child has been torn to pieces by the 'ravenous beasts of the nyghte.' This done, he proffers himself and his possessions to the 'fayre mayden than floweres the fyrest more fayre,' who, however, modestly informs him that she is already betrothed to a knight, and that since 'fayre is the dye and refulgente the morne,' she fain would hasten to depart home, and relieve her father's heart of fears for the safety of his Goonhylda. Upon which the treacherous knight shews himself in his true colours, 'smyles insydious, and bendes hys dark browe,' and boldly announces that she cannot be permitted to depart, and that he has prevented the possibility of rescue by causing the powerful Earl Cornwaile to suppose her dead. Affairs thus seem desperate enough for the unfortunate lady; but all is not over, for the little payge,

Though few were his yeares,
Yet cunnyng and shrewde was the boye;
Where he satte in a corner, thys speech overhears,
And faythefulle as swift to the stable repayres,
And seizes his courser wyth joye.

How this gallant little Roberto steals from the castle, spurs on his fleet horse to Duneoyd's high gate, and tells the earl the real state of the case; how the old earl buckles on his armour, and summons his horsemen so valyante and bold; and how the troop set forward, and reach Tregagle's gate before the 'greye morne peeped the easterne hills o'er'; all this can be readily imagined, as detailed by the next half-dozen verses. But while they wait reply to the blast on the horn with which they summon Tregagle, the horrified company hear instead that 'shrylle blast from the farre dystante heathe, whych the eares of alle mortales confoundes.' It is the Black Hunter come to claim Tregagle, the time stated in the terms of the bargain between them having expired.

Then forthe came Tregagle all palsyed wyth feare,
And fayne woulde more favours have founde,
But loude roared the thunders, and swyfte through the
ayre
The rede bolte of vengeance shot forthe wyth a glare,
And strooke him a corpe to the grounde!

Then from the black corpse a pale light shone,
 And hied him away through the night;
 When quickly the yelpes of the half-angels are heard,
 And to the parasite by the bugle are cheered,
 'Wayle behind! thunderes after the spryte.

And nowe reddie mornynge agayne glid the skyes,
 The hellish anchauntment is o'er;
 The forrest and castle no more meete their eyes,
 But where from greene woodes its bryghte turrets did
 ryse.

Nowe spreades the darke poole on the moore.
 And neare its dreare margyn a mayden was seene
 Unhurt! Goonhylda the fayre:
 For styll guardian angels dyd keepe her, I ween
 And neare her gay palfrye in trappage so sheene,
 Whych late torne by wolves dyd appeare.

So the villain is discomfited, and virtue is triumph-
 ant, after the orthodox manner; and a dread interest
 is thrown about 'the poole' by the final verse of the
 ballad, which affirms that—

Stytle as the trav'lore pursues hys lone waye,
 In horror, at nyghte o'er the waste,
 He heares Syr Treggagle with shrieks rushe awaye,
 He heares the Blacke Hunter pursuing his preye,
 And shrynkes at his bugle's dreade blaste!

Well—we are not pursuing a lone way now, nor are
 we likely to be benighted on the moor; but in good
 sooth, the scene is desolate and eerie on which we now
 cast our eyes. We are on the St N— moors.
 Round us, on far as we can see, stretch the great
 barren wastes, swelling here into hills, crowned with
 some fantastically shaped group of tors—sinking there
 into hollows terribly suggestive of swamps and bogs.
 A few rough cattle are scattered about among the
 gorse clumps and heather near, and very far away to
 the left rise some one or two mine-stacks—their tall
 chimneys diminished to toy-like dimensions by the
 space between. This is everything suggestive of life
 that is to be seen in that wide prospect. Savage
 desolation usurps the rest, and reigns supreme.

And yet wilder and stranger was the scene, when
 presently the turbulent clouds overhead burst into
 that peculiar soft, fast rain that we never know to
 perfection except on mountain or on heath. Like a
 shroud it wrapped us round, isolating us from all
 surroundings for a while, as we galloped on through
 it. Then we found a turf-pile, under the lee of which
 we sheltered ourselves and our horses, and watched
 the storm clearing off. Very soon those restless clouds,
 more passionate than inexorable, began to part and
 sweep off in grand masses to the north-east; while
 through the rifts and breaks little rills of intense
 gleaming light began to trickle down upon the moor-
 land, making oases of emerald brightness upon its
 darkness and desolation. Once more the wind came
 in our faces, vigorous, vital, yet withal protecting rather
 than assailing, as though indeed it 'had a giant's
 strength,' but disclaimed 'to use it like a giant.' Once
 more the veil is drawn aside from distant hill, and
 tor, and flat, and the vast plain is before us again, in
 the clear, gray, cloudy light of the autumn afternoon.

And now the pony-chaise is seen wearily toiling
 along the wretched road, one wheel about a foot
 above the other, proceeding along the ridge of a wagon-
 rut. They are all very wet, and the suggestion that
 'possibly a house is near, judging from the pile of
 turf against which we are standing,' is received with
 eagerness. In short, another turn of the road brings
 us to the outbuildings of a little farm, and at the yard
 gate stands a man with a child in his arms. Looking
 up as we approach, the man reveals a face equally
 comely and kindly—dark intelligent eyes, well-formed
 features, and curly brown hair. There is freedom,
 and therefore a certain picturesque grace in his move-
 ments, as he stoops to set the child on its feet, and

as he stands, leaning against the gate answering our
 questions: 'How far is it to the pool? Which is the
 best way? Could our horses and chaise be put up
 for a while in any shed or outbuilding?' And these
 inquiries being satisfactorily answered, pending the
 arrival of the pony-chaise, we enter freely into conver-
 sation, and our desire for information being frankly
 gratified, we soon know all about our new friend and
 his circumstances. Yes, it is his house; but he has
 not lived there long—only five months. There is a
 small farm attached to it—a cattle-farm, which he
 manages to attend to in the interval of mining-
 work; for he is a miner, and works at Wheal Katharine
 over there. That is his little boy, his only one (Kiss
 your hand to the ladies, Johnnie. Do you love the
 ladies, my son?) He thinks it will be more rain. It
 has been a stormy day, and is not over yet, he reckons.
 Yes, it's coming to rain now—there are the first drops.
 Would the ladies come inside and rest, and dry their
 things, and perhaps take a cup of tea? His wife
 will make a cup of tea in a minute. Though we
 decline this, we gladly accept the proffered shelter;
 and his brown face lights up, and beams a thousand
 welcomes upon us, as we alight and enter under his
 roof-tree. There, in the neat kitchen, we find his
 wife, a fair, well-grown young woman, busily engaged
 in mending Johnnie's pinafore. She cordially seconds
 her husband's welcome, stirs together the smouldering
 turf upon the hearth, piles on more, and soon has a
 glorious fire burning, before which our wet garments
 speedily become more comfortable. Then the miner's
 hospitality again stirs his honest soul. Won't we
 have some tea? Couldn't we take a cup of tea and
 some bread and butter? We are not to say no, he
 entreats, because we are in a poor man's house. We
 are as purely welcome as—Imagination fails him
 for a parallel; but, indeed, there is no need of a spoken
 welcome, when we look into his kind, eager face: the
 generous soul of a king—that is, an ideal king—
 shines out from those dark eyes of his. Then a
 new thought strikes him. Perhaps the ladies could
 eat some bread and cream? Fresh cream scalded an
 hour since! Could we? Great but quietly expressed
 delight ensues when one lady 'thinks she really should
 like a little piece.' With a sort of glad dignity he
 says: 'Mary, my dear, spread some slices of bread and
 cream—and some jam—some jam on the top of it!'
 and he subsides into contentment and quiet talk with
 the gentleman of our party, while we eat the bread
 and cream, which is delicious. Meanwhile, the rain
 ceases, and the time passes. The evenings are short,
 now, and we have to see the pool yet, and ride back
 afterwards. So our miner now proffers us the best
 adjunct to our comfort he can give, and says he will
 be our guide to the pool. So we leave the neat cottage
 and, the busy wife, Johnnie is asleep in the cradle
 now, and we may place within his tiny fist that which
 we could no more offer to our host than to the Duke
 of Devonshire were he entertaining us at Chatsworth;
 and we mount our horses again, and follow our guide.

We toiled up a tolerably steep ascent that rose
 behind the little farm, and was doubtless part of it; a
 portion of the moorland had here been planted with
 some sort of corn. Harvest was well over, and a
 tolerably good crop gathered in, we were glad to hear,
 as we cautiously wended our way among the stubble.
 Up, and up, and still up we went, till at length we
 gained the heath, and our horses' feet sunk down
 into the soaked turf; for now we were fairly on the
 moor, with its little patches of yellow gorse and purple
 heather, that seemed striving hard to keep gay and
 cheerful in the midst of the very barest and for-
 lornest external circumstances that ever oppressed
 the soul of a vegetable. Dully, hopelessly frowned
 the brown waste, with its desolate bogs and swamps,
 many and near between, and increasing in frequency

and extent the further we went on. Still there was a slight rise in the ground, and as we ascended, the bleak prospect widened, till suddenly, like a great ghost glaring on us, there was the pool. It certainly was the very eeriest and most uncanny-looking sheet of water that could be imagined. Brightly it flashed in the sunlight, that just then burst forth benignantly; the wind rippled its surface into sea-like waves, and it plashed against the mimic shore of sand and pebble that surrounded it, with the low music that was as an echo caught from the greater harmonies of the grand waters afar off. And yet, for all this brightness of aspect and soothingness of sound, it was a ghostly, unreal, phantom-like, deceitful-looking lake—such as one might dream of in a feverish sleep, and shiver to remember when awake. A very devil's pool, of which the beauty itself was chilling, and inspired neither love nor trust. It might have vanished like a wraith, melted like a mist from before our eyes, and it would scarcely have seemed unnatural. A little boat was offered to us to row across, were we so minded; but I think we should instinctively have recoiled from launching forth on those treacherous-looking waters, even had our time been longer, and the clouds not gathering so blackly in the distance.

And we turned our faces from the pool, and retraced our way, still guided by our miner, whose cheery face, ever and anon turned back towards us, it was a wholesome pleasure to see.

Now fell the rain again—and once more washed from our vision the vast scope of rugged barrenness. But this was a storm that rapidly passed us by, leaving us in clear atmosphere, with the wind blowing lustily about us, while afar off the clouds seemed wildly and tumultuously leaping from very sky to earth. It was a wondrous scene; as slowly coming down the hill again we watched that fury of rain in the distance spend itself, and subside; while, coming up to life with the death of its violent passion, was born a rainbow; at first pale, then gradually increasing into perfection of arch, and radiance, and colour, till the bleak moorland was transfigured, and the world once more looked as though it knew God.

It was good so to depart on our way back, with that last vision in our eyes; it was good to remember, when we were at home again, not only the weird lake, but the soft sky that shone above it—not only the legendary Tregagle, but the real flesh-and-blood miner, our friend for ever, with his honest face and genial, generous warmth of heart—not only the great moor, looking like incarnate desolation and despair, but the glorious rainbow, the visible type of divine love and human faith.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

A WORD ON THEATRICALS.

It is matter of common remark, that the theatres in general are now ministering to a lower taste than was formerly the case. The managers say they find the galleries more resorted to than the boxes, and they have to legislate for the amusement of their supporters. It might be asked, why do the more affluent classes not go to the theatre? and there might be some difficulties to settle before a satisfactory answer could be given; but we set all such questions aside, and content ourselves with the acceptance of the facts placed before our eyes, that vast multitudes of nearly all classes—both those who would be found in boxes, and those who would be found in galleries, if they frequented theatres—now prefer the lecture-room to the playhouse. It shews there are evenings to spend away from home, and money to pay for entertainment, now as heretofore, but that the theatre is no longer the

exclusively favourite place for the spending of evenings from home. It seems to us that theatrical managers should lay this fact well to heart. They should see in it that, in getting up frivolous *vaudevilles* for the sixpenny galleries, they are letting vast numbers of potential auditors of a better class escape them. The questions for them are: Could any of these people be brought back to the theatre, or induced to give it a share of their patronage? and, Would the theatre, in recovering them, necessarily lose any other class? It strikes us that the management of the Princess's Theatre by Mr and Mrs Charles Kean is a fact greatly favourable to the affirmative in one case, and to the negative in the other. By legislating for a cultivated taste, by introducing a thoroughly respectable element into their system, they have carried all classes, and been highly successful. We regard this as the first theatre to discern the tendencies and actual attainments of the age—to see that men and women now require that even with their amusements there must go some mental improvement, some gratification to a refined taste, something of a worthy nature to form an excuse to themselves for the time they are spending in amusement. Its reproductions of esteemed plays with correct historic illustrations in dresses and scenery, at once pleasing in general effect and highly instructive, have been, in our apprehension, amongst the most meritorious doings in the whole history of the English theatre. We speak as provincialists who only see London occasionally and superficially—neither bound over by private spite to be snarlers, nor allured by private regard to be panegyriste. We report our own simple impressions from what we have witnessed. Well, may not other managers profit by taking the same or analogous means to throw a respectable element into their performances? We really can see no reason why they should not.

THE SCOTCH SYSTEM OF BANKING.

The Scotch system of banking, of which one used to hear panegyrically a few years ago, was simply this—a *joint-stock bank, prudently conducted*. There have of late been several banks both in England and Scotland, professedly on the Scotch system; and they were so—*barring the prudences*. That made a great difference—so great, that it is questionable if they could justly be said to be upon the Scotch system.

Scotch banks will probably be for some years more coolly referred to than they used to be. Yet this is only as it were to talk depreciatingly of a family because it has had one or two *mauvais sujets* in it. The steadiness, solidity, and durability of the good old Scotch banks are precisely what they have ever been. The three of Edinburgh, whose notes were put into the Castle at the approach of Prince Charles's army in 1745—namely, the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank of Scotland, and the British Liners Company's Bank—are all flourishing in the highest credit to this day. The first of these has had its doors open every day, and answered every demand upon it, since the time which Lord Macaulay describes, in his *History of England*. It is not easy to imagine that such a door can ever be shut. And as this bank has always a reserve of two millions in government stocks, it may be said to have given a tolerably good guarantee that the door will continue to be kept open. Of like character and credit-worthiness are several of more modern establishment; but as a rule, the solidity is in proportion to the antiquity.

And the reason is plain. The newer banks, in their eagerness to obtain business and connection, have in general been less disposed than the older ones to hold by the old prudential maxims. The old, having fewer temptations to go wrong, have more generally kept right. The safety of the joint-stock banks lay

in the caution they exercised in trusting men of business with funds for their mercantile speculations. The old system was—to look well to the character of a bill before discounting it—that is, to see that it represented a genuine transaction, and that the names on it were trustworthy—to give moderate cash-credits on sound security, and only where there appeared a likelihood of the favour-proving serviceable to a sound business. Money was taken in at a moderate interest, to be employed in these ways at a profit; but the bank took care to keep good reserves in case of a pressure arising. The modern system was the reverse of all this, and the consequences are what we have lately seen.

The personage in Marryat's novel of *Peter Simple* who believed that everything now happening had happened before, would have had a support to his notion in the history of Scotch banking. The Western Bank was prefigured eighty-five years ago by the bank of Douglas, Heron, & Company, of which the head-office was placed at Ayr. It had been set up in 1769 with L.96,000, subscribed by about a hundred and forty individuals, mostly unacquainted with banking business. It made notes without limit, and to get them into circulation, was unusually liberal in discounting bills. No poor struggling tradesman or farmer was refused credit to help him on. It was thought to be at once a good business for the bank and a useful thing for the country. Of course, an artificial stimulus was given to trade and to expenditure, and for a time all seemed going on well. But in June 1772, the great banking failure of Mr Fordyce created a general panic. A run on Douglas, Heron, & Company commenced, and in a few days they found it necessary to suspend payments in specie, and to propose instead making their notes carry interest. Then there were meetings of well-meaning but ignorant gentlemen to express confidence in the bank, and offer to continue taking its notes, exactly as there were in the case of the Western. Leading shareholders, including the Duke of Queensberry and the Duke of Buccleuch, went to the Bank of England to ask assistance, precisely as the Western directors went to the Edinburgh banks; but the Bank of England, having already Douglas, Heron, & Company's notes to the extent of L.150,000, was indisposed to trust them any further. There was next—exactly as we have seen in the recent case—a howl of indignation from the embarrassed bank and its friends against the Bank of England, without a word of acknowledgment of the great sins of the embarrassed bank itself, or of the justice of the punishment it was now suffering. Persons locally interested realised Sydney Smith's idea of human benevolence in an extreme form: We must run upon you for our deposits, because we cannot want the money, but endless disgrace to those rich banks in Edinburgh which have refused to help you! And this lasted till, in the course of a few months, it was discovered that there was a hopeless gulf to be filled up; and Douglas, Heron, & Company closed business a little after the end of their third year, leaving an amount of destruction in their wake such as Scotland had not experienced since the wreck of the Darien Expedition. It is said that a large proportion of the land of the county of Ayr changed hands in consequence. For the remainder of their lives, its shareholders were never done with paying; and we have been told that their families, in some instances, did not get their accounts satisfactorily closed till some time after the passing of the Reform Bill, at the distance of upwards of sixty years from the calamity!

The recent failure, then, of the Western is a second splendid example of the error of an over-facility in granting accommodation. It ought now to be seen, through the medium of experience, if the principle be still obscure, that it does not do to deal out large

sums to traders without capital and men struggling with debt. That is Scotch banking, *minus* the prudence; a thing altogether to be condemned.

When the old private banks of England failed in such large numbers in 1825-6, it was thought desirable to introduce new establishments in imitation of the joint-stock banks of Scotland, which were understood to be thriving and solid concerns. Banks were accordingly set up on what was called the Scotch plan—namely, joint-stock; and, in many instances, managers were obtained for them from Scotland. But it was soon found that the directors took accommodation for themselves out of the coffers of the bank, a thing never heard of in Scotch banks; and the management was in general unable to exercise that careful discrimination in a large bustling mercantile community like Manchester or Liverpool, which it could do in a little community such as that of Edinburgh, where the character and circumstances of everybody are more or less known. Owing to these causes, there have been many disastrous failures of banks on the so-called Scotch plan in England. But were these banks truly like the Scotch banks?

We would wish our southern readers to understand that the Scotch banks which used to be referred to as such models of banks, are all still much as they used to be. Or if they have given in, as we believe they have, to the vice of over-facility—forced thereto by the competition of younger establishments conducted on vicious principles—it is not to any serious extent, and will probably be hereafter to one still less so, for the history of the two suspended banks is a serious lesson. The venerable establishments we have enumerated, and several of the more modern, are all of them prudently conducted and of fair prosperity. They are the depositories of some forty millions, the floating uninvested capital of Scotland; and their three millions of notes, backed by the legal proportion of gold, are the circulating medium of the country (sovereigns being barely known in Scotland). We believe we can prognosticate with tolerable safety that this system of things will long go on unchanged, and to the perfect satisfaction of Scotland itself, if the state-doctors will permit.

'AFAR IN THE DESERT.'

When the gentle and genial Thomas Pringle sang his Desert ode, which lingered in the ear of Coleridge like a spell, the desert in question was comparatively little known. 'The silent Bush-boy alone by his side' had only begun to tell, or to *click*, his tale in the ear of Europe; and the 'valleys remote' of the ourebi, the gnu, the gazelle, the hartebeest, and the gemsbok, were still covered by the blue veil of distance, behind which they played their fantastic tricks, more like shadows than realities. Since then, many an adventurous knight has threaded the maze of these primeval forests, and sounded the horn at the gates of their enchanted castles of living rock, and started with a thrill of gallant fear as the challenge was answered by the roar of the lion, and the trumpet of the elephant, the ogre and giant of the region. Many a story of brave enterprise and of religious heroism has come to us from these wild regions. The shadiest nook of the African south is as well known as a field of silvan war as the scene of an English steeple-chase or a Scotch deer-hunt, but still our curiosity is unsatisfied; and here comes the narrative of another 'lost Nimrod, as new, and fresh, and exciting as ever.'

Nor is this surprising, when we know that as yet we are only on the borders of the mighty population of

* Sporting Scenes amongst the Kaffirs of South Africa. By Captain Alfred W. Drayson, Royal Artillery. London: Routledge. 1858.

few antelope; that in the far interior, the whole face of the country may sometimes be seen, as the Boers report, 'covered for miles with a densely-packed body of bliesbok, bontebok, springbok, and wildebeest. In the trek-boken, or migration of the spring-bok, the inconceivable numbers destroy all the grass, leaving the plain like a vast cattle-fold; hundreds die from being in the rear, and not getting anything to eat, while those in the front are fat, but from this very cause become at last lazy, and gradually fall in the rear, to become thin in their turn, and move again to the front.' Captain Drayson, even in the civilised part of the country, encountered a herd of two hundred elands coming on at full speed, led by their bulls, and at the sound of the hunter's fire, although large and apparently unwieldy animals, making prodigious leaps in the air.

Scenes like this occur in the 'open'; but the bush has other denizens, and awakens other sensations. Our adventurer's first excursion into the forest introduced him into the presence of a herd of forty elephants.

'A strange mysterious feeling came over me in being thus brought for the first time on the fresh traces of evidently a numerous herd of these gigantic animals. I began to ask if it were not great impertinence for two such pigmies as we now seemed, to attempt an attack upon at least forty of these giants, who, by a swing of their trunks, or a stamp of their foot on us, could have terminated our earthly career with as much ease as we could that of an impertinent fly? There is also an utter feeling of loneliness and self-dependence in treading the mazes of these vast forests. One mile of bush always appeared to remove me further from man, and his haunts than twenty miles of open country. One is inspired with a kind of awe by the gloom and silence that pervade these regions, the only sounds being the warning-note of some hermit-bird, or the crack of a distant branch. The limited view around also tends to keep every other sense on the alert, and the total absence of every sign of man, or man's work, appears to draw one nearer to the spirit-world, and to impress us with a greater sense of the Divine presence.

It would be easy to fill our space with very exciting combats between the knight and the giants; but these being the staple of various other books of the kind, we prefer turning to details of a more novel character. Captain Drayson has a very observant eye, and does not content himself with adventures and pictures. His volume, in fact, may be described as the *vade mecum* of South African hunters; it is so full of remarks useful or necessary to the sportsmen of these regions. His pupils, however, cannot well be numerous, if we judge by the qualifications considered as absolutely essential, even to mediocrity in the chase. 'It is absolutely necessary not only to be a good shot, but to be so after a sharp four-mile gallop, and from either shoulder; to load as well while at full speed as when on foot; to be able to ride boldly across country, and allow your horse to go downhill at speed over the large stones and with a loose rein; to pull up, dismount, fire, and get up again with a rapidity a monkey might envy; and when an animal has been wounded and is out of sight, to lean over your horse's shoulder, and follow the spoor at a canter on the hard ground, with the accuracy of a hound; and last and not least, to take care to fly clear of your horse when he turns over in a jackal's or porcupine's hole, instead of letting him come on you, and smash a few ribs. These and many other qualifications, I have no doubt, most of my readers possess; but there may be some who do not, and who in consequence would not stand at all in the far south.'

To follow the spoor, or, as the Americans call it, trail, is not the gift of instinct. The tracks of the animals pursued are as obvious to the experienced

European as to the native, although in his novicehood he is no doubt frequently astounded by what may seem to him the supernatural intelligence of his black guide, who not only points the path the unseen object has taken, but describes the sex, size, and pace of the animal. The footprint of a male elephant is round; that of a female, elliptical; and six times the diameter of these impressions gives the height of the animal. An engraving in the volume puts us in possession of numerous secrets of the kind; and after studying it by the fireside, Mr John Smith may comfort himself with the idea, that if fate should ever lead him into the South African bush, he will be able to tell at a glance the spoor of a rhinoceros from that of a hippopotamus, of a buffalo from an eland or a hyena, a leopard, an ostrich, or a wild pig. He will be able to distinguish, likewise, whether the animal has galloped, or trotted, or walked. 'When judging of elephants, it may be concluded that, if they browsed, they must have moved slowly; if they are found to have passed through the forest in Indian file, they travelled at a quick walk; and if they disregarded old paths, and smashed the branches of trees in their course, that they moved very rapidly.'

Our sportsman mentions, that when his attention was drawn to an object about four miles distant, before he had found the correct focus of his glass, the Boers with their paked eye would have decided correctly that it was a hartebeest. 'Elands,' said they in explanation, 'always look light fawn-coloured when they turn, whereas hartebeest look red; buffaloes, black—these three animals being the most commonly met with in these plains. The wild boar—the "vleck vark" of the Dutch—is told by its dark colour, and because it is not so large about the head and shoulders as a buffalo; besides, four or five are generally found together. When the sportsman becomes acquainted with the habits of the animals, the positions which they occupy, as also their way of moving, will generally shew to what class the game belongs.'

An animal whose spoor is not thought worth describing, will perhaps be found as interesting by the reader as any other. Captain Drayson had gone out one morning to see the sun rise in a very beautiful part of the desert. 'Suddenly I heard a hoarse cough, and, on turning, saw indistinctly in the fog a queer little old man standing near, and looking at me. I instinctively cocked my gun, as the idea of Bushmen and poisoned arrows flashed across my mind. The old man instantly dropped on his hands, giving another hoarse cough, that evidently told a tale of consumptive lungs; he snatched up something beside him, which seemed to leap on his shoulders, and then he scampered off up the ravine on all-fours. Before half this performance was completed, I had discovered my mistake; the little old man turned into an ursine baboon, with an infant ditto, which had come down the kloof to drink. The "old man's" cough was answered by a dozen others, at present hidden in the fogs; soon, however,

Uprose the sun, the mists were curled
Back from the solitary world
Which lay around;

and I obtained a view of the range of mountains gilded by the morning sun.

'A large party of the old gentleman's family were sitting up the ravine, and were evidently holding a debate as to the cause of my intrusion. I watched them through my glass, and was much amused at their grotesque and almost human movements. Some of the old ladies had their olive branches in their laps, and appeared to be "doing their hair;" while a patriarchal-looking old fellow paced backwards and forwards with a fussy sort of look: he was evidently on sentry, and seemed to think himself of no small importance. This estimate of his dignity did not appear to be universally

acknowledged, as two or three young baboons sat close behind him, watching his proceedings, sometimes, with the most grotesque movements and expressions, they would stand directly in his path, and hobble away only at the last moment. One daring youngster followed close on the heels of the patriarch during the whole length of his beat, and gave a sharp tug at his tail as he was about to turn. The old fellow seemed to treat it with the greatest indifference, scarcely turning round at the insult. Master Impudence was about repeating the performance, when the pater, shewing that he was not such a fool as he looked, suddenly sprang round, and catching the young one before he could escape, gave him two or three such cuffs that I could hear the screams that resulted therefrom. The venerable gentleman then chucked the delinquent over his shoulder, and continued his promenade with the greatest coolness: this old baboon evidently was acquainted with the practical details of Solomon's proverb. A crowd gathered round the naughty child, which, childlike, seeing commiseration, shrieked all the louder. I even fancied I could see the angry glances of the mamma, as she took her dear little pet in her arms, and removed it from a repetition of such brutal treatment."

We are told likewise of a tame baboon whose great delight was in frightening the Kaffir women. On selecting his victim, he would rush at her as if he intended to devour her, and away she would fly for bare life, dropping her basket or hoe. But he soon caught hold of her, and seizing her by one leg, stared in her face, mowing and grinning, and moving his eyebrows at her like an incarnate fiend. When her screams at length brought assistance, in the shape of a Kaffir cur, Jacko sprang up a tree, and resting secure on an upper branch, gazed upwards and around, with a quiet and contemplative air, as though he had sought this elevated position for the sole purpose of meditating on the weakness of baboon and animal nature generally, but more particularly on the foibles of excited Kaffir curs.

The baboon, when tame, however, is sometimes of more use than to frighten women, who he knows will throw down the hoe instead of breaking his head with it. He is made use of to discover water in the desert when his master would perhaps perish without it. A little salt is rubbed on his tongue to irritate his thirst, and he is then let go; "he runs along a bit, scratches himself, shews his teeth at me, takes a smell up-wind, looks all round, picks up a bit of grass, smells or eats it, stands up for another sniff, canters on, and so on. Wherever the nearest water is, there he is sure to go." This anecdote was corroborated by others present.

Besides the author's adventures, there are several very exciting narratives in the volume, more especially one of a Boer who was severely bitten in a conflict with a wounded leopard. After contriving to despatch the animal with his knife, he lay down helpless, expecting death before the morning, and thinking it hardly worth his while to notice a sensation he had as if something were crawling upon his shoulder. When daylight came, he looked at his broken arm lying useless beside him, and saw a great brown-looking thing lying over it—"the fat bloated body of a hideous puff-adder." The sound of voices was now heard—his friends had come to look for him; but he dared not answer, he dared not move. As their steps came near, the puff-adder raised his broad head, and looked towards the new-comers, and then, removing from the warm lodging he had tenanted perhaps for hours, glided away through the brushwood.

But the most novel narrative in the book bears no relation to wild animals; it is a genuine Kaffir love-history, wearing to us the air of romance, owing to the manners being new and strange. The heroine is a

certain Peshanna, a young lady whose reputation for beauty does not seem to have been affected, in the gallant captain's estimation, by the disappearance of colour. Indeed, he remarks on another occasion, that one very soon gets over that prejudice, that after having looked for some time on the rich black of a Kaffir belle, a white lady appears bloodless, consumptive, and sickly! Peshanna, when our traveller saw her, was the head-wife of a Kaffir called Inkau, and manifested her dignity and her husband's love, by doing little work, and being fashionably dressed in beads and brass. The beads, which were red, blue, and white, hung in strings round her head, neck, and wrists; her waist was adorned with a little apron of fringe, ornamented with beads, and her ankles were encircled with a fringe made from monkey's hair. This was the full dress of Peshanna, for whom twenty cows had been paid, and five men speared, before she became the bride of Inkau. The wooing is described in the following narrative, taken down from the lips of the fortunate husband:

"I had long heard people talk of Peshanna being a beauty, but did not think much about it until I went buffalo-shooting near her father's kraal. I stopped there one night and saw her. *Ma mee!* she was *muthle kakw!* [the superlative of beautiful]. I talked to her a great deal, and I thought that she would soon like me. I went out next day, and shot a young buffalo. I managed to get help enough to bring it to the kraal, and I gave it all to Peshanna. Her father had asked many cows for her, but somehow no one had yet offered enough. When I heard this, I felt very frightened lest some one should carry her off before I could manage to buy her. My two wives I had always thought would have been enough for me, and I had given so many cows for them, that I really had not twenty left. I considered how I could manage, and hoped that fourteen cows paid, and seven more in ten moons, would be as good as twenty now. But Ama Sheman, her father, would not have this, and told me that a young chief named Boy would give the twenty cows at once. I was very angry at this, and asked Ama Sheman to wait a little, which he agreed to do for four months, as he said he would sooner see her my *umfazi* [wife] than Boy's. I went home, and was always after elephants. I got very rash, and was nearly killed by them once or twice, for my gun was not big enough. At last I killed a large bull-elephant, and got eight cows as my share. I started off at once to tell Ama Sheman that my cows were ready. He did not seem pleased to see me, but told me he should like to see my cows. He was an old *chingana* [rogue], and wanted to see which had the finest lot of cattle, Boy or I, as Boy had now offered twenty cows as well as myself. Mine were the finest, so it was agreed that I was to take Peshanna as my *umfazi*. When this was settled, I went out to try and shoot a buffalo for our marriage-feast. I did kill a large one before the sun was up high, and I returned with it to the kraal. As I came near, I heard the women and children screaming. I ran up, and found that Boy had watched all the men out of the kraal, had then walked quietly in with three of his people, and caught my dear Peshanna, and, before she had suspected anything, carried her off. Ama Sheman went out to try and stop them, but he was knocked on the head with a knob-kerry, and lay as if dead. They got off well from the kraal, and were out of sight when I returned, for they did not think I should be back so soon. I shouted for the men, who soon came in. We got our assegais, and I had my gun. Ama Sheman came all alive again, and eight of us started in chase. We went fast, and soon sighted the four rascals. As we came near them, they seemed surprised, and did not know what to do. They soon let Peshanna loose, and ran for their lives. We gained on them, and I threw away my gun, that I

might run quicker. They had a river to cross, which was deep; they were wrong to try and get across; they ought to have fought on this side. Before they had gone over half the water, we had assailed two of them. They soon sank, and were eaten up by the alligators. The other two got over. We all jumped into the water, and swam after them. One of our young men, a very fast runner, went past me, and neared Boy; as he did, he shouted to him not to run like a dog, but to stop and fight. Boy took no notice until the man was close to him, when he suddenly stopped, turned round, and threw an assagy, which went through our fast runner, and killed him. It was Boy's last achievement, for I was on him like a leopard, and my assagy going into his heart was pleasant music to me. The other Kafir was killed by Ama Sheman. We hid their bodies, as we did not wish a war with their kraal. We all kept the story quiet, and they did not for some time discover what had become of Boy and his party. The hyenas and vultures soon picked their bones."

We must now close this amusing volume, recommending it to two classes of readers: those who have themselves the prospect of hunting elephants and buffaloes in the wilds of South Africa, who will find in it very useful lessons; and those who have no prospect of the kind at all, who will find in it pictures graphic enough to enable them to do very well without the reality.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER VI.—THE ALLIGATOR.

To one brought up—born, I might almost say—upon the banks of a Floridian river, there is nothing remarkable in the sight of an alligator. Nothing very terrible either; for, ugly as is the great saurian—certainly the most repulsive form in the animal kingdom—it is least dreaded by those who know it best. For all that, it is seldom approached without some feeling of fear. The stranger to its haunts and habits, abhors and flees from it; and even the native—be he red, white, or black—whose home borders the swamp and the lagoon, approaches this gigantic lizard with caution.

Some closet naturalists have asserted that the alligator will not attack man, and yet they admit that it will destroy horses and horned cattle. A like allegation is made of the jaguar and vampire bat. Strange assertions, in the teeth of a thousand testimonies to the contrary.

It is true the alligator does not *always* attack man when an opportunity offers—nor does the lion, nor yet the tiger—but even the false Buffon would scarcely be bold enough to declare that the alligator is innocuous. If a list could be furnished of human beings who have fallen victims to the voracity of this creature, since the days of Columbus, it would be found to be something enormous—quite equal to the havoc made in the same period of time by the Indian tiger or the African lion. Humboldt, during his short stay in South America, was well informed of many instances; and for my part, I know of more than one case of actual death, and many of lacerated limbs, received at the jaws of the American alligator.

There are many species, both of the caiman or alligator, and of the true crocodile, in the waters of tropical America. They are more or less fierce, and hence the difference of 'travellers' tales' in relation to them. Even the same species in two different rivers is not always of like disposition. The individuals are affected by outward circumstances, as other animals are. Size, climate, colonisation, all produce their effect; and, what may appear still more singular,

their disposition is influenced by the character of the race of men that chances to dwell near them!

On some of the South-American rivers—whose banks are the home of the ill-armed apathetic Indian—the caimans are exceedingly bold, and dangerous to approach. Just so were their congeners, the alligators of the north, till the stalwart backwoodman, with his axe in one hand and his rifle in the other, taught them to fear the upright form—a proof that these crawling creatures possess the powers of reason. Even to this hour, in many of the swamps and streams of Florida, full-grown old alligators cannot be approached without peril: this is especially the case during the season of the sexes, and still more where these reptiles are encountered remote from the habitations of man. In Florida are rivers and lagoons where a swimmer would have no more chance of life, than if he had plunged into a sea of sharks.

Notwithstanding all this, use brings one to look lightly even upon real danger—particularly when that danger is almost continuous; and the denizen of the *cypriere* and the *white cedar* swamp is accustomed to regard without much emotion the menace of the ugly alligator. To the native of Florida, its presence is no novelty, and its going or coming excites but little interest—except perhaps in the bosom of the black man who feeds upon its tail; or the alligator-hunter who makes a living out of its leather.

The appearance of one on the edge of the savanna would not have caused me a second thought, had it not been for its peculiar movements, as well as those I had just observed on the part of the mulatto. I could not help fancying that there was some connection between them: at all events it appeared certain, that the reptile was following the man!

Whether it had him in view, or whether trailing him by the scent, I could not tell. The latter I fancied to be the case; for the mulatto had entered under cover of the maize-plants, before the other appeared outside the timber; and it could hardly have seen him as it turned towards the gap. It might, but I fancied not. More like, it was trailing him by the scent; but whether the creature was capable of doing so, I did not stay to inquire.

On it crawled over the sward—crossing the corner of the meadow, and directly upon the track which the man had taken. At intervals, it paused, flattened its breast against the earth, and remained for some seconds in this attitude, as if resting itself. Then it would raise its body to nearly a yard in height, and move forward with apparent eagerness—as if in obedience to some attractive power in advance of it! The alligator progresses but slowly upon dry ground—not faster than a duck or goose. The water is its true element, where it makes way almost with the rapidity of a fish.

At length it approached the gap; and, after another pause, it drew its long dark body within the enclosure. I saw it enter among the maize-plants, at the exact point where the mulatto had disappeared! Of course, it was now also hidden from my view.

I no longer doubted that the monster was following the man; and equally certain was I, that the latter *knew* that he was followed! How could I doubt either of these facts? To the former, I was an eye-witness; of the latter, I had circumstantial proofs. The singular attitudes and actions of the mulatto; his taking out the bars and leaving the gap free; his occasional glances backward—which I had observed as he was crossing the open ground—these were my proofs that he knew what was coming behind him—undoubtedly he knew.

But my conviction upon these two points in no wise helped to elucidate the mystery—for a mystery it had become. Beyond a doubt, the reptile was drawn after by some attraction, which it appeared unable to resist—its eagerness in advancing was evidence of this, and

perceived that the man was exercising some influence over it that lured it forward.

What influence? Was he beguiling it by some charm of Obeah?

A superstitious shudder came over me, as I asked myself the question. I really had such fancies at the moment. Brought up, as I had been, among Africans, dandled in the arms—perhaps nourished from the bosom—of many a sable nurse, it is not to be wondered at that my young mind was tainted with the superstitions of Bonny and Benin. I knew there were alligators in the cypress swamp—in its more remote recesses, some of enormous size—but how Yellow Jake had contrived to lure one out, and cause it to follow him over the dry cultivated ground, was a puzzle I could not explain to myself. I could think of no natural cause; I was therefore forced into the regions of the weird and supernatural.

I stood for a long while watching and wondering. The deer had passed out of my mind. They fed unnoticed: I was too much absorbed in the mysterious movements of the half-breed and his amphibious follower.

CHAPTER VII.

THE TURBID-CRAWL.

So long as they remained in the maize-field, I saw nothing of either. The direction of my view was slightly oblique to the rows of the plants. The corn was at full growth, and its tall culms and broad lanceolate leaves would have overtopped the head of a man on horseback. A thicket of evergreen trees would not have been more impenetrable to the eye.

By going a little to the right, I should have become aligned with the rows, and could have seen far down the avenues between them; but this would have carried me out of the cover, and the mulatto might then have seen me. For certain reasons, I did not desire he should; and I remained where I had hitherto been standing.

I was satisfied that the man was still making his way up the field, and would in due time discover himself in the open ground.

An indigo flat lay between the hommock and the maize. To approach the house, it would be necessary for him to pass through the indigo; and, as the plants were but a little over two feet in height, I could not fail to observe him as he came through. I waited, therefore, with a feeling of curious anticipation—my thoughts still wearing a tinge of the weird!

He came on slowly—very slowly; but I knew that he was advancing. I could trace his progress by an occasional movement which I observed among the leaves and tassels of the maize. The morning was still—not a breath of air stirred; and consequently the motion must have been caused by some one passing among the plants—of course by the mulatto himself. The oscillation observed farther off, told that the alligator was still following.

Again and again I observed this movement among the maize-blades. It was evident the man was not following the direction of the rows, but crossing diagonally through them! For what purpose? I could not guess. Any one of the intervals would have conducted him in a direct line towards the house—whither I supposed him to be moving. Why, then, should he adopt a more difficult course, by crossing them? It was not till afterwards that I discovered his object in this zigzag movement.

He had now advanced almost to the nether edge of the cornfield. The indigo flat was of no great breadth, and he was already so near, that I could hear the rustling of the cornstalks as they switched against each other.

Another sound I could now hear; it resembled the howling of a dog. I heard it again, and, after

an interval, again. It was not the voice of a full-grown dog, but rather the weak whining of a puppy.

At first, I fancied that the sounds came from the alligator: for these reptiles make exactly such a noise—but only when young. The one following the mulatto was full grown; the cries could not proceed from it. Moreover, the sounds came from a point nearer me—from the place where the man himself was moving.

I now remembered the white object I had observed as the man was crossing the corner of the savanna. It was not an opossum, then, but a young dog.

Yes. I heard the cry again: it was the whining of a whelp—nothing else.

If I could have doubted the evidence of my ears, my eyes would soon have convinced me; for, just then, I saw the man emerge from out the maize with a dog by his side—a small white cur, and apparently a young one. He was leading the creature upon a string, half-dragging it after him. I had now a full view of the individual, and saw to a certainty that he was our woodman, Yellow Jake.

Before coming out from the cover of the corn, he halted for a moment—as if to reconnoitre the ground before him. He was upon his feet, and in an erect attitude. Whatever motive he had for concealment, he needed not to crouch amid the tall plants of maize; but the indigo did not promise so good a shelter, and he was evidently considering how to advance through it without being perceived. Plainly, he had a motive for concealing himself—his every movement proved this—but with what object I could not divine.

The indigo was of the kind known as the 'false Guatemala.' There were several species cultivated upon the plantation; but this grew tallest; and some of the plants, now in their full purple bloom, stood nearly three feet from the surface of the soil. A man passing through them in an erect attitude, could, of course, have been seen from any part of the field; but it was possible for one to crouch down, and move between the rows unobserved. This possibility seemed to occur to the woodman; for, after a short pause, he dropped to his hands and knees, and commenced crawling forward among the indigo.

There was no fence for him to cross—the cultivated ground was all under one enclosure—and an open ridge alone formed the dividing-line between the two kinds of crop.

Had I been upon the same level with the field, the skulker would have been now hidden from my sight; but my elevated position enabled me to command a view of the intervals between the rows, and I could note every movement he was making.

Every now and then he paused, caught up the cur, and held it for a few seconds in his hands—during which the animal continued to howl as if in pain!

As he drew nearer, and repeated this operation, I saw that he was *pinching its ears*!

Fifty paces in his rear, the great lizard appeared coming out of the corn. It scarcely made pause in the open ground, but still following the track, entered among the indigo.

At this moment, a light broke upon me: I no longer speculated on the power of Obeah. The mystery was dissolved: the alligator was lured forward by the cries of the dog!

I might have thought of the thing before, for I had heard of it before. I had heard from good authority—the alligator-hunter himself, who had often captured them by such decoy—that these reptiles will follow a howling dog for miles through the forest, and that the old males especially are addicted to this habit. Hickman's belief was that they mistake the voice of the dog for that of their own offspring, which these unnatural parents eagerly devour.

But, independently of this monstrous propensity, it is well known that dogs are the favourite prey of

the alligator; and the unfortunate being that, in the heat of the chase, ventures across creek or swamp, is certain to be attacked by these ugly amphibians.

The huge reptile, then, was being lured forward by the voice of the puppy; and this accounted for the grand overland journey he was making.

There was no longer a mystery—at least, about the mode in which the alligator was attracted onward; the only thing that remained for explanation was, what motive had the mulatto in carrying out this singular manoeuvre?

When I saw him take to his hands and knees, I had been under the impression that he did so to approach the house without being observed. But as I continued to watch him, I changed my mind. I noticed that he looked oftener, and with more anxiety, behind him, as if he was only desirous of being concealed from the eyes of the alligator. I observed, too, that he changed frequently from space to space, as if he aimed at keeping a screen of the plants between himself and his follower. This would also account for his having crossed the rows of the maize-plants, as already noticed.

After all, it was only some freak that had entered the fellow's brain. He had learned this curious mode of coaxing the alligator from its haunts—perhaps old Hickman had shewn him how—or he may have gathered it from his own observation, while wood-chopping in the swamps. He was taking the reptile to the house from some eccentric motive?—to make exhibition of it among his fellows?—to have a 'lark' with it? or a combat between it and the house-dogs? or for some like purpose?

I could not divine his intention, and would have thought no more of it, had it not been that one or two little circumstances had made an impression upon me. I was struck by the peculiar pains which the fellow was taking to accomplish his purpose with success. He was sparing neither trouble nor time. True, it was not to be a work-day upon the plantation: it was a holiday, and the time was his own; but it was not the habit of Yellow Jake to be abroad at so early an hour, and the trouble he was taking was not in consonance with his character of habitual *insouciance* and idleness. Some strong motive, then, must have been urging him to the act. What motive?

I pondered upon it, but could not make it out.

And yet I felt uneasiness, as I watched him. It was an undefined feeling, and I could assign no reason for it—beyond the fact that the mulatto was a bad fellow, and I knew him to be capable of almost any wickedness. But if his design was a wicked one, what evil could he effect with the alligator? No one would fear the reptile upon dry ground?—it could hurt no one?

Thus I reflected, and still did I feel some indefinite apprehensions.

But for this feeling, I should have given over observing his movements, and turned my attention to the herd of deer—which I now perceived approaching up the savanna, and coming close to gay place of concealment.

I resisted the temptation, and continued to watch the mulatto a little longer.

I was not kept much longer in suspense. He had now arrived upon the outer edge of the hammock, which he did not enter. I saw him turn round the thicket, and keep on towards the orangery. There was a wicket at this corner, which he passed through, leaving the gate open behind him. At short intervals, he still caused the dog to utter its involuntary howlings.

It no longer needed to cry loudly, for the alligator was now close in the rear.

I obtained a full view of the monster as it passed under my position. It was not one of the largest, though it was several yards in length. There are some

that measure more than a statute pole. This one was full twelve feet from its snout to the extremity of its tail. It clutched the ground with its broad webbed feet as it crawled forward. Its corrugated skin of bluish brown colour was coated with slippery mucus, that glittered under the sun as it moved; and large masses of the swamp-slime rested in the concavities between its rhomboid scales. It seemed greatly excited; and whenever it heard the voice of the dog, exhibited fresh symptoms of rage. It would erect itself upon its muscular arms, raise its head aloft—as if to get a view of the prey—lash its plaited tail into the air, and swell its body almost to double its natural dimensions. At the same time, it emitted loud noises from its throat and nostrils, that resembled the rumbling of distant thunder, and its musky smell filled the air with a sickening effluvia. A more monstrous creature it would be impossible to conceive. Even the fabled dragon could not have been more horrible to behold.

Without stopping, it dragged its long body through the gate, still following the direction of the noise. The leaves of the evergreens intervened, and hid the hideous reptile from my sight.

I turned my face in the opposite direction—towards the house—to watch the further movements of the mulatto. From my position, I commanded a view of the tank, and could see nearly all around it. The inner side was especially under my view, as it lay opposite, and could only be approached through the orangery.

Between the grove and the edge of the great basin, was an open space. Here there was an artificial pond only a few yards in width, and with a little water at the bottom, which was supplied by means of a pump, from the main reservoir. This pond, or rather enclosure, was the 'turtle-crawl,' a place in which turtle were fed and kept, to be ready at all times for the table. My father still continued his habits of Virginian hospitality; and in Florida these aldermanic delicacies are easily obtained.

The embankment of this turtle-crawl formed the direct path to the water-basin; and as I turned, I saw Yellow Jake upon it, and just approaching the pond. He still carried the cur in his arms; I saw that he was causing it to utter a continuous howling.

On reaching the steps that led down, he paused a moment, and looked back. I noticed that he looked back in both ways—first towards the house, and then, with a satisfied air, in the direction whence he had come. No doubt he saw the alligator close at hand; for, without further hesitation, he flung the puppy far out into the water; and then, retreating along the embankment of the turtle-crawl, he entered among the orange-trees, and was out of sight.

The whelp thus suddenly plunged into the cool tank, kept up a constant howling, at the same time beating the water violently with its feet, in the endeavour to keep itself afloat.

Its struggles were of short duration. The alligator, now guided by the well-known noise of moving water, as well as the cries of the dog, advanced rapidly to the edge; and without hesitating a moment, sprang forward into the pond. With the rapidity of an arrow, it darted out to the centre; and, seizing the victim between its bony jaws, dived instantaneously under the surface!

I could for some time trace its monstrous form far down in the diaphanous water; but, guided by instinct, it soon entered one of the deep wells, amidst the darkness of which it sank out of sight.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE KING VULTURES.

'So, then, my yellow friend, that is the intention!—a bit of revenge after all. I'll make you pay for it,

you pitiful wretch! You little thought you were observed. Ha! you shall see this cunning deviltry before night.

Some such colloquy escaped my lips, as soon as I comprehended the design of the mulatto's manoeuvre—for I now understood it—at least I thought so. The tank was full of beautiful fish. There were gold fish and silver fish, hyodons, and red trout. They were my sister's especial pets. She was very fond of them. It was her custom to visit them daily, give them food, and watch their gambols. Many an aquatic cotillon had she superintended. They knew her person, would follow her around the tank, and take food out of her fingers. She delighted in thus serving them.

The revenge lay in this. The mulatto well knew that the alligator lives upon fish—they are his natural food; and that those in the tank, pent up as they were, would soon become his prey. So strong a tyrant would soon ravage the preserve, killing the helpless creatures by scores—of course to the chagrin and grief of their fond mistress, and the joy of Yellow Jake.

I knew that the fellow disliked my little sister. The spirited part she had played, in having him punished for the affair with Viola, had kindled his resentment against her; but since then, there had been other little incidents to increase it. She had favoured the suit of his rival with the quadroom, and had forbidden the woodman to approach Viola in her presence. These circumstances had certainly rendered the fellow hostile to her; and although there was no outward show of this feeling—there dared not be—I was nevertheless aware of the fact. His killing the fawn had proved it, and the present was a fresh instance of the implacable spirit of the man.

He calculated upon the alligator soon making havoc among the fish. Of course he knew it would in time be discovered and killed; but likely not before many of the finest should be destroyed.

No one would ever dream that the creature had been brought there—for on more than one occasion, alligators had found their way into the tank—having strayed from the river, or the neighbouring lagoons—or rather having been guided thither by an unexplained instinct, which enables these creatures to travel straight in the direction of water.

Such, thought I, were the designs and conjectures of Yellow Jake.

It proved afterwards that I had fathomed but half his plan. I was too young, too innocent of wickedness, even to guess at the intense malice of which the human heart is capable.

My first impulse was to follow the mulatto to the house—make known what he had done—have him punished; and then return with a party to destroy the alligator, before it could do any damage among the fish.

At this crisis, the deer claimed my attention. The herd—an antlered buck with several does—had browsed close up to the hommock. They were within two hundred yards of where I stood. The sight was too tempting. I remembered the promise to my mother; it must be kept; the venison must be obtained at all hazards!

But there was no hazard. The alligator had already eaten his breakfast. With a whole dog in his maw, it was not likely he would disturb the finny denizens of the tank for some hours to come; and as for Yellow Jake, I saw he had proceeded on to the house; he could be found at any moment; his chastisement could stand over till my return.

With these reflections passing through my mind, I abandoned my first design, and turned my attention exclusively to the game.

They were too distant for the range of my rifle; and I waited a while in the hope that they would move nearer.

But I waited in vain. The deer is shy of the

hommock. It regards the evergreen belt as dangerous ground, and habitually keeps aloof from it. Natural enough, since there the creature is oft misled by the twang of the Indian bow, or the whip-like crack of the hunter's rifle. Thence often reaches it the deadly missile.

Perceiving that the game was getting so nearer, but the contrary, I resolved to course them; and, gliding down from the rock, I descended through the coperwood to the edge of the plain.

On reaching the open ground, I rushed forward—at the same time unleashing the dogs, and crying the 'view hilloo.'

It was a splendid chase—led on by the old buck—the dogs following tail-on-end. I thought I never saw deer run so fleetly; it appeared as if scarcely a score of seconds had transpired while they were crossing the savanna—more than a mile in width. I had a full and perfect view of the whole; there was no obstruction either to the run of the animals or the eye of the observer; the grass had been browsed short by the cattle, and not a bush grew upon the green plain; so that it was a trial of pure speed between dogs and deer. So swiftly ran the deer, I began to feel apprehensive about the venison.

My apprehensions were speedily at an end. Just on the farther edge of the savanna, the chase ended—so far at least as the dogs were concerned, and one of the deer. I saw that they had flung a doe, and were standing over her, one of them holding her by the throat.

I hurried forward. Ten minutes brought me to the spot; and, after a short struggle, the quarry was killed, and bled.

I was satisfied with my dogs, with the sport, with my own exploits. I was happy at the prospect of being able to redeem my promise; and with the carcass across my shoulders, I turned triumphantly homeward.

As I faced round, I saw the shadow of wings moving over the sunlit savanna. I looked upward. Two large birds were above me in the air; they were at no great height, nor were they endeavouring to mount higher. On the contrary, they were wheeling in spiral fings, that seemed to incline downward at each successive circuit they made around me.

At first glance, the sun's beams were in my eyes, and I could not tell what birds were flapping above me. On facing round, I had the sun in my favour; and his rays, glancing full upon the soft cream-coloured plumage, enabled me to recognise the species—they were king vultures—the most beautiful birds of their tribe, I am almost tempted to say the most beautiful birds in creation: certainly they take rank among those most distinguished in the world of ornithology.

These birds are natives of the flowery land, but stray no further north. Their haunt is on the green 'everglades' and wide savannas of Florida, on the llanos of the Orinoco, and the plains of the Apure. In Florida they are rare, though not in all parts of it; but their appearance in the neighbourhood of the plantations excites an interest similar to that which is occasioned by the flight of an eagle. Not so with the other vultures—*Cathartes aura* and *atratus*—both of which are common as crows.

In proof that the king vultures are rare, I may state that my sister had never seen one—except at a great distance; yet this young lady was twelve years of age, and a native of the land. True, she had not gone much abroad—seldom beyond the bounds of the plantation. I remember her expressing an ardent desire to view more closely one of these beautiful birds. I remembered it that moment, and at once formed the design of gratifying her wish.

The birds were near enough—so near that I could distinguish the deep yellow colour of their throats, the coral red upon their crowns, and the orange lappets

that drooped along their back. They were near enough—within half reach of my rifle—but so light about as they were, it would have required a better marksman than I to have brought one of them down with a bullet.

I did not think of trying it in that way. Another idea was in my mind; and without further pause, I proceeded to carry it out.

I saw that the vultures had espied the body of the doe, where it lay across my shoulders. That was why they were hovering above me. My plan was simple enough. I laid the carcass upon the earth; and, taking my rifle, walked away towards the timber.

Trees grew at fifty yards' distance from where I had placed the doe; and behind the nearest of these I took my stand.

I had not long to wait. The unconscious birds wheeled lower and lower, and at length one alighted on the earth. Its companion had not time to join it before the rifle cracked, and laid the beautiful creature lifeless upon the grass.

The other, frightened by the sound, rose higher and higher, and then flew away over the tops of the cypresses.

Again I shouldered my venison; and, carrying the bird in my hand, started homeward.

My heart was full of exultation. I anticipated a double pleasure—from the double pleasure I was to create. I should make happy the two beings that, of all on earth, were dearest to me—my fond mother, my beautiful sister.

I soon recrossed the savanna, and entered the orangery. I did not stay to go round by the wicket, but climbed over the fence at its lower end. So happy was I, that my load felt light as a feather. Exultingly I strode forward, dashing the lowly boughs from my path. I sent their golden globes rolling hither and thither. What mattered a bushel of oranges?

I reached the parterre. My mother was in the verandah; she saw me as I approached, and uttered an exclamation of joy. I flung the spoils of the chase at her feet. I had kept my promise.

'What is that?—a bird?'

'Yes, the king vulture—a present for Virginie.' Where is she? Not up yet? Ha! the little slug-gard—I shall soon arouse her. Still abed and on such a beautiful morning!

'You wrong her, George; she has been up an hour or more. She has been playing; and has just this moment left off.'

'But where is she now? In the drawing-room?'

'No; she has gone to the bath.'

'To the bath!'

'Yes, she and Viola. What?—'

'O mother—mother!—'

'Tell me—George!—'

'O heavens—the *alligator*!'

WEEDS.

'In many countries of Europe, and also in Australia, persons permitting thistles and other noxious weeds, with winged seeds, to grow and injure the adjoining lands, are punishable by law; whilst in this country the farmer has no redress for the great injury done to him from the poisoning of his crops by the seeds of weeds grown in the fields of his neighbour. Would it not be desirable, nay, absolutely necessary, to offer some protection, by a legislative enactment against weeds, to the intelligent farmer who keeps his land clean, and thus increases the produce, and advances the interests of his country?' This sentence occurs in the *Returns of Agricultural Produce in Ireland, 1856*, just printed; in which the Registrar-general reports that very little change has taken place in the attention paid by the farmers to what is manifestly their own interest. But the farmers are not alone to blame. Many of them would be glad to weed their lands, if these were not

margined by luxuriant crops on the boundaries of those winged plagues such as thistles and ragworts, which send off colonies through the air to the neighbouring grounds. The following experiments by Sir John Hindle show the great importance of the question:—1. Seven acres of light gravelly land were fallowed, and sown broad-cast; one acre was weeded off, and not a weed was pulled out of it; the other six were carefully weeded. The unweeded acre produced 18 bushels; the six weeded acres, 135 bushels, or 22½ per acre—which is 4½ bushels, or ¼ more produce, in favour of weeding. 2. A six-acre field was sown with barley, in fine tilth, and well manured. The weeding, owing to a great abundance of charlock, cost 12s. per acre. The produce of an unweeded acre was only 18 bushels; of the weeded, 28. Difference in favour of weeding, 10 bushels per acre, besides the land being so much cleaner for succeeding crops. 3. Six acres sown with oats; one acre ploughed but once, and unmanured, produced only 17 bushels. Another six acres ploughed three times, manured, and weeded, produced 37 bushels. . . Ten bushels of the increased produce may be fairly attributed to the weeding, and the other ten to the manure.'

LIVING:

(AFTER A DEATH.)

'That friend of mine who lives in God.'—*In Memoriam.*

O live!

(Thus, seems it, we should say to our beloved,
Held by so slender chain, so oft removed),
And I can let thee go to the world's end;
All precious names, companion, love, spouse, friend,
Seal up in an eternal silence gray,
Like a closed grave till resurrection-day:
All sweet remembrances, hopes, dreams, desires,
Heap, as one heaps up sacrificial fires,
Then turning, consecrate by loss, and proud
Of penury, go back into the loud
Tumultuous world again with never a moan—
Save that which whispers still, 'My own, my own'
Unto the self-same sky whose arch immense
Enfolds us both, like the arm of Providence,
Contentedly, can either live or die
With never clasp of hand or meeting eye
On this side paradise. While thee I see
Living to God, thou art alive to me.

O live!

And I, methinks, can let all dear rights go,
Sweet duties melt away like summer snow;
Nay, sometimes seems it I could even hear
To lay down humbly this love-crown I wear,
Steal from my palace, weak, dethroned, poor,
And see another queen sit at the door—
If only that the king had done no wrong:
If this my palace where I dwell so long
Were not defiled by falsehood entering in;
There is no loss but change, no death but sin,
No parting, save the slow corrupting pain
Of murdered faith that never lives again.

O live!

(So endeth faint the low pathetic cry
Of love which, through death, learns, Love cannot die),
And I can stand above the daisy bed,
The only pillow for thy dearest head:
There cover up for ever from my sight
My own, my own—my all of earth-delight:
And enter the dim cave of widowed years,
Where, far, far off, the trembling gleam appears
Through which thy heavenly figure slipped away,
And waits to meet me at the open day.
Only to me, my Love, only to me
This cavern underneath the moaning sea:
Thou wilt be safe out towards the happy shore:
He who in God lives, liveth evermore.

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BROTHER JONATHAN'S PET.

Who, living within reach of that big town, the inhabitants of which you may hear speaking condescendingly of London as 'our southern metropolis,' does not know the long low line of the Mersey shore, ending, or rather beginning, in the interminable sandy flats of Waterloo?—Waterloo, called by courtesy a sea-bathing place; and so it might be, for an infantile population, which didn't object to salt water, or to scudding a mile across wet sands to get to it, and another to get overhead in it. For all that, it is not a bad place, nor an ugly place, especially to run down to by rail, for 'a smell of the sea,' half a mile off. And if, by the luckiest chance, you happen to catch the tide at high-water—as I did the other day—and, for a few minutes, the leagues of sand become sea, and the sea becomes a flood of silver, and gold, and diamonds under the paly sunshine of a December afternoon—why, then, Waterloo is not far from being pretty.

Ay, even to an eye that hates flatness as it hates—what you please; and would object to paradise itself, unless satisfied that it was not a level country. But, viewed with a pardoning eye, there is something tolerable, and even interesting in the determined flatness of this region—its leagues upon leagues of satisfied monotony—sea, sky, sand-hills—sand-hills, sea, and sky, in everlasting repetition; no foreground, no distance, no horizon, making you feel something like the frog in the fairy tale—'he gaed on, and he gaed on, and he gaed on, till he came to the well o' the world's end.' You have a conviction that you might find the 'well o' the world's end' somewhere beyond—if there be a beyond to the sand-hills of Waterloo.

One variety it has, something alive and stirring on the great expanse of uniformity. Generally, there is a dreary look about ships out on the sea; not passing and repassing busily, as at or near a seaport town, but peered at telescopically from an idle shore. They glide so ghostly, silently, solitarily, like unquiet souls adrift upon space—unknown dots upon the unknown sea, watched for a little and speculated upon, then dropping down over the horizon, and vanishing—you know not where.

But at Waterloo, the ships are not spectres. You have there, softened into picturesque form, the full benefit of the Mersey commerce, the 'flocks' of sailing-vessels outward or homeward bound, the long fairy-like threads of smoke cast across the horizon by innumerable passenger steam-boats; and when some fine 'liner' passes up or down Channel, she sometimes comes near enough for you to hear the distant whir-whir of her machinery, above the almost

equally distant murmur of the sea; you watch her great bulk as contrasted with all the other steamers, wonder what she is, and where on earth she is going to.

I thus stood watching a big steamer making her way—not ghostly, but very noisily, like a stylish lady marching majestically on, in considerable hurry, but having no small opinion of herself—up the river towards Liverpool. With her long high hulk, far out of the water, her enormous paddle-wheels, and her low masts, all dressed with flags, she made a sufficiently prominent object between me and the sun to catch the notice even of a lazy landlubber, to whose unpractised eye everything from a lighter to a man-of-war was a 'ship,' and nothing more.

And so, when finally she steamed out of sight into that misty forest of masts to which the Mersey narrows, above—or, qy., below?—Bootle, and I had taken my saunter over the sand-hills—the particulars of which do not matter to the present article—the big steamer still lingered sufficiently in my mind for me to make a careless remark to a non-landlubber concerning her. Attention was roused immediately.

'A "big" steamer. Very big, was she? Paddles or screw?'

With a great effort of nautical memory, I replied decisively, 'Paddles.'

'Long hulk? High out of water?'

'Very high—in fact, with her low masts, I might almost say clumsy.'

'Clumsy!' half-pitying. 'Ah, you know nothing! Why, she was the *Adriatic*. You must actually have seen the *Adriatic*!'

I humbly suggested that this fact, apparently so overwhelming, and implying so great a privilege, did not impart any information to my benighted self; that except certain vague reminiscences of the doge, combined with that ever-memorable riddle of, 'What sea would you choose for your bed-chamber?' the *Adriatic* conveyed to me no definite idea at all, except a ship's name.

'Not know the *Adriatic*, the great American liner, built to sail against our *Persia*!—hitherto the biggest steamer afloat except the *Leviathan*.' ('Which isn't afloat yet,' I suggested.) 'Why, the *Adriatic* is Brother Jonathan's last pet, meant to beat us all hollow—got up regardless of expense—fitted up like a palace; and her engines—they boast that her engines are the grandest ever manufactured—I'd like to have a look at them!'

Here the professional mind became absorbed, at times giving vent to its ecstatic meditations thus:

'Only think, 2800 horse-power!—so I've heard.'

'What cylinders!—what boilers! Oh to see her paddles working!' (I hinted I had heard them, and they made a tolerable noise.) 'Of course, they did. What a sight she must have been coming up the river! I wish I had run down to the landing-stage—thousands did: it was crammed with people, watching her. She has been expected ever since spring; and this is her first voyage. You are sure you saw her?'

Yes; and I began to plume myself on the fact accordingly.

'She hasn't beat us yet, though; she was a day or two overdue—perhaps her engines were too new to work. She and the *Persia* will have a nice race for it back again, for they both sail for New York next week. Won't the captains clap on steam and go ahead, rather! I wonder which will beat!'

Here the British mind became excited and enthusiastic. It certainly was exciting to think of, this racing on a grand scale, with iron steeds of from 2000 to 3000 horse-power, and the race-course the wide Atlantic. As for the stakes—a few hundred lives, more or less, to say nothing of money and property—these seemed supernumerary trifles.

'I should like to go aboard of her, and get a look at her engines,' was the prevailing sentiment of the next day or two, till it came at last—triumphant possibility!—to, 'Should you like to go aboard of her?'

Could a British woman resist such an invitation, following that of the Yankee captain to an enlightened British public?—which an enlightened British public had taken advantage of, and, in the most amiable manner, had gone by thousands, in river-steamers and row-boats, and all sorts of crafts, to examine our beautiful enemy, as she lay off Rock Ferry, alongside her rival the *Persia*, during two December days.

You would not have thought it was December, though, as we paced up and down the landing-stages, that curious trying-place, whence, as has been proved from accurate data, 40,000 people cross the Mersey every day, and the whole population of Liverpool cross in the course of a week. The new landing-stage, especially, forms an admirable promenade of a thousand yards long, with one trifling objection—the bridges which connect it with the quay are so short, that at low-water they slope in an angle of 45 degrees, down which an adventurous truck sometimes darts, to everybody's imminent danger. Once a commercial traveller's gig performed that feat with such an impetus, that it dashed right across the landing-stage, and popped into the river; whence it had to be fished out again, some wit recommending the owner 'to bait with a horse.'

To-day, being nearly high-water, no such accident diverted the incessantly changing swarm of all sorts of people which makes a Liverpool crowd a perpetual study—landmen and seamen, big country farmers, men on 'Change, thin wiry Yankees, semi-gentlemanly bearded Jews, foreign sailors and sea-captains, with olive faces and gold ear-rings; women, too, of all sorts—from the handsome, overdressed 'Lancashire witches,' to the grimy old Irishwoman, a pipe in her mouth, and a load of herrings on her head, perfuming her whole route as she passes. A selection from these filled the Rock-Ferry boat, as we slowly steamed away up the river to the immortal tune of—may our transatlantic brethren appreciate the compliment!—*Bobbing around—around.*

It was an exquisite afternoon—full of that quiet all-permeating sunshine which, when you do get it, makes a December day the pleasantest of any for sight-seeing. The air was so clear, you could have counted every window in the houses along either shore; and the vessels, as we passed them by, seemed to stand up spar by spar, and rope by rope, out sharply against the cloudless sky. They seemed to me all alike; but some of our party talked learnedly

of 'schooner-rigged,' 'brig-rigged,' 'clippers,' &c.; seemed to have a personal acquaintance with every ship on the river: fought energetically over the sailing merits of the *James Baines* and the *Maggie*—something or other—and what had been the very shortest passage ever made between here and Australia. They pointed out, a short distance astern, a vessel—small enough she seemed—with her decks crowded, and lines of cabbages hanging to her lower rigging, being towed out by one of those sturdy little steam-tugs.

'She's an emigrant-ship, bound for Australia.'

'They'll be singing *Cheer, Boys, Cheer*,' said one, who knew all about it—at least for the first hour or two. Poor fellows! they'll need to sing it pretty often between Liverpool and Melbourne.'

And just then the echo of a faint dreary 'Hurrah!' came over the water, as if the poor fellows were trying hard to bid anybody and everybody a jolly good-bye, and start with a good grace for the 'new and happy land.'

Of course, the earth must be covered and civilised; and those who find Europe too full to hold them, are right to go forth into a new land, to replenish and subdue it; but to any with strong home-instincts, who feel that if native land held not a tie, they should still cling to the mere sod, to these—an emigrant-ship is one of the very saddest sights in the whole world: sadder far than one which met us shortly—a boat, pulled by ten boys in regulation nautical costume.

'Ah, that's the *Akbar's* boat, and there she is lying just off the quarantine station. Look at those lads now; how cheerily they pull, and what nice faces they have! You would never think they were all criminals.'

No. Certainly not. Round, rosy, honest, happy faces as ever I beheld! And yet these were, every one of them, belonging to what is called 'the criminal class,' vagabonds, if not thieves, who, coming under the lash of the law, had been sent, not to prison, where reformation would have been hopeless, but to this marine reformatory, where they are kept in safe custody, educated, taught a trade, or made sailors of. I do not know enough of this reformatory to write about it; but I know the sight of these ten apple-faced lads, pulling away merrily through the salt water, instead of skulking in a jail-yard—of the *Akbar*, rocking lazily, with long indefinite lines of boys' shirts flapping over her clean decks and ornamenting her useless rigging, instead of the stern stone-walls of your model prison or penitentiary—is a remembrance hopeful and pleasant to any one who thinks at all of that great question, to which no legislation has yet found an answer: 'What shall we do with our criminal classes?'

And now we came in sight of 'Jonathan's Pet'—that is, we had been in sight for ever so long, but my inexperienced eye had never detected her, or distinguished her from half-a-dozen other 'big ships.'

'Don't you see her? just athwart that old-fashioned, clumsy-built trader—wonderful craft that! Would do actually sixteen knots in sixteen hours! ha! ha!'—and modern superiority laughed heartily at the respectable 'slow coach' that no doubt was thought an astonishing ship in her day. 'That's the *Persia* to leeward, and there's the *Adriatic*. How small she looks!'

This certainly was the first impression she gave. To hear afterwards of her real proportions—354 feet in length, 32 feet broad, and 50 feet in depth, seemed perfectly ridiculous. No doubt it is her exquisite symmetry that takes from the sense of size, and makes her huge bulk look as graceful as a yacht. Seen foreshortened, sitting on the water as lightly, as airily as a swan on a stream, the slight clumsiness of build which struck me when I saw her longitudinally, steaming up the river, was not visible at all.

There are few things, of man's handiwork, more

beautiful than a ship afloat—even a steamer; and probably the *Adriatic* is one of the finest specimens of ship-building extant. The eye perfectly revels in her harmonious curves; not a line, from stem to stern, in which Hogarth's 'line of beauty and grace' does not soothe and fascinate one's organ of form. She is said to have been built after quite a new model, of which the only other specimen is the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*—her shape being studiously adapted to the course of the water when cleft by the ship's prow. Her chief peculiarity is the exceeding delicacy with which she tapers up to this prow, which, from her very small bowsprit, appears almost like a sharp point. As one of our party said: 'She looks as if after every voyage she would have to sharpen her nose upon a grindstone.'

As we neared her, and noticed how high she stood out of the water, how the boat-loads of people that kept crowding in seemed to be dispersed over her decks of no more account than a stray half-dozen or so, the impression of her size increased. As our boat lay to, waiting to come alongside, the learned of our company had opportunity fully to criticise the points of Jonathan's Pet, which they did with great gusto. I, unlearned and ignorant, could only gaze idly at a sociable party of sea-gulls, which swam from under her bows, apparently as tame and comfortable as a brood of ducks in a pond; and then at this gigantic floating palace, which had just made safely her first voyage. Her first voyage! As an ancient poet observes:

We cherish all our firsts throughout our lives—
Except first poems, and perhaps first wives.

And truly Captain James West—can that be he leaning over the side, and giving orders about the ship's ladder? that it may be made as easy as possible for the ascent of ladies who have not been accustomed to mount a fire-escape to a third-floor window—must feel truly thankful when he thinks of the *Adriatic's* first voyage successfully over. The first of how many? Heaven only knows.

We were on board at last. Most people, in those travelling days, are familiar with the interior of the magnificent ocean-steamers, where every luxury of furniture, living and sleeping accommodation, is provided for a fortunate passenger—subject only to the slight drawbacks of sea-sickness, drowning, burning, famishing, or blowing up. Those splendid cabins, all velvet and mirrors—where you might have every opportunity of becoming acquainted with your own personal appearance between here and America—those dainty, tiny, bed-chambers, so well-lighted and ventilated—those long dinner-tables—and the steward's pantry, where a most intelligent but thin Yankee stands, with an air half civil and half condescending—'You may walk in, ladies,' and watches with a grand indifference our admiration at the beautiful 'crockery' and glass, packed so ingeniously, that one imagines the fiercest hurricane of the Atlantic could not crack a single plate. Truly a voyage in the *Adriatic* would be exceedingly pleasant, if all things were warranted—weather included—to be always as they appear when she lies in the Mersey river.

But—her engines. The scientific mind evidently thought every minute lost that was not spent in the examination of her engines. So we hurriedly ran through the passenger domains, first and second class—the second-class berths and cabins being, by the way, uncommonly comfortable—brushed past the stewardess, who, immersed in a pile of haberdashery, we overheard giving a mild order for 'four hundred and sixty pair of blankets!'—paced rapidly from end to end of the upper or spar deck—peered down the hold, an awful cavern, fifty feet in depth—and finally made our way into the engine-gallery.

Perhaps, of all human handiwork, there is nothing grander than a fine piece of machinery—especially a steam-engine. I own to have been literally awed at sight of this one—this dumb monster of shiny brass and dark solid iron—with its enormous cylinders moulded as accurately as a silver flower-bell ornamenting a tea-pot, and as bright as the best housewife's best 'family-plate:' with its crank—after looking at which, as some one said, the adjective 'cranky' appeared an extraordinary misuse of words; and its piston-rod, which, moving up and down, must look as terrible, remorseless, and unswerving as the great arm of justice.

'Oh, to see it working!' was the sigh of enthusiastic professional appreciation: 'with those eight boilers, and those forty-eight furnaces—and all that mass of machinery! Working—working night and day like a blind giant, who doesn't know what he is, or why he is, or where he is going, but just goes labouring on, till something or some one brings him to a dead stop. Really, I think we have a good many points in common with a big steam-engine.'

I hinted that we were not quite such irresponsible machinery; that we at least knew the land that built us and set us agoing. But contemplating this great mass of inert matter, which a few breaths of vapour would make all alive and instinct with power, for good or evil, set afloat on the wide ocean, where it became a mere atom of nothingness; yet had to hold on its way, labouring in darkness, but labouring ever—verily, the steam-engine did seem not very unlike us.

The 'Novelty Works, New York'—so said a brass inscription over its head—have need to be proud of this their magnificent monster, every inch of which is as daintily finished as the workmanship of a lady's watch. It is contrived, they say, with great saving of space and economy of fuel—the 1400 tons of coal which it has to devour in a single voyage, being considered quite a light provender. In return, the quantity of fresh water which it produces by condensation of its steam, supplies the ship abundantly. All that seemed wanting was, that it should manufacture its own gas; and various admirable schemes to that effect were started by our party, wanting only two qualities, practicability and safety. It did strike a non-professional auditor, whose two great terrors in life are gas and the stormy ocean, that to be exposed to the perils of both would a little detract from the pleasures of the trip; but that idea was scouted contemptuously by all the rest. No doubt those labyrinthine passages of cabins, so exactly similar, that No. 150 must find his or her berth, if found at all, by the merest accident, will ere long be illuminated like our streets and squares; and instead of 'Douse the glim,' the word will be: 'Turn off the meter.'

Strange to think of that huge floating castle—quite a little town—steaming on through the darkness, with all its sleeping freight, of which even the list of the crew reads as follows: '1 commander, 4 mates, 1 surgeon, 1 purser, 4 quarter-masters, 2 carpenters, 1 boatswain, 36 seamen, 1 engineer, 3 assistants, 6 superintendents of fires and boilers, 4 oilers (1), 2 engineers' storekeepers, 24 firemen, 36 coal-passers, 1 steward, 3 assistants, 36 waiters, 3 stewardesses, 2 storekeepers, 1 bar-keeper, 1 barber, 1 chief-cook, 1 assistant-cook, 1 baker, 2 pastry-cooks, 2 engineers' mess-men, 2 keepers of lamps and oil, 1 hose-keeper.'

And the safety of all, with indefinite passengers besides, dependent, humanly speaking, on that one head of the 'one commander.' It had need be a sound head and a steady one, and deserves a comfortable berth to rest in; which it evidently has, judging by the elegant appearance of the captain's state-rooms, into which we peered. Then we wandered up and down desultorily, wondering where on earth all this crew of 188, and all the hundreds of visitors that we

knew were on board, had vanished to. The great ship had swallowed them up, and they only appeared as stray groups here and there, or solitary sailors leaning over the side. No bustle, no confusion, and yet she was to sail to-morrow. There could not be a greater proof of the huge size and admirable arrangements of Brother Jonathan's Pet.

'Any one going back by the next boat?' Yes; about 300 or so, who, appearing out of inconceivable nooks, descended the ship's side, and crowded the river-boat on every square foot which two other feet could take possession of. In five minutes we had dropped astern, and saw the great hull of the *Adriatic* gradually lessening to that slender shape into which she dwindles at a very slight distance. As she lay with her stars and stripes streaming against the still clear sky, and the red winter sunset throwing its glow upon her great motionless paddle-wheels, we heartily wished her good-speed. Ay, even though our own *Persia* lay, a short space off, pluming her feathers for the flight, for she was to sail two days after, and as we repeated: 'Wouldn't her captain clap on steam, and run her, literally, to within an inch of her life, rather than be beaten by the Yankee!'

Happy, harmless rivalry! As we watched the two steamers lying so peacefully alongside, with the fair evening light upon them both—the sun going down towards the other continent as grandly as he had risen with us this morning, 'making no step-bairns' between east and west—one could not help trusting that the Governor of all the kingdoms of the earth would keep both the good ships safe, and that fast-sailing might be the only rivalry, the only war between ourselves and Brother Jonathan.

INDICTMENTS.

Our forefathers had a good many methods of ascertaining the guilt or innocence of an accused person, all of them considered equally infallible. The most ancient, probably, was the trial by ordeal, distinguished by the appellation of *judicium Dei*, and divided into two kinds—the fire ordeal for persons of high rank, and the water ordeal for those of lesser estate. Both these might be, and often were performed by deputy, the accused himself answering for the success of the trial, and there still lingers in our common speech the expression of 'going through fire and water' to serve a friend; and friendship, as well as a large reward, was in former times not unfrequently sufficient to stimulate one person to undertake this supposed purgation for another.

The ordeal by *fire* consisted either in holding unhurt for some minutes a piece of red-hot iron of one, two, or three pounds' weight, or else by walking bare-foot and blindfold over nine red-hot ploughshares, laid across the path at varying distances. Queen Emma, the mother of the Confessor, underwent, it is said, this trial at the west end of Winchester Cathedral, when an accusation was preferred against her of improper familiarity with Alwyn, bishop of that city; and this story, although received with some discredit, was strongly confirmed some fifty years back by the discovery, far below the surface, of a large quantity of half-decayed, and very ancient, ploughshares.

As of the fire, so of the *water* ordeal, there were two kinds—one being effected by plunging the bared arm to the elbow in boiling water, and escaping uninjured; the other in being thrown into a pond or river, when, if the unfortunate sank, he was adjudged innocent, while if he floated without any apparent effort to retain himself on the surface of the water, he was considered guilty; the idea being, that having, by his persevering denial of his guilt, renounced the benefits of his baptism, the element of water would not receive him.

The practice of trial by ordeal was put an end to in

our own land by act of parliament in the reign of Henry III., but retained in other countries until a much later date; and in many continental churches there yet remain representations of persons undergoing the ordeal—votive offerings made by those who were fortunate enough to escape uninjured. A very fine instance occurs in the cathedral church of Abbeville, where a lady of high rank, dressed in rich attire, is seen plunging her arm in a caldron of boiling water, and a multitude of beholders with most expressive countenances are standing around, awaiting the result.

Then there was the *corseid*, or morsel of execration—a piece of unleavened bread, or of cheese made of ewe's milk in the month of May, and weighing about an ounce—which after being consecrated by a prayer pronounced over it, that the Almighty would cause the eater to undergo pain and convulsions, if guilty, but impart to him health and nourishment, if innocent, was taken by the suspected person, together with the holy sacrament. Everybody knows the story of Godwin, Earl of Kent, attempting to exculpate himself from the death of the king's brother, and how the *corseid* stuck in his throat and killed him. The *corseid* has, ages ago, been abandoned by us, but it yet lingers in various forms in certain uncivilised parts of the world, and is there resorted to as a favourite way of settling dark and intricate accusations. The most amusing relic of it is in Monomotapa, in South Africa, where the accuser chews the bark of a tree remarkable for its emetic properties, and spits it out into certain water, which the accused is obliged to drink. If the water is rejected, he is condemned; while if it remains on his stomach, he is absolved, unless the accuser will drink some of the same water, and if it produces no effect on him either, neither the guilt nor the innocence of the accused is determined.

Another amusing method of trial, common throughout Christian countries in early times, was called *judicium crucis*. Each party, or his champion, stretched out his arms before a crucifix, and the one soonest wearied, dropped his arms and lost the day. This method of trial was principally confined to disputes about property, and the most celebrated instance of its being resorted to occurred in France during the reign of Pepin, when the Archbishop of Paris and the Abbot of St Denis disputing about the patronage of a monastery, the king ordered that their respective champions should resort to this method of deciding the question. Both appeared in the chapel attached to the monastery, and held out for an almost incredible time; the spectators, we are told, *betting* as to their respective abilities. The bishop's champion first gave in, and the Archbishop of Paris consequently gained the day.

Besides these three modes of trial, there was the 'wager of battle,' in which the suspected party threw down his glove, and declared he would defend the same with his body, and where the prosecutor took up the gauntlet, and announced his determination of doing battle, body for body.

This last mode of appealing to Heaven to assert the truth or falsehood of a charge, although long fallen into disuse, did not cease to be supported by the authority of the law till so late as 1819.

From these fallacious, and often no doubt fraudulent proceedings, our ancestors gradually turned to the most perfect, and, so far as the liberty of the subject is concerned, to the most important mode of trial ever invented—the trial 'by the country'—or in ordinary language, the 'trial by jury.'

The excellence of this mode of trial consists, as its name imports, in the fact that by it a man is tried by his peers or fellows. The sovereign, upon complaint of an injured party, lays before the head men of a county—assembled together under the name of the grand jury, and solemnly sworn not to act unjustly to any person out of 'hatred or malice, or through fear,

favour, affection, gain, reward, or the hope or promise thereof—an accusation drawn out upon parchment, of some particular person, charging him with a crime. When the grand jury have carefully considered the evidence to be brought forward in support of such accusation, they either say—or, in legal phraseology, 'present'—that such accusation is true, or else that they are ignorant whether it be true or false; the latter being in effect a dismissal by them of the charge.

This preliminary inquiry, however carped at at the present day, is without doubt one of the most important measures relating to the liberty of the subject. From their high and independent position, the members of the grand jury are unlikely to be influenced in their doings by any party-feeling; by law, they can in no case be called upon to account for any of their proceedings; and by their oath, and the practice pursued in relation to those proceedings, all their deliberations are kept profoundly secret. We imagine that no better plan could possibly be devised of placing a barrier between the power of the crown and a defenceless subject, and we hope that the day is yet very distant when this ancient institution will be abolished.

The written accusation to which we have alluded, when laid before the grand jury, is called a 'bill;' when presented by them, it is termed an 'indictment.'

We have elsewhere alluded to the manner in which a prisoner is put upon his trial on such indictment, and how the petty jury take the matter in hand, and ultimately declare upon his innocence or guilt; and therefore, in the present article, we propose to deal only with a few matters relating to these written accusations themselves.

One of the most universal maxims of the criminal law, and perhaps one of the most important, is that learnedly expressed by Lord Coke in the fourth book of his *Reports*: 'Nemo debet bis puniri pro uno delicto,' well known to everybody in this country in its English dress of 'No one can be punished twice for the same offence.' As the mere trial of a person for a presumed crime is, if not a direct punishment, at all events a vexation, this maxim has very long ago been extended in its terms, and now pretty universally runs: 'Nemo debet bis *rursum* pro uno delicto'—'No one may be twice vexed (or tried) for the same cause.'

Our forefathers, in order to convey to alleged culprits the full benefits suggested by these old maxims, established the practice to which we have just alluded, of drawing out in exact and formal language the specific charge alleged against the accused person, and of binding themselves to prove upon the trial that exact charge, and that only—tacitly agreeing, that if they failed in establishing the perpetration of the offence in the very manner as stated in the indictment, the prisoner should be entitled to his acquittal.

By this proceeding, two great advantages were opened to an accused person: the one, that he could not have a vague indefinite charge brought against him at the time of his trial, to be shifted and altered as the evidence itself varied; the other, that he knew beforehand what was to be alleged against him, and therefore had better opportunity of preparing himself with an answer—two advantages which, if we consider the summary and often unfair manner in which legal inquiries were in former times conducted, were of no small importance.

But though, as we before said, our ancestors were anxious to allege a specific charge against an offender, their idea of a specific charge was somewhat peculiar. We in modern times, for instance, consider that to accuse a man of committing a murder of a particular person on a certain day, is pretty specific; but in times bygone, such a charge would have been considered very general in its character. The year of the sovereign's reign, the weapon of offence, with its value,

the position of the wound, with its length and depth, the various places to which the sufferer removed before he died, and a multitude of other minute circumstances, had all to be set forth, and the most trifling error in any one of them would have proved fatal to the instrument.

But in addition to this, for some reason altogether undiscoverable to us at the present day, the indictment was universally drawn out in abbreviated Latin, a misspelling in which, however unimportant in other respects, was deemed sufficient to destroy the instrument.

It was indeed a rule with lawyers of that day, that no word which could be expressed in Latin should in an indictment be written in English; and we continually find such documents being set aside for breaches of this regulation. In one case, the term 'witchcraft' rendered the instrument void, 'incantatio' being deemed the correct word; and in another, 'de la Fabro' was declared inadmissible in any other garb than a Latin one. So with misspelling: a man was indicted in Elizabeth's reign for murder; some unfortunate clerk spelt the word 'destructionem' 'destructionem,' and the error being discovered, the prisoner was immediately acquitted. More recently, 'duodecim' occurring for 'duodecem,' invalidated the instrument; and 'presentant' for 'presentatum' had a similar effect.

The great danger which was thus continually encountered, on the one hand, of placing in indictments English words which might be expressed by Latin ones; and on the other, of introducing Latin words not of sufficiently general acceptance to be used in an instrument, the meaning of which was to be patent to every one, led to the custom of using an *Anglice* where any doubtful Latin word occurred. Thus, in one old indictment, we read of a man stealing certain *ollas ararias*—*Anglice*, brass pots.

The frequent acquittals which took place, owing to this severe way of construing indictments, soon led to a serious outcry on the part of the profession, and of the public generally, and so early as 1650, we find even the great Sir Matthew, who was in no way favourable to changes in the law, solemnly declaring his opinion on the subject in the following terms:

'In favour of life, great strictness has at all times been required in point of indictments, and the truth is that it has grown to be a blemish and inconvenience in the law and the administration thereof that more offenders escape by the over-easy ear given to exceptions in indictments than by their own innocence.'

After such an expostulation as this from so high a quarter, it appears remarkable that nearly one hundred years should be suffered to elapse before the legislature took any decided step to simplify and amend these proceedings. Day by day, indictments were quashed by wholesale—the non-crossing of a *t*, or non-dotting of an *i*, was almost sufficient, under the stringent practice of olden times, to avoid the instrument. So great certainty, as it was called, was required, that calling an 'accessory' a 'confederate' was fatal; and particular words of art were considered so essential in certain crimes, that without them the indictment was useless. Thus, if a man was accused of treason, it must be alleged that he committed that offence 'treasonably and against his allegiance,' and any alteration, however small, in this form made the indictment void. So in murder, the accused must 'feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder;' in stealing, he must be stated to have feloniously 'taken and carried away.' In murder, the depth of the wound must be set forth, that it might appear to the court to be sufficient to cause death; 'though,' says an old writer, 'if it be stated to have gone through the body, a statement of the depth is immaterial, for it will then

of itself appear sufficient to have caused death.' The charge that A. did 'steal, take, and carry away,' omitting 'feloniously,' has several times occurred, and has always been held fatal; and so in bigamy, the accusation that B. feloniously married one C., his former wife D. being then alive, was held altogether insufficient, the proper form being, that B., 'with force and arms, feloniously married one C., his former wife being still alive,' &c.

But above all, the value of the thing stolen in larceny, and of the instrument which caused the death in homicide, were always required to be stated. In larceny, because if the value amounted to twelve pence, the crime was *grand larceny*; if under that sum, *petty larceny*—two crimes which, in olden times, were very differently punished, the former incurring the punishment of death; the latter, of whipping and imprisonment only. In homicide, the value was required in consequence of the existence, until a few years back, of the laws relating to *deodands*, about which very curious subject we must say a few words.

According to ancient custom, whatever chattel was the immediate occasion of the death of any reasonable creature, became forfeited to holy church, and was applied, before the Reformation, towards obtaining masses for the deceased's soul, just as was the apparel of every stranger found dead, and subsequently was distributed in alms by the king's high almoner.

These forfeited articles were called *deodands*, from *Deo-dandum* (to be given to God); and Britton tells us, in his *Pleas of the Crown*, that the intention of the forfeiture was, that nothing which was the immediate cause of so swift an event as the death of a reasonable creature, should seem to go unpunished; but this assertion of the early lawyer has been much disputed, for the law allowed no *deodand* upon the death of an infant under years of discretion; thus favouring the idea that the intention of these forfeitures was simply to procure the means of conducting a religious ceremony after the death, and for the benefit of the soul of the deceased; for no mass or other purgation was necessary upon the death of an infant.

The rules relating to *deodands* are not by any means free from obscurity, either as to their origin or intention. If anything *without motion* was the cause of death, only that part of it immediately connected with the death was forfeited; but if the body was actually moving, the whole of it became a *deodand*.

Thus, when a man climbing into a cart at rest, fell off the wheel and was killed, the wheel only was the king's property; but when in another case the cart was moving at the time of the accident, the whole of it, with its load, was forfeited. So, again, where a man fell from the side of a ship going down a river, and was killed, strictly speaking, the whole ship, whatever its size or value, was a *deodand*; but if while on the deck a bale of goods fell upon and killed him, the bale only was a forfeiture, for he was himself moving in the ship, and so far as his death was concerned, the whole ship might be considered to be at rest.

The golden rule about these forfeitures was, 'whatever moves to the death is a *deodand*;' and in the quaint old book called *Termes de la Ley*, it is thus expressed:

Whatever moved to kill the dead,
Is *deodand*, and forfeited.

The most curious illustration of this rule is to be found in an ancient case, where a man fell from a mill-wheel into the stream, and was drowned, every part of the machinery *actually in motion* at the time was declared to be a *deodand*—that at rest, not.

This forfeiture of valuable articles, often without any blame at all being attachable to their owners, was found to be so oppressive, that, in modern times, a practice was adopted by juries, of finding as a *deodand* the money value of the thing, instead of the thing

itself; this money value being in many cases merely nominal.

It was not until the year 1699 that any improvement whatever began to be effected in the matter of indictments. An act then passed which made it compulsory on the clerk of the crown, when any indictment was found defective in form, to draw a fresh instrument without any fee, or, in default, to forfeit L.5 and costs. This, although it imposed a salutary check upon the carelessness of officials employed in the drawing up of such documents, did nothing at all towards providing for their amendment of defects discovered in them. In 1731, an important act was passed, which entirely abolished the use of Latin in law proceedings, and provided that all such, indictments included, should for the future be in English. In 1827, a further and a grand improvement was made by the legislature enacting, that merely formal errors in indictments should not invalidate them, but upon exceptions being taken, such should be amendable by the judge on the trial. Still, however, all the long legal phraseology was retained, and regarded with as much jealousy as ever; and it was not until her present majesty had been fourteen years upon the throne, that the *coup de grace* was given to these fearfully long-winded and complex instruments.

It would be wearying to writer as well as to reader to attempt to set forth, in any regular order, the vast improvements which the last statute introduced into these documents; we cannot better inform the reader's mind upon the subject, and at the same time illustrate how useless forms and unnecessary phraseology may be got rid of, when any one is bold enough to set heartily at work upon the subject of their reformation, than by setting forth the two forms of indictment respectively used before and after the passing of such statute.

We will suppose that a certain John Smith, being angry with a woman, Frances Bolt, throws a candlestick at, and kills her.

Now, the old form of indictment against John Smith would, in its very shortest form, be thus worded:

Middlesex to wit.—The jurors for our lord the king, upon their oaths present, that John Smith, late of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, labourer, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the first day of May, in the fourth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and so forth, with force and arms at Westminster aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, in and upon one Frances, the wife of one William Bolt, late of Westminster aforesaid, carpenter, in the peace of God and our said lord the king, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that he, the said John Smith, a certain brass candlestick of the value of one shilling, which he in his right hand then and there had, and held, did then and there, at and against the said Frances, cast and throw; and with such candlestick aforesaid, so cast and thrown by him, the said John Smith as aforesaid, in and upon the head of her, the said Frances, on the right side thereof, near to the temporal muscle, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did strike and bruise her, the said Frances, giving to her, the said Frances, then and there with the candlestick aforesaid, and by the stroke aforesaid, in manner aforesaid, in and upon the head of her, the said Frances, on the right side thereof, near to the temporal muscle, one mortal wound of the length of two inches, and of the depth of half an inch, of which said mortal wound, she, the said Frances, as well at Westminster aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, at diverse other places in the said county, from the said first day of May in the year

aforesaid, until the second day of May in the same year, did languish, and languishing did live, on which second day of May at Westminster aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, she, the said Frances, of the mortal wound aforesaid, did die. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said John Smith, her, the said Frances, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the peace of our lord the king, his crown, and dignity.

At the present day, the above lengthy document would be thus curtailed:

Middlesex to wit.—The jurors for our lady the Queen, upon their oaths present, that John Smith, late of Westminster, labourer, on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1852, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder Frances, the wife of William Bolt, against the peace of our lady the Queen, her crown, and dignity.

By the former of these two instruments, it would be incumbent upon the prosecution to prove the murder of Frances Bolt in the very manner stated, and if it turned out that by some other violence of the prisoner she met with her death, he would be acquitted on the indictment; by the latter, proof that the prisoner murdered the deceased in any way, would be sufficient to convict him.

It is not improbable that, after perusing the two documents, the reader may ask how it is that other long legal instruments connected with the common law, and especially with conveyancing, cannot also be shortened and simplified? For an answer to this question, we must refer him to those far wiser than ourselves in the theory and practice of the law.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER IX.—THE BATH.

'YELLOW JACK! the alligator!'

They were all the words I could utter. My mother entreated an explanation; I could not stay to give it. Frantic with apprehension, I tore myself away, leaving her in a state of terror that rivalled my own.

I run towards the hommock—the bath. I wait not to follow the devious route of the walk, but keep straight on, leaping over such obstacles as present themselves. I spring across the paling, and rush through the orangery, causing the branches to crackle and the fruit to fall. My ears are keenly bent to catch every sound.

Behind are sounds enough: I hear my mother's voice uttered in accents of terror. Already have her cries alarmed the house, and are echoed and answered by the domestics, both females and men. Dogs, startled by the sudden excitement, are baying within the enclosure, and fowls and caged birds screech in concert.

From behind come all these noises. It is not for them my ears are bent; I am listening before me.

In this direction I now hear sounds. The plashing of water is in my ears, and mingling with it the tones of a clear silvery voice—it is the voice of my sister! 'Ha, ha, ha!' The ring of laughter! Thank Heaven, she is safe!

I stay my step under the influence of a delicate thought; I call aloud:—

'Virgine! Virgine!'

Impatiently I await the reply. None reaches me; the noise of the water has drowned my voice?

I call again, and louder. 'Virgine! sister! Virgine!'

I am heard, and hear:

'Who calls? You, Georgy?'

'Yes; it is I, Virgine.'

'And pray, what want you, brother?'

'O sister! come out of the bath.'

'For what reason should I? Our friends come? They are early: let them wait, my Georgy. Go you and entertain them. I mean to enjoy myself this most beautiful of mornings; the water is just right—delightful! Isn't it, Viola? Ho! I shall have a swim round the pond: here goes!'

And then there was a fresh plashing in the water, mingled with a cheerful abandon of laughter in the voices of my sister and her maid.

I shouted at the top of my voice:

'Hear me, Virgine! dear sister! For Heaven's sake, come out! come!'

There was a sudden cessation of the merry tones; then came a short sharp ejaculation, followed almost instantaneously by a wild scream. I perceived that neither was a reply to my appeal. I had called out in a tone of entreaty sufficient to have raised apprehension; but the voices that now reached me were uttered in accents of terror. In my sister's voice I heard the words:

'See, Viola! O mercy—the monster! Ha! he is coming this way! O mercy! Help, George, help! Save—save me!'

Well knew I the meaning of the summons; too well could I comprehend the half-coherent words, and the continued screaming that succeeded them.

'Sister, I come, I come!'

Quick as thought, I dashed forward, breaking through the boughs that still intercepted my view.

'Oh, perhaps I shall be too late? She screams in agony; she is already in the grasp of the alligator?'

A dozen bounds carried me clear of the grove; and, gliding along the embankment of the turtle crawl, I stood by the edge of the tank. A fearful tableau was before me.

My sister was near the centre of the basin, swimming towards the edge. There stood the quadron—knee-deep—screeching and flinging her arms frantically in the air. Beyond, appeared the gigantic lizard; his whole body, arms, hands, and claws clearly traceable in the pellucid water, above the surface of which rose the scaly serrature of his back and shoulders. His snout and tail projected still higher; and with the latter he was lashing the water into white froth, that already mottled the surface of the pond. He was not ten feet from his intended victim. His gaunt jaws almost touched the green baize skirt that floated train-like behind her. At any moment, he might have darted forward and seized her.

My sister was swimming with all her might. She was a capital swimmer; but what could it avail? Her bathing-dress was impeding her; but what mattered that? The alligator might have seized her at any moment; with a single effort, could have caught her, and yet he had not made it.

I wondered why he had not; I wondered that he still held back. I wonder to this hour, for it is not yet explained. I can account for it only on one supposition: that he felt that his victim was perfectly within his power; and as the cat cajoles with the mouse, so was he indulging in the plenitude of his tyrant strength.

These observations were made in a single second of time—while I was cocking my rifle.

I aimed, and fired. There were but two places where the shot could have proved fatal—the eye or behind the forearm. I aimed for the eye. I hit the shoulder; but from that hard corrugated skin, my bullet glinted as from a granite rock. Among the rhomboid protuberances it made a whitish score, and that was all.

The play of the monster was brought to a termination. The shot appeared to have given him pain. At all events, it roused him to more earnest action, and perhaps impelled him to the final spring. He made it the instant after.

Lashing the water with his broad tail—as if to gain impetus—he darted forward; his huge jaw hinged vertically upward, till the red throat shewed wide agape; and the next moment the floating skirt—and oh! the limbs of my sister were in his horrid gripe!

I plunged in, and swam towards them. The gun I still carried in my grasp. It hindered me. I dropped it to the bottom, and swam on.

I caught Virgine in my arms. I was just in time, for the alligator was dragging her below.

With all my strength, I held her up: it needed all to keep us above the surface. I had no weapon; and if I had been armed, I could not have spared a hand to strike.

I shouted with all my voice, in the hope of intimidating the assailant, and causing him to let go his hold. It was to no purpose: he still held on.

O Heavens! we shall both be dragged under—drowned—devoured—

A plunge, as of one leaping from a high elevation into the pond—a quick, bold swimmer from the shore—a dark-skinned face, with long black hair that floats behind it on the water—a breast gleaming with bright spangles—a body clad in bead-embroidered garments—a man? a boy!

Who is this strange youth that rushes to our rescue?

He is already by our side—by the side of our terrible antagonist. With all the earnest energy of his look, he utters not a word. He rests one hand upon the shoulder of the huge lizard, and with a sudden spring places himself on its back. A rider could not have leaped more lightly to the saddle.

A knife gleams in his uplifted hand. It descends—its blade is buried in the eye of the alligator!

The roar of the saurian betokens its pain. The earth vibrates with the sound; the froth flies up under the lashings of its tail, and a cloud of spray is flung over us. But the monster has now relaxed its gripe, and I am swimming with my sister to the shore.

A glance backward reveals to me a strange sight—I see the alligator diving to the bottom with the bold rider still upon its back! He is lost—he is lost!

With painful thoughts, I swim on. I climb out, and place my fainting sister upon the bank. I again look back.

Joy, joy! the strange youth is once more above the surface, and swimming freely to the shore. Upon the further side of the pond, the hideous form is also above water, struggling by the edge—frantic and furious with the agony of its wounds.

Joy, joy! my sister is unharmed. The floating skirt has saved her: scarcely a scratch shews upon her delicate limbs; and now in tender arms, amidst sweet words and looks of kind sympathy, she is borne away from the scene of her peril.

CHAPTER X.

THE 'HALF-BLOOD.'

The alligator was soon clubbed to death, and dragged to the shore—a work of delight to the blacks of the plantation.

No one suspected how the reptile had got to the pond—for I had not said a word to any one. The belief was that it had wandered there from the river, or the lagoons—as others had done before; and Yellow Jake, the most active of all in its destruction, was heard several times repeating this hypothesis! Little did the villain suspect that his secret was known. I thought that besides himself I was the only one privy to it; in this, however, I was mistaken.

The domestics had gone back to the house, 'toasting' the huge carcass with ropes, and uttering shouts of triumph. I was alone with our gallant preserver. I stayed behind purposely to thank him.

Mother, father, all had given expression to their gratitude; all had signified their admiration of his gallant conduct: even my sister, who had recovered consciousness before being carried away, had thanked him with kind words.

He made no reply, further than to acknowledge the compliments paid him; and this he did either by a smile or a simple inclination of the head. With the years of a boy, he seemed to possess the gravity of a man.

He appeared about my own age and size. His figure was perfectly proportioned, and his face handsome. The complexion was not that of a pure Indian, though the style of his dress was so. His skin was nearer brunette than bronze: he was evidently a 'half-blood.'

His nose was slightly aquiline, which gave him that fine eagle-look peculiar to some of the North American tribes; and his eye, though mild in common mood, was easily lighted up. Under excitement, as I had just witnessed, it shone with the brilliancy of fire.

The admixture of Caucasian blood had tamed down the prominence of Indian features to a perfect regularity, without robbing them of their heroic grandeur of expression; and the black hair was finer than that of the pure native, though equally shining and luxuriant. In short, the *tout ensemble* of this strange youth was that of a noble and handsome boy, that another brace of summers would develop into a splendid-looking man. Even as a boy, there was an individuality about him, that, when once seen, was not to be forgotten.

I have said that his costume was Indian. So was it—purely Indian—not made up altogether of the spoils of the chase, for the buckskin has long ceased to be the wear of the aborigines of Florida. His moccasins alone were of dressed deer's hide; his leggings were of scarlet cloth; and his tunic of figured cotton stuff—all three elaborately headed and embroidered. With these he wore a wampum belt, and a fillet encircled his head, above which rose erect three plumes from the tail of the king vulture—which among Indians is an eagle. Around his neck were strings of party-coloured beads, and upon his breast three demi-lunes of silver, suspended one above the other.

Thus was the youth attired; and, despite the soaking which his garments had received, he presented an aspect at once noble and picturesque.

'You are sure you have received no injury?' I inquired for the second time.

'Quite sure—not the slightest injury.'

'But you are wet through and through; let me offer you a change of clothes: mine, I think, would about fit you.'

'Thank you. I should not know how to wear them. The sun is strong: my own will soon be dry again.'

'You will come up to the house, and eat something?'

'I have eaten but a short while ago. I thank you.'

'I am not in need.'

'Some wine?'

'Again I thank you—water is my only drink.'

I scarcely knew what to say to my new acquaintance. He refused all my offers of hospitality, and yet he remained by me. He would not accompany me to the house; and still he shewed no signs of taking his departure.

Was he expecting something else? A reward for his services? Something more substantial than complimentary phrases?

The thought was not unnatural. Handsome as was the youth, he was but an Indian. Of compliments he had had enough. Indians care little for idle words. It might be that he waited for something more: it was but natural for one in his condition to do so; and equally natural for one in mine to think so.

In an instant my purse was out; in the next, it was in his hands—and in the next it was at the bottom of the pond!

'I did not ask you for money,' said he, as he flung the dollars indignantly into the water.

I felt pique and shame; the latter predominated. I plunged into the pond, and dived under the surface. It was not after my purse, but my rifle, which I saw lying upon the rocks at the bottom. I gained the piece, and, carrying it ashore, handed it to him.

The peculiar smile with which he received it, told me that I had well corrected my error, and subdued his capricious pride.

'It is my turn to make reparation,' said he. 'Permit me to restore you your purse, and to ask pardon for my rudeness.'

Before I could interpose, he sprang into the water, and dived below the surface. He soon recovered the shining object, and returning to the bank, placed it in my hands.

'This is a splendid gift,' he said, handling the rifle, and examining it—'a splendid gift; and I must return home before I can offer you ought in return. We Indians have not much that the white man values—only *our lands*, I have been told—'he uttered this phrase with peculiar emphasis. 'Our rude manufactures,' continued he, are worthless things when put in comparison with those of your people—they are but curiosities to you at best. But stay—you are a hunter? Will you accept a pair of moccasins and a bullet-pouch? Maimee makes them well—'

'Maimee?'

'My sister. You will find the moccasin better for hunting than those heavy shoes you wear: the tread is more silent.'

'Above all things, I should like to have a pair of your moccasins.'

'I am rejoiced that it will gratify you. Maimee shall make them, and the pouch too.'

'Maimee!' I mentally echoed. 'Strange, sweet name! Can it be she?'

I was thinking of a bright being that had crossed my path—a dream—a heavenly vision—for it seemed too lovely to be of the earth.

While wandering in the woods, amid perfumed groves, had this vision appeared to me—in the form of an Indian maiden. In a flowery glade, I saw her—one of those spots in the southern forest which nature adorns so profusely. She appeared to form part of the picture.

One glance had I, and she was gone. I pursued, but to no purpose. Like a spirit she glided through the dædalian aisles of the grove, and I saw her no more. But though gone from my sight, she passed not out of my memory; ever since had I been dreaming of that lovely apparition. Was it Maimee?

'Your name?' I inquired, as I saw the youth was about to depart.

'I am called Powell by the whites: my father's name—he was white—he is dead. My mother still lives; I need not say she is an Indian.'

'I must be gone, sir,' continued he after a pause. 'Before I leave you, permit me to ask a question. It may appear impertinent, but I have good reason for asking it. Have you among your slaves one who is very bad, one who is hostile to your family?'

'There is such a one. I have reason to believe it.'

'Would you know his tracks?'

'I should.'

'Then follow me!'

'It is not necessary. I can guess where you would lead me. I know all: he lured the alligator hither to destroy my sister.'

'Ugh!' exclaimed the young Indian, in some surprise. 'How learned you this, sir?'

'From yonder rock, I was a witness of the whole transaction. But how did you come to know of it?'

I asked in turn.

'Only by following the trail—the man—the dog—'

the alligator. I was hunting by the swamp. I saw the tracks. I suspected something, and crossed the fields. I had reached the thicket when I heard cries. I was just in time. Ugh!'

'You were in good time, else the villain would have succeeded in his intent. Fear not, friend! he shall be punished.'

'Good—he should be punished. I hope you and I may meet again.'

A few words more were exchanged between us, and then we shook hands, and parted.

CHAPTER XI.

THE CHASE.

About the guilt of the mulatto, I had no longer any doubt. The mere destruction of the fish could not have been his design; he would never have taken such pains to accomplish so trifling a purpose. No; his intent was far more horrid; it comprehended a deeper scheme of cruelty and vengeance; its aim was my sister's life!—Viola's!—perhaps both?

Awful as was such a belief, there was no room left to doubt it; every circumstance confirmed it. Even the young Indian had formed the opinion that such was the design. At this season, my sister was in the habit of bathing almost every day; and that this was her custom was known to all upon the plantation. I had not thought of it when I went in pursuit of the deer, else I should in all probability have acted in a different manner. But who could have suspected such dire villainy?

The cunning of the act quite equalled its malice. By the merest accident, there were witnesses; but had there been none, it is probable the event would have answered the intention, and my sister's life been sacrificed.

Who could have told the author of the crime? The reptile would have been alone responsible. Even suspicion would not have rested upon the mulatto—how could it? The yellow villain had shewn a fiendish craft in his calculation.

I was burning with indignation. My poor innocent sister! Little did she know the foul means that had been made use of to put her in such peril. She was aware that the mulatto liked her not, but never dreamed she that she was the object of such a demonic spite as this.

The very thoughts of it fired me, as I dwelt upon them. I could restrain myself no longer. The criminal must be brought to punishment, and at once. Some severe castigation must be inflicted upon him—something that would place it beyond his power to repeat such dangerous attempts.

How he would be dealt with, I could not tell—that must be left to my elders to determine. The lash had proved of no avail; perhaps the chain-gang would cure him—at all events, he must be banished the plantation.

In my own mind, I had not doomed him to death, though truly he deserved it. Indignant as I felt, I did not contemplate this ultimate punishment of crime; used to my father's mild rule, I did not. The lash—the county prison—the chain-gang at St Marks or San Augustine: some of these would likely be his reward.

I knew it would not be left to the lenient disposition of my father to decide. The whole community of planters was interested in a matter of this kind. An improvised jury would soon assemble. No doubt harsher judges than his own master would deal with the guilty man.

I stayed not longer to reflect; I was determined his trial should be immediate. I ran towards the house with the intention of declaring his guilt.

In my haste, as before, I did not follow the usual path, which was somewhat circumbstantial; I made direct through the grove.

I had advanced only a few paces, when I heard a rustling of the leaves near me. I could see no one, but felt sure that the noise was caused by some person skulking among the trees. Perhaps some of the field-hands, taking advantage of the confusion of the hour, and helping himself to a few oranges?

Compared with my purpose, such slight dereliction was a matter of no importance, and I did not think worth while to stay and hinder it. I only shouted out; but no one made answer, and I kept on.

On arriving at the rear of the house, I found my father in the enclosure by the grand shed—the overseer too. Old Hickman, the alligator-hunter, was there, and one or two other white men, who had casually come upon business.

In the presence of all, I made the disclosure; and, with as much minuteness as the time would permit, described the strange transaction I had witnessed in the morning.

All were thunderstruck. Hickman at once declared the probability of such a manoeuvre, though no one doubted my words. The only doubt was as to the mulatto's intent. Could it have been human, lives he designed to sacrifice? It seemed too great a wickedness to be believed. It was too horrible even to be imagined!

At that moment all doubts were set at rest. Another testimony was added to mine, which supplied the link of proof that was wanting. Black Jake had a tale to tell, and told it.

That morning—but half an hour before—he had seen Yellow Jake climb up into a live oak that stood in one corner of the enclosure. The top of this commanded a view of the pond. It was just at the time that 'white missa' and Viola went to the bath. He was quite sure that about that time they must have been going into the water, and that Yellow Jake must have seen them.

Indignant at his indecorous conduct, the black had shouted to the mulatto to come down from the tree, and threatened to complain upon him. The latter made answer that he was only gathering acorns—the worms of the live oak are sweet food, and much sought after by the plantation-people. Black Jake, however, was positive that this could not be Yellow Jake's purpose; for the former still continuing to threaten, the latter at length came down, and Black Jake saw no acorns—not one!

'Twan't acorn he war arter, Massa Randoff: daat yaller loafer want arter no good—daat he want sartin.'

So concluded the testimony of the groom.

The tale produced conviction in the minds of all. It was no longer possible to doubt of the mulatto's intention, horrible as it was. He had ascended the tree to be witness of the foul deed; he had seen them enter the basin; he knew the danger that was lurking in its waters; and yet he had made no movement to give the alarm. On the contrary, he was among the last who had hastened towards the pond, when the screaming of the girls was summoning all the household to their assistance. This was shewn by the evidence of others. The case was clear against him.

The tale produced a wild excitement. White men and black men, masters and slaves, were equally indignant at the horrid crime; and the cry went round the yard for 'Yellow Jake!'

Some ran one way, some another, in search of him—black, white, and yellow ran together—all eager in the pursuit—all desirous that such a monster should be brought to punishment.

Where was he? His name was called aloud, over

and over again, with commands, with threats; but no answer came back. Where was he?

The stables were searched, the shed, the kitchen, the cabins—even the corn-crib was ransacked—but to no purpose. Where had he gone?

He had been observed but the moment before—he had assisted in dragging the alligator. The men had brought it into the enclosure, and thrown it to the hogs to be devoured. Yellow Jake had been with them, active as any at the work. It was but the moment before he had gone away; but where? No one could tell!

At this moment, I remembered the rustling among the orange-trees. It might have been he? If so, he may have overheard the conversation between the young Indian and myself—or the last part of it—and if so, he would now be far away.

I led the pursuit through the orangery: its recesses were searched; he was not there.

The hommock thickets were next entered, and beaten from one end to the other; still no signs of the missing mulatto.

It occurred to me to climb up to the rock, my former place of observation. I ascended at once to its summit, and was rewarded for my trouble. At the first glance over the fields, I saw the fugitive. He was down between the rows of the indigo plants, crawling upon hands and knees, evidently making for the maize.

I did not stay to observe further, but springing back to the ground, I ran after him. My father, Hickman, and others followed me.

The chase was not conducted in silence—no stratagem was used, and by our shouts the mulatto soon learned that he was seen and pursued. Concealment was no longer possible; and rising to his feet, he ran forward with all his speed. He soon entered the maize-field, with the hue and cry close upon his heels.

Though still but a boy, I was the fastest runner of the party. I knew that I could run faster than Yellow Jake, and if I could only keep him in sight, I should soon overtake him. His hopes were to get into the swamp, under cover of the palmetto thickets; once there, he might easily escape by hiding—at all events, he might get off for the time.

To prevent this, I ran at my utmost speed, and with success; for just upon the edge of the woods, I came up with the runaway and caught hold of the loose flap of his jacket.

It was altogether a foolish attempt upon my part. I had not reflected upon anything beyond getting up with him. I had never thought of resistance, though I might have expected it from a desperate man. Accustomed to be obeyed, I was under the hallucination that, as soon as I should come up, the fellow would yield to me; but I was mistaken.

He at once jerked himself free of my hold, and easily enough. My breath was gone, my strength exhausted—I could not have held a cat.

I expected him to run on as before; but instead of doing so, he stopped in his tracks, turned fiercely upon me, and drawing his knife, plunged it through my arm. It was my heart he had aimed at; but by suddenly throwing up my arm, I had warded off the fatal thrust.

A second time his knife was upraised—and I should have had a second stab from it—but, just then, another face shewed itself in the fray; and before the dangerous blade could descend, the strong arms of Black Jake were around my antagonist.

The fiend struggled fiercely to free himself; but the muscular grasp of his old rival never became relaxed until Hickman and others arrived upon the ground; and then a fast binding of thongs rendered him at once harmless and secure.

CHAPTER XII.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.

Such a series of violent incidents of course created excitement beyond our own boundaries. There was a group of plantations upon the river lying side by side, and all having a frontage upon the water; they formed the 'settlement.' Through these ran the report, spreading like wildfire; and within the hour white men could be seen coming from every direction. Some were on foot—poor hunters who dwell on the skirts of the large plantations; others—the planters themselves, or their overseers—on horseback. All carried weapons—rifles and pistols. A stranger might have supposed it the rendezvous of a militia 'muster,' but the serious looks of those who assembled gave it a different aspect: it more resembled the gathering of the frontier upon the report of some Indian invasion.

In one hour, more than fifty white men were upon the ground—nearly all who belonged to the settlement.

A jury was quickly formed, and Yellow Jake put upon his trial. There was no law in the proceedings, though legal formality was followed in a certain rude way. These jurors were themselves sovereign—they were the lords of the land, and, in cases like this, could easily improvise a judge. They soon found one in planter Ringgold, our adjoining neighbour. My father declined to take part in the proceedings.

The trial was rapidly gone through with. The facts were fresh and clear; I was before their eyes with my arm in a sling, badly cut. The other circumstances which led to this result were all detailed. The chain of guilt was complete. The mulatto had attempted the lives of white people. Of course, death was the decree.

What mode of death? Some voted for hanging; but by most of these men, hanging was deemed too mild. *Burning* met the approbation of the majority. The judge himself cast his vote for the severer sentence.

My father pled mercy—at least so far as to spare the torture—but the stern jurors would not listen to him. They had all lost slaves of late—many runaways had been reported—the proximity of the Indians gave encouragement to defection. They charged my father with too much leniency—the settlement needed an example—they would make one of Yellow Jake, that would deter all who were disposed to imitate him. His sentence was, that he should be *burnt alive*!

Thus did they reason, and thus did they pronounce. It is a grand error to suppose that the Indians of North America have been peculiar in the habit of torturing their captive foes. In most well-authenticated cases, where cruelty has been practised by them, there has been a provocative deed of anterior date—some grievous wrong—and the torture was but a retaliation. Human nature has yielded to the temptings of revenge in all ages—and ferocity can be charged with as much justice against white skin as against red skin. Had the Indians written the story of border warfare, the world might have modified its belief in their so-called cruelty.

It is doubtful if, in all their history, instances of ferocity can be found that will parallel those often perpetrated by white men upon blacks—many of whom have suffered mutilation—torture—death—for the mere offence of a word! certainly often for a blow, since such is a written law!

Where the Indians have practised cruelty, it has almost always been in retaliation; but civilised tyrants have put men to the torture without even the palliating apology of vengeance. If there was revenge, it was not of that natural kind to which the human heart gives way, when it conceives deep wrong has been done; but rather a mean spite, such as is often

exhibited by the dastard despot towards some weak individual within his power.

No doubt, Yellow Jake deserved death. His crimes were capital ones; but to torture him was the will of his judges.

My father opposed it, and a few others. They were outvoted and overruled. The awful sentence was passed; and they who had decreed it at once set about carrying it into execution.

It was not a fit scene to be enacted upon a gentleman's premises; and a spot was selected at some distance from the house, further down the lake-edge. To this place the criminal was conducted—the crowd of course following.

Some two hundred yards from the bank, a tree was chosen as the place of execution. To this tree the condemned was to be bound, and a log-fire kindled around him.

My father would not witness the execution; I alone of our family followed to the scene. The mulatto saw me, and accosted me with words of rage. He even taunted me about the wound he had given, glorying in the deed. He was no doubt under the belief that I was one of his greatest foes. I had certainly been the innocent witness of his crime, and chiefly through my testimony he had been condemned; but I was not revengeful. I would have spared him the terrible fate he was about to undergo—at least its tortures.

We arrived upon the ground. Men were already before us, collecting the logs, and piling them up around the trunk of the tree; others were striking a fire. Some joked and laughed; a few were heard giving utterance to expressions of hate for the whole coloured race.

Young Ringgold was especially active. This was a wild youth—on the eve of manhood, of somewhat fierce, harsh temper—a family characteristic.

I knew that the young fellow affected my sister Virginia; I had often noticed his partiality for her; and he could scarcely conceal his jealousy of others who came near her. His father was the richest planter in the settlement; and the son, proud of this superiority, believed himself welcome everywhere. I did not think he was very welcome with Virgine, though I could not tell. It was too delicate a point upon which to question her, for the little dame already esteemed herself a woman.

Ringgold was neither handsome nor graceful. He was sufficiently intelligent, but overbearing to those beneath him in station—not an uncommon fault among the sons of rich men. He had already gained the character of being resentful. In addition to all, he was dissipated—too often found with low company in the forest cock-pit.

For my part, I did not like him. I never cared to be with him as a companion; he was older than myself, but it was not that—I did not like his disposition. Not so my father and mother. By both was he encouraged to frequent our house. Both probably desired him for a future son-in-law. They saw no faults in him. The glitter of gold has a blinding influence upon the moral eye.

This young man, then, was one of the most eager for the punishment of the mulatto, and active in the preparations. His activity arose partly from a natural disposition to be cruel. Both he and his father were noted as hard task-masters, and to be 'sold to Mass' Ringgold was a fate dreaded by every slave in the settlement.

But young Ringgold had another motive for his conspicuous behaviour: he fancied he was playing the knight-errant, by this show of friendship for our family—for Virginia. He was mistaken. Such unnecessary cruelty to the criminal met the approbation of none of us. It was not likely to purchase a smile from my good sister.

The young half-blood, Powell, was also present. On hearing the hue and cry, he had returned, and now stood in the crowd looking on, but taking no part in the proceedings.

Just then the eye of Ringgold rested upon the Indian boy, and I could perceive that it was instantly lit up by a strange expression. He was already in possession of all the details. He saw in the dark-skinned youth the gallant preserver of Virginia's life, but it was not with gratitude that he viewed him. Another feeling was working in his breast, as could plainly be perceived by the scornful curl that played upon his lips.

More plainly still by the rude speech that followed:

'Hilloa! redekin!' he cried out, addressing himself to the young Indian, 'you're sure you had no hand in this business? eh, redekin?'

'Redskin!' exclaimed the half-blood in a tone of indignation, at the same time fronting proudly to his insulter—'Redskin you call me? My skip is of better colour than yours, you white-livered lout!'

Ringgold was rather of a sallow complexion. The blow hit home. Not quicker is the flash of powder than was its effect; but his astonishment at being thus accosted by an Indian, combined with his rage, hindered him for some moments from making reply.

Others were before him, and cried out:

'O Lordy! such talk from an Injun!'

'Say that again!' cried Ringgold, as soon as he had recovered himself.

'Again if you wish—white-livered lout!' cried the half-blood, giving full emphasis to the phrase.

The words were scarcely out before Ringgold's pistol cracked; but the bullet missed its aim; and next moment the two clinched, seizing each other by the throats.

Both came to the ground, but the half-blood had the advantage. He was uppermost, and no doubt would quickly have despatched his white antagonist—for the ready blade was gleaming in his grasp—but the knife was struck out of his hand; and a crowd of men, rushing to the spot, pulled the combatants apart.

Some were loud against the Indian lad, and called for his life; but there were others with finer ideas of fair-play, who had witnessed the provocation, and, despite the power of the Ringolds, would not suffer him to be sacrificed. I had resolved to protect him as far as I was able.

What would have been the result, it is difficult to guess; but, at that crisis a sudden diversion was produced by the cry—that *Yellow Jake had escaped!*

A CHRISTMAS BARREL OF OYSTERS.

Did you ever hear that the London commissariat alone demands every year five hundred million oysters; and that Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, and other places take all they can get, and never get half enough? Are you further aware that there are numerous companies who cultivate, or grow, or nurse oysters for the market; who procure them in the seed, who place them in watery pits, and tend them with anxious care, for three long years, till they are ready to enter 'oyster street,' and make their debut at the court of Billingsgate? And are you further aware that poets have sung about oysters, that legislators have legislated about oysters, that naturalists have investigated their manners and habits; and that, after all, nothing is known about them? If you know all this, you will perhaps listen with some interest to our talk about oysters.

Nobody can tell how oysters reproduce themselves. All we know is, that, according to an anonymous authority, in spring-time and summer they sicken and spawn their gelatinous green-hued spawn, which the fishermen have baptised *spat*. The spawn looks like drops of tallow or greenish-coloured soup, and it

adheres to loose oyster-shells and stones. When examined with a magnifying-glass, there are seen in the spat numerous little eggs of a brilliant whiteness, which gradually become compressed, and approach more and more the shape of an oyster. Little hairs appear as the egg-cluster breaks up, and the thousands of the brother and sister oysters swim off to seek their fortunes. When the steady age comes—rather say the steady hour—the settling-down epoch, the hairs give place to layers of rough shell, and a native of experience takes care to set up house where he can eat with least risk of being eaten. Microscopists reckon the eggs in one of these splashes of spat by hundreds of thousands. Leuwenhoek counted several hundred thousand eggs in the fecundating folds of the mantle of an oyster-spawner, and it has been said, but on whose authority we do not know, that when an oyster attains the fourth month of its age, it can reproduce its species. This remarkable fecundity is necessary to enable the species to survive the ravages which the spawn sustains from their numerous enemies. The spat is a tidbit for fish, crustacea, and worms. The feelers or tentacles of numberless cannibals are cast forth continually, to lay hold of the young and innocent natives. When their shells are sufficiently grown to protect them from such enemies, star-fishes and crabs watch continually to take them by surprise, and whip the soft and succulent bodies of the ostra from their valves. Many a five-fingered star-fish loses a member in the attempt when the oyster is wide awake, and closes his valves upon it with a sudden and powerful snap. M. Corte informs us that a single shell contains from one to two millions of young oysters. In reference to the growth of this much-prized mollusk: 'Stakes fixed thirty months before in the Lake of Fusaro, when removed, were loaded with oysters; and, in spite of the numerous varieties of shape, they were found to be the produce of three distinct seasons. Those which were of the first year's spawning were ready for sale; those of the second year were quite small; and the third batch were only about the size of a lentil.'

Some of the London fish-salaksmen do business in nothing but oysters, while others confine themselves entirely to the trade in lobsters. To meet the enormous demand for natives, and to fill the wonderful quantity of Christmas barrels which are travelling all over our southern railways during the month of December, cultivation and protection on a large scale is resorted to; and the more seaward parts of the Thames, on both the Kentish and Essex coasts, may be said to have been long ago converted into a series of oyster-farms or beds, of various sizes. In all these beds, we are informed by Sir Francis Head, 'there is a certain space devoted to natives. At Burnham, Essex, the spat, or fecundated sperm, is stored in large pits, and sold as native brood, which is afterwards "laid" in that portion of the different beds appropriated to privileged oysters. Here the young natives remain for three years, when they are generally brought to market. So far, their education is left, in a certain degree, to nature; but, once in the possession of the fish-shopkeepers, art steps in to perfect their condition. They are now stored in large shallow vats, being carefully laid with their proper sides uppermost, and supplied daily with oatmeal—a process which is calculated rather to fatten than to flavour; and there are many who think that, like show-cattle, they are none the better for over-feeding.' Such is a brief outline of the organisation constantly at work to supply our markets with this one delicacy; and the tavern roysterer little thinks of the care and anxiety endured, or the multiplicity of operations which are performed before his dozen of natives reach the brilliantly lighted restaurant where he is enjoying at ease his pale ale or punch.

In these matters, we have been copying the ancient

Romans, who knew all the secrets of gastronomy, and who had fishponds and oyster-stews upon which vast sums of money were annually expended. The luxurious Romans preferred those oysters which were brought from the greatest distances, and gave the palm to those from Britain. They had them transplanted from the seas and rivers communicating with the Atlantic. Spawn or spat from our own shores was also carried—in damp sand, it is supposed—to the Roman oyster-stews by the slaves of the more wealthy, and there nursed and coiled till it became individualised into fine, plump, well-flavoured specimens of the province mollusca. Even now, we have relics left of these achievements in Roman pisciculture; among which are the artificial oyster-banks on the Lake of Fusaro, near Naples, already referred to. These were organised by Sergius Orata, a wealthy Roman, who inhabited a splendid villa near the place. He erected artificial rocks, and had also stakes driven into the water, to which the oyster-fry adhered in countless quantities; in fact, some holding-on place must be erected in the beds, otherwise the progeny would be washed away by the tide. In the green oysters of Marennes, we have another instance of shell-fish cultivation. We are indebted to a communication from M. Corte, of the College of France, for the following notes on the oyster-beds of the river Gironde: 'The reservoirs in which the fishermen of Marennes deposit the oysters, in order to make them turn green, are called *claires*. These differ from ponds and ordinary parks, inasmuch as they are not submerged by every tide, but only during the spring-tides, when the waves flow further inland than at other seasons. At the end of two or three months, the soil, which has been deposited by the inundations in the *claires*, becomes so firm as to prevent the oysters from sinking into it. In the month of September, when the spawning-season is over, the fishing commences. The whole population of Marennes are engaged in collecting the oysters, which they deposit in the ponds, where they increase in size before they are sold. They can be sent to any distance, but from time to time must be immersed in water. Five millions of oysters are annually furnished from the beds of Marennes. Their price varies from one to six francs per hundred—the average cost per hundred being equal to 2s. 6d. of British money.' These famed oysters are transported to all countries. From Bordeaux they are forwarded to Marseille, and from thence to all parts of the south of Italy, and also to Algiers. They have even been found on this side of the Channel. Long, long ago, when the monks of old flourished in our monasteries, there were countless bushels of these fine foreign oysters devoured. Some years ago, when poking about the ruins of an old abbey, far enough from the sea, we came upon layers of shells, which vouched the fact. They testified to oysters of no common breed, for we recognised in them the outward features of the varieties used in the *cuisine* of Paris. They must have had dainty appetites, and have been well versed in the art of good living, these old monks, who sent so far for their oysters.

Since the introduction of aquariums, the art of dredging has become too well known to require us to say much about it. It is by means of the dredge we fish up our oysters. There are usually three machines of the kind attached to each boat; and at some famed bank, free to all comers—such as the mid-channel bed, which is forty miles long—there may be seen during the oyster-season—if we can be said to have a season, now that oysters can be had even in the r-les months—a fleet of perhaps 200 boats, all busily engaged in the pursuit of this one article of commerce. These open sea-beds are not thought to produce oysters so fine as those cultivated in the farms at the mouth of the Thames. The river may possibly bring down

finer kinds of food than the inhabitants of the large sea-beds can obtain; but, in our opinion, the real salt-water natives are the best, although some people, who pretend to judgment in such matters, give the preference to the cultivated kinds. But to return to the dredging. Of course, on the common ground, there are no particular laws to be observed as to the filling the boats. The plan is, to get what you can as fast as you can, and carry them as quickly as possible to the nearest railway-station for immediate conveyance to the great metropolis. The steam-horse is preferred to the old fishing-smack, because it saves the oyster metage chargeable on all supplies landed from the river at Billingsgate. The regulations on the artificial beds of oysters belonging to private individuals or companies are stringently carried out, and the various properties are marked off by long poles firmly fixed in the different parts of the bed. When the dredges are hauled into the luggers, the contents are thrown into a heap, which is afterwards picked or assorted into 'roughs,' 'commons,' and 'natives,' and those that are under the natural size are again deposited in the particular part of the bed to which they properly belong. Amateurs in sea-ware and in natural history may obtain much enjoyment by taking a spell at oyster-dredging. By doing so, they are certain to become more familiar with the riches of the sea and the common objects of the shore. 'What hauls for naturalists, what collections for aquaria,' says a recent newspaper sketch, 'are brought up at every cast! Long stems of sponges, odoriferous bunches of weeds, old shells frosted with barnacles, and peppered with their broad, flower-headed tubularia, horny fronds of sertularia and other bryozoa, the jelly-like spawn of the doris, the twisted cords of the eolis, and occasionally some of the nudibranchiates themselves; "dog-whelks," "whelk tangles," "borers," and "burrs," "five fingers" and "twelve fingers," and dead and living things enough to give a zoologist years of work, if he would only make up his mind to know all about them.'

BABOOISM.

In Great Britain, the term respectability has been explained as something attaching to anybody who drives a gig. In British India, babooism may truly be said to signify any condition not involving manual labour. Baboo is, in fact, equivalent to our 'gentleman,' in the popular sense of the word. Whilst, however, the coolie or ryot applies the term 'baboo' to the Hindoo clerk upon eight rupees a month, the Mussulman trader would use it only for the overseers and heads of departments with whom he has dealings; the European, again, would apply the term to none below the capitalists or wealthy brokers who conduct the chief business of the principal commercial firms in the presidency towns of India. The signification of the word widens just in proportion as it descends in use, until its recipients may be said to be 'legion.' If, then, we treat this term 'babooism' in the wide sense to which it may be applied, we have before us by far the larger portion of the money-making native community of India, at any rate, so far as merchandise is concerned; the *zenindars*, or landholders, and the *shroffs*, or money-dealers, are distinct classes of money-makers, and must in no way be confounded with the baboos.

Within the limits of Calcutta, Bombay, Patna, Dacca, Cawnpore, Agra, and dozens of other cities of India, there are, or were before the rebellion, hundreds, nay, thousands of this class of men in all their varieties of occupation and degrees of money-making. It may be said with indisputable truth, not only that the class thrive and fatten upon European commerce, but that they owe their origin

and existence to European merchants. The baboos are perfectly well aware of this fact, and accordingly are well disposed to our rule; besides which, being Hindoos, they hate Mohammedanism, and have no sympathy whatever with the rebellious sepoy. They are quite satisfied that, in the event of Mussulman supremacy in India, the rich Hindoos would be the first victims offered up on the altar of Mohammedan rapacity. It is quite true that many of the revolted regiments contain a number of Hindoos; but they are nearly all Brahmins, or high-caste men, who dislike the European contempt for and disregard of caste. We have abolished *suttee*, we have legalised the re-marriage of widows, we have put down infanticide, above all, we are enlightening the people, and so sapping the foundations of caste; therefore does the Brahmin hate us with his whole heart, as thoroughly as the Mussulman despises us as 'dogs of Christians.' During the whole of the present rebellion, we may safely say, that wherever the populace of towns have joined the sepoy, it has been only the Mussulmans and Brahmins who have shewn real sympathy with them. Our fugitive countrymen have always been well cared for and protected in low-caste villages; whilst village Mussulmans and Brahmins have welcomed the unfortunates with the tulwar and the matchlock, the rope or the river.

The monster, Nana Sahib, has been called a baboo in some of our Indian journals. It is altogether an error: he is or was a zemindar—a landholder and pensioner of our government. The baboo is not a man of war: he hates fighting; and if he does sometimes retain about him a small regiment of armed men, it is only for ostentation, or at most as watchmen at night. The strife he is fitted for is not in the field, but in the office, the factory, the warehouse: there has he won many a subtle victory; there has he gathered all his golden laurels; there, and there only, he finds himself an overmatch for the European.

The wide ranks of babooism are open to all the world; it is a fair field, an open competition. Not the meanest hanger-on of a humble shipping-broker, not the poorest, well-kicked coolie of a sixth-rate banian, but may aspire, in all confidence, to the wealth and dignity of the highest of the class. Men have done this in years gone by, are doing it to-day, and will accomplish it to-morrow.

Baboo Futteyseer Bhangyloil, now one of our most influential men of business, a large speculator in up-country produce, and a helper of many a British firm from their difficulties, commenced life as a bottle-dealer, and purchaser of odds and ends from ships' stewards. If he did not begin his transactions afloat very early in life, he must have made most rapid progress in his varied and shifting career, for he is still by no means an old man, and it is many years since his first began to be looked upon as a man of solid substance. Whatever his age may have been when he commenced his daily and hourly cruises to the shipping in the Hoogly, it is quite certain that the sole crew of his miserable little canoe consisted of himself and a diminutive boy, whose duty it was to steer the craft by means of a broken oar. He himself was at once oarsman, broker, and cashier; and by the aid of a very little indifferent English, he managed to get up 'a trade' with nearly every ship's steward to be found afloat on the Calcutta waters.

Bhangyloil was not long content with purchasing only; he soon tried his hand at a little barter, and in exchange for bottles, clothes, tin cases, &c., gave cheroots, straw-hats, toys, monkeys, birds, fruit—it is hard to say what he did not carry in the capacious, gaudily painted dinghee, which now bore his colours and his fortune across the bosom of the muddy Hoogly. A brace of oarsmen now officiated, leaving our enterprising caterer to the undisturbed discharge of the

more complicated and honourable function of marine-dealer. Whether it was that the bottles he carried over the ship's side, in place of being empty, contained some costly liquor; whether the cast-off clothes he purchased were, in reality, but too often the last new lot for which the captain or chief-mate had been measured; whether the cheroots he vended were closely allied to the cabbage-garden, but sold as 'real manillas'; or whether any other astounding and ingenious metamorphosis ever occurred in connection with the many articles he dealt in, it is impossible to know. Certain it is that Bhangyloil's trade thrived with all the ample luxuriance of tropical vegetation; and whatever ugly rumours envious men may scatter abroad in these days of his worldly greatness, it concerns not our purpose to tell. Let us be content to trace his prosperous career from the patched canoe to the state-barge—from the squalid mud-hut on the confines of the Burra Bazaar, to the princely mansion at Entally.

Our friend became a favourite with all the crews in the river: he had a joke or a queer tale told in queerer English, for every one. He was the essence of good temper, and, sorely as he was sometimes tried, he never lost command of himself. The captains took a liking to him, he was so obliging in so many ways—got them out of so many little difficulties, helped them round so many ugly corners, and was so unwearied in serving them in any way, that they swore by Bhangyloil, and voted him *At* for ninety-nine years at Lloyd's.

After such a careful and kindly preparation of the soil, after such a generous broadcast scattering of the seed, it cannot be matter for wonder that our friend reaped an abundant harvest. From the day when he drove down to the *ghât*, or landing-place, in a carriage drawn by a brace of ponies, and pushed off to the ships in a dinghee propelled by four boatmen, and mounted the ships' sides by the state-ladder, with white gilt-edged turban on his head, and flowing folds of muslin about him, when the captains shook him by the hand, and called him 'baboo,' then his subtle Hindoo heart swelled within him, and he felt that his fortune was as good as made. He became a ship-broker and supplier of stores in a large way. A huge anchor and chain-cable threatened the unwary rhins of passers-by at the door of his ample warehouse. If he dealt in bottles, and bartered 'real manillas' for left-off wardrobes, it was by deputy. His daily visits on shipboard were continued, but on more important matters than empty casks and canaries. In no other sense was he changed; he was still the same supple-minded, easy-tempered man—as pleasant with steward, cabin-boy, and cook, as when he pulled himself alongside in his frail canoe in days still well remembered. Did a sailor want a loan of ten rupees, or the skipper one of ten thousand, no one could have been more obliging in the matter than our baboo. How he obtained such a command of ready cash, for all occasions, is to this day a matter of deepest mystery. Whether he raised a succession of mortgages on the huge anchor and cable at his door; whether he drew bills at long dates on Vishnu and Brahma, and discounted them at the nearest temple; or whether he possessed a substantial sleeping-partner, who was able to stand so many pulls upon his purse, who can say? Money, however, as the saying has it, makes money, and with Bhangyloil it fructified amazingly; so much so, that in due time he took a country-house, drove a pair of horses, gave up provisioning together with the big anchor and the cable, in favour of a nephew, had an imposing-looking office and godowns, or warehouses, with a cotton screw, and went headlong into the produce-trade of the country. How many British and American ships he loads annually, I know not, but they must be counted by dozens. How many writers, scribes, cashiers, brokers,

agents, assistants, he may maintain, I doubt whether he knows himself. Not a soul of all that motley throng touched one single pie of salary from the baboo: some were there as volunteers, learners of the mysterious art of Indian trade; while others, well versed in the sinuosities of Calcutta commerce and banking, made large monthly sums by fees, or commissions, or profits upon their master's transactions. The income of all was derived, in an indirect manner, from the baboo's customers and friends, not from himself, or rarely so: a practice which has existed for a century, and is a recognised form of payment for services. It is in vain any reformer attempts to break through the system; the *amlah*, as the establishment is called, is able to break down any opposition to its will and pleasure. Woe betide the unfortunate merchant who would dare make such an experiment! He would find his imported goods unsaleable; they would be landed damaged: he would be able to buy no produce without great sacrifices, and then only of the lowest quality; his chartered ships would be detained long after their appointed time, and to his great loss, with the addition of a vast quantity of the goods shipped getting damaged in a most unaccountable way. Such is a taste of the power of the baboo's *amlah*. Keep on good terms with them; don't look too scrutinisingly into their accounts; let them pocket the accustomed rupees without question, and you'll find your business, multifarious as it may be, transacted rapidly, pleasantly, and, above all, profitably.

It is now some years since Baboo Bhangyloil became one of the leading men of the native community of Calcutta, and since he bought the pleasure-grounds at Entally, and built upon them the magnificent dwelling within whose brilliant walls he entertains the elite of European society. It would be difficult to desire anything to gratify and please that may not be found in the baboo's palace. It would not be easy to match his carriage and pair in Bengal. Very few even in that sumptuous land excel his public manifestations; perhaps still fewer of any standing fare, in private, more humbly than himself. Amidst all his prosperity, he has lost none of his good temper and humour: he is as unctuous as of yore amongst the Jacks afloat, and none leave his presence without feeling the genial warmth of his disposition. Exact to the last fraction in all his business transactions, he is never selfish; and many are the deeds of generous kindness springing secretly from him, unknown to the world at large. One especial case came under my own knowledge: it was that of a young and deserving English merchant, who had become involved in ruinous difficulties from the defalcations of others, and who was contemplating bankruptcy; when the baboo quietly, unasked, and unknown to the merchant, paid to his credit at his banker's a lac of rupees, with a desire that the bank might afford accommodation to double that amount in addition. This timely, generous assistance extricated the young man from embarrassment, and enabled him to regain his lost position; but to the present day, I believe, he remains in perfect ignorance of his benefactor's name.

Possessed of far more wealth, though scarcely of more influence, we find the Mussulman banker, Ram Chunder Sing of Cossitollah, Calcutta, and Chitpore Road. The huge fortunes that have been amassed by many of the natives of Bengal might well astound most of my European readers. The fact, however, goes far to shew that the celebrated 'Pagoda Tree,' from whose rich branches so many of our countrymen, in days gone by, gathered their *crores* untold, still flourishes in the land, though, doubtless, not quite so easily approached as half a century since. To the native of the soil, however, it is my firm belief, the generous tree is still familiar as of yore. Time, which works so many wondrous changes in this shifting

world of ours, has left the Hindoo what he ever was. As subtle, as yielding to circumstances, as true to his ultimate object, he knows no change in nature. What he is physically in the body, he remains essentially in intellect—inferior in force and vigour to the European, but superior, how much superior, to him in ductility, in pliability, in adaptability! What he was when Clive conquered at Plassey, and laid the foundation-stone of British supremacy in the east, before the light of western intelligence dawned with its first faint streaks upon Indian myriads, such is he to-day, when the British standard and British influence reach to the most remote corner of the great Indian continent.

Scarcely less remarkable than the instance already related, is the career of this Bengalee Mussulman banker. From beginnings almost as obscure and quite as humble, Ram Chunder Sing has, within the memory of many of the present residents in Calcutta, managed to amass such a princely fortune as might well raise the envy of a Baring or a Lafitte. He commenced public life when quite young, as a hanger-on at the salt *colahs*, performing any miscellaneous work that might be required; and by his activity, willingness, and intelligence, he rapidly ingratiated himself into the good-will of those who might best serve his interests. Promoted to a post of five rupees a month, he worked at it as though in the receipt of fifty. Perhaps, indeed, the actual incomings of his office may not have amounted to much less than that sum; for it is remarkable how many substantial civilities are shewn to any one concerned in the measuring and delivery of salt from the government *colahs* or stores. But Ram Chunder was slightly ambitious: his occupation was not sufficiently stirring and expansive for his enlarged views, and he left no description of stone unturned in order to obtain promotion to the sale-office of the salt department. It was by no means an easy task: an extensive amount of 'palm-oil' had to be applied in the right quarter before the attempt succeeded; when it did, Ram Chunder's friends considered his fortune as good as made, and congratulated him accordingly. To a western mind, it will probably appear somewhat inexplicable that the appointment to a subordinate office in any government department in Bengal should be of such vast benefit as is made to appear in this paper; but those who have enjoyed the advantages of actual experience in Indian official life, especially of life in the salt department, know full well how full of significance are the congratulations of a newly appointed official's friends.

Know, then, O reader in the west, that within the limits of the Company's rule, no sale, or barter, or business of any kind takes place but leaves a handsome profit to all the native underlings who help the work along. In no department of the state is this more manifest than in the salt branch of the revenue. Vast quantities are offered by the government at monthly intervals for 'sale by public competition'—so runs the official notice, and such, doubtless, was the original intention of the executive. But Bengal officials have devised a far more convenient process than an ordinary public auction, which would be noisy, and hot, and disagreeable, though the government-opium is so disposed of; but then salt is not opium. Accordingly, this necessary of life is allowed to be tendered for in certain quantities at a certain figure, the application to go in on stamped papers on the day of sale. Now, as there are large profits made on the re-sale of this salt, the anxiety to obtain an allotment of it—say for a hundred thousand *masunds*—is not trifling, and the underlings of the department turn the excitement to the best account. As it is pretty well known that the highest offers are not generally accepted, and as there are strange rumours afloat in

Calcutta as to the precise motives which guide the allotting of the salt, of course all use their best endeavours to propitiate those who are suspected of possessing any influence in the matter. It was a favourite dodge of Ram Chunder Sing to waylay the chief superintendent of the department on his way into the office, and, trotting along by his side, hold some trivial conversation with him with an air of intense importance. This was not lost upon the crowd in the court-yard waiting to make their contracts, who one and all set him down as deep in the confidence of his superior. It is scarcely necessary to say how Ram Chunder turned this to account.

It was not long before he turned salt-speculator himself in conjunction with friends, who from that time became the most successful bidders at the monthly sales. No one could say how it happened—whether it was the colour of the paper, the boldness of the writing, the respectability of the names, or merely their good-fortune that caused such huge quantities of salt to pass through their hands, and leave such auriferous deposits behind. Ram left the salt department and the salt trade to carry on financial schemes of a larger character. He lived in great style as a rich banker, lent money at unheard-of rates, and was a most obliging friend to Bengal civilians. He had a strange relish for this description of game: he delighted to see their names in his books; so much so, that he would not think of troubling them for the trifles they owed—he was only too proud to be of any service to them. Now, it was a curious circumstance, and one which was duly noticed, that in the many suits instituted or defended by Ram Chunder in the courts of the Company, he invariably gained his point. Was there a contract to be tendered for to supply the Company's commissariat with anchors or scrubbing-brushes, with rum or salt-beef, Ram Chunder proved the successful man.

A volume, and a goodly one too, might be filled with the monetary exploits of the wealthy shroff. There was scarcely a public office he did not manage to obtain a place in for some one of his many creatures. Judges, secretaries, collectors, magistrates, all courted the friendship of the powerful baboo, who could serve them in such a persuasive and pleasant manner. His society, too, was sought for. He entertained, and was entertained in return. Europeans were his especial boon-companions, for whom he could not do too much. When the recent rebellion broke out, Ram Chunder denounced the traitors in emphatic language, and placed himself and all his means at the disposal of government. He loved our rule, our laws, our customs, our society far too much to desire any change. He was all but an Englishman—a most loyal man. It is true he had large sums invested in Company's paper, larger still in house-property about Calcutta, and large contracts in hand for our commissariat, with others in prospective. Still he was a loyal man. This points to the distinction of babooism, even when all these good things are as yet in *nubibus*. This points to the connection between babooism and respectability.

'CHURCH AFFAIRS AT BALLYGARRIFFE.'

The article that appeared with this title in No. 203, we printed merely as an amusing fiction; but it now appears that there is really a village, though with another name, answering to the description of Ballygarriffe, and that the writer, in order, no doubt, to give piquancy to the joke, intermingled personal allusions with the fictitious details, under excitement and without due consideration. We need not say how much we regret having been made the medium of hurting the feelings of respectable persons; but we may point to the character of our Journal, maintained uniformly from the commencement, as evidence that it was so without the slightest consciousness on our part.

LAST THOUGHTS.

HAVE they told thee I am dying?
Careless world, careless world—
Have thy proud lips scarce replying
The dirge-notes backward hurled,
Saying, with a scornful smile:
'She was fair a little while—
Courtied! but she had her day;
There's no need that she should stay.
I have sought for her to do,
Amid all my glittering crew:
'Tis well that she is dying!'

Have they told ye I am dying?
Summer friends, summer friends,
Have ye made pretence at sighing
O'er the weary life that ends;
Have ye said with feigned sorrow:
'May she have a brighter morrow.
She has not joined us long
In mirth, or dance, or song.
Her bloom is on the wane;
Her eyes are dimmed with pain:
'Tis well that she is dying!'

Have they told thee I am dying?
Gentle friend, gentle friend,
Will thy sweet spirit sighing
One tender message send;
Dost say with tearful eye
Raised to the quiet sky—
'God shake the fever-thirst
Her earthly dreams have nursed,
And bathe that aching brow
Where living waters flow:
God help her!—she is dying.'

Have they told thee I am dying?
Heart estranged, heart estranged!
And dost thou turn in sighing
To old times long since changed;
Dost say with flushing cheek:
'She was young, and very weak.
Though it wrung my heart to leave her—
Though she wronged me, I forgive her.
Many deathless memories
Paint her with such gentle eyes,
My lost love who is dying.'

Have they told thee I am dying?
Mother blest, mother blest!
Have they told thee I am dying?
With weary heart and breast,
Dost say to angels round:
'The child I lost is found.
I've left her, ah! too long,
'Mid earthly harm and wrong.
There is no place for her
'Mid all life's busy stir;
We'll give her welcome here,
So far from grief and fear:
'Tis well that she is dying!'

M. L. P.

STAGE BURLESQUES.

Burlesques, of which it is the formal purpose to convert into laughter what was meant to exalt and purify the soul, are offences against the public taste and morals equally; and that such offences, instead of being promptly silenced, should be applauded and caressed, and that Shakspeare should be especially selected as the butt of these barren wittings, appears to us one of the most decisive symptoms that the drama, in our generation, is really on the decline.—*Donne's Essays on the Drama.*

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THE CREDIT-SYSTEM.

In relation to one of the monster bankruptcies of the last few months—that of a house ['castle of cards' were a better term] engaged in the production of a class of female finery, and which leaves the world some hundreds of thousands of pounds *minus*—it is notorious that the house, during its existence, was an utter pest to all other people engaged in the same business, by reason of its practice of underselling. The case is an apt illustration of the beauties of the credit-system. The trade was conducted mainly on the credit and at the risk of a set of innocent, unthinking people, constituting what was called the Western Bank—spread desolation around among its competitors, who traded on their own risk—and now the bank shareholders have to make good, in solid cash, to their own impoverishment, the ideal capital which enabled a company of rash men to speculate for a small chance in their own favour against a certainty of loss to others. There is nothing in the case beyond the most familiar facts in human life. When a man works upon money of his own, he proceeds with caution, and the best exercise of judgment that is in his power. Give him other people's money to do as he likes with, and he makes it spin. It is not therefore surprising that three or four hundred thousand pounds of a bank's money, intrusted to an adventurer, should, in the first place, do a good deal of harm in the spending, and finally be lost.

The case leads to a view of the whole credit-system, which it were well to daguerreotype on the public mind. Carried to such extremes as we have seen lately, it promotes wasteful, mischievous, and unsuccessful business, and suffers a fearful penalty in itself. There is, however, another view of it.

There is such a thing as a tolerably good business conducted mainly on the basis of credit, though likewise with injurious results. We can state a case by way of illustration. An ingenious and accomplished man was in business as a publisher. He planned and superintended the preparation of many excellent books. But his speculations were too great for his means. He had consequently to buy paper from wholesale stationers at perhaps twenty per cent. above ready-money prices. He had to give large percentages to bill-discounters. He had to take in partners, who, for the sake of small advances, drew a large share of profits. All the natural and proper fruits of many years of laborious industry were thus absorbed, and large losses incurred besides, and this really able and ingenious man ended as poor as he began. It is strictly a normal case. Where banks

or other capitalists advance money expressly to carry on a business, they are not without a view to their own interests. They see to get good advantages from their loans, and usually succeed in licking up the cream of any concern they are connected with. It is only when they inflate the wind-bag too much, that they suffer as the Western Bank shareholders now do. 'Twas a riskful trade, giving large returns so far as successful, but involving great risks also—so, when the business was carried to excess, *nine per cent. on shares* was suddenly exchanged for *loss of whole capital and a third more*.

The credit-system involves, then, an usurious element besides. We have come of late years to give legal sanction to what in former times was regarded as a kind of robbery. It now appears right that men should be allowed to take as much interest for their money as lenders are willing to give, it being assumed that a lender will only give what it is for his own good to give. Yet there is a natural sentiment against usury—it always looks like oppression. And, surely if any one makes a richly gainful trade to himself by holding out temptations to the illusory hopes of poor men, thriving upon the very necessities into which his fellow-creatures have fallen, ultimately in most cases making his mickle more at the expense of the little which poverty possesses—the natural sentiment, the sentiment on which former laws against usury were based, is justified. We may at least be entitled to say: It is a bad business for poor Lazarus, and it were to be wished that he would not thus put himself in Diva's power. It is, at the utmost, one of those things which the law finds it convenient to leave alone, but which are nevertheless condemned by the natural sense of what is just between man and man.

It appears, then, that business on the credit-system is, in the most favourable circumstances, injurious to the borrowing party, and, in the less favourable circumstances, ruinous to the lending party or the extender of credit. In the measure of the extent to which it is carried, business will become a hollow, deceptive, unsatisfactory affair; artificial difficulties will be found obstructing the industrious man working on realised means; agonising competitions, leading to adulterations and all other kinds of safe tricks and cheats, will arise; only a few, unusually dexterous or fortunate, or who are in possession of special advantages for conducting a lucrative business, will find themselves thriving. In short, the unavoidable result of such a system will be exactly that condition of things which we see in the commercial world—so full of disappointment and vexation to all well-meaning and pure-hearted men—and we may therefore well

believe that to the credit-system, in a great degree, this very condition of things is owing.

We are able to present the case of a firm which for many years acted, in a kindred business, on the opposite principle to that pursued by the publisher above alluded to. It from the beginning proceeded on the ready-money principle. The results of one adventure were made the basis on which another was built. No adventure was entered upon without a previous ascertainment of there being ample means of carrying it out, whether it should be a success or a failure. The principal materials employed were settled for in cash every month. Not a single bill was ever accepted by the firm, and it scarcely ever discounted any that were receivable. There consequently was no anxiety about the conducting of the business. Extra time and energy, which other men of business spend in *financing*—a kind of occupation wholly unprofitable—were devoted by the members of this firm to the studies and accomplishments calculated to raise men in the esteem of their fellow-creatures. The business moved slowly on at first, but it never misgave or relapsed, notwithstanding both troubles and losses from consignees who unhappily acted on a different principle; and after a considerable series of years it attained great magnitude, while yet resting on perfectly solid foundations. Here, in short, was an example of a rational career in commerce—no straining, no making of needless difficulties, no waste of time on work leading to nothing, rewards reaped by the workers, instead of being abstracted by horse-leech sleeping-partners and bill-discounters, a rationally enjoyable and even dignified life attained instead of one of incessant degrading care and worry ending in disappointment—and all through one simple principle—that *on working on one's own, instead of another's capital*. What a contrast! When we duly consider such a case as an example of what commercial life may be made when right principles are followed, what can we do but wonder at once at the simplicity of the right course, and the perseverance of so large a portion of the community in the wrong one?

To realise such a course as this, however, there must be—as there was in the firm in question—patience with the slender means and the narrow profits at first. The besetting sin of commercial men is over-eagerness—excessive haste to be rich. It is indeed a striking feature of the commercial mind, both in this country and in America, that, instead of a just and honest pride in business as the worthy occupation of a life, there appears a restless desire to be quit of it. Men are seen striving to effect a competency by one lucky stroke, or by a few years of brilliant practice—anything to *escape* from business, as if it were either a thing ordinarily calling for an intolerable self-sacrifice or a path of perils in which there could be no peace. Now there are some who are impelled in these demonstrations by ambition for fine living or the *celat* of wealth; but we as often see great gambling speculators living very plainly, and evidently incapable of filling a station of wealth and dignity, or of enjoying it. The more prevalent cause of the over-eagerness is an uneasy sense of the risks, harassments, and disappointments attending a commercial career—the evils, in fact, which spring from this very credit-system. The merchant pines under the terrors of his distant ventures, from which the returns may be *nil*; the shopkeeper, finding himself pinched by the foolish competition raised around him through credit, longs to be in any safe haven and at rest. These are the true general causes of the over-eagerness for great successes, as contrasted with moderate returns from sober diligence and application. It comes all back to this wicked credit-system—this sluice of continual drainage from the good labour going on in the world. If men would enter upon business in calmness and patience, keeping clear

of credit, realising to themselves that work is the only real source of wealth, and that the saved products of one piece of work are the only true foundation for another and another; if, while so acting, they would be content to live frugally till the easy overplus of realised means enables them to take those indulgences which are their proper and fitting reward; one half of the proverbial cares of the world would be spared, merchandise would be entered on as a path of pleasantness, and the merchant would, generally speaking, be a far more honour-worthy being than he is.

Let us hope to see, for the future, a great restriction put upon the credit-system. There has just been a palpable loss to the British community of fifty millions by the bankruptcies of one crisis, the proper close of a course in which trade has been degraded to a gambling speculation, and infinite troubles and difficulties have been spread throughout the industrial world. We must see to arrange that no such thing can happen again to the same extent. As individuals, let us try to clear our minds of monetary fallacies, such as that of enlarged and unrestricted issues of paper-money, the equal importance of having credit as having money, the wastefulness of keeping gold in the coffers of the Bank of England, and so forth. And let us each try to keep our own transactions reasonably near the limit of our realised capital. Let us resist the Siren *Crédit* when she holds out her allurements. Neither let us be too easily led by sympathy for young and rising traders, to help them to a degree of 'accommodation' likely to prove their bane.

There must—for the restoration of a right system of things—be a change in the popular conceptions, and the constitutional arrangements, as to banks. The legitimate business of these establishments is to act as a medium in payments, and give a merely temporary accommodation of credit on the basis of actual goods and real transactions. Money-lending for trading speculations, while it may be a profitable iniquity to individual bill-discounters who know their ground, can never be safely practised by a large joint-stock company under the charge of a manager and directors. Everything of the kind is to be utterly condemned.

A TREMENDOUS ASCENT.

My name is Robinson; and I think I must be somehow connected with that well-known traveller who, in conjunction with his two friends, Brown and Jones, made the celebrated foreign tour which Mr Doyle so kindly illustrated for them. I think so, because, besides the coincidence of name, I have the like passionate love of adventure, tempered with the same peculiar appreciation of comfort, as he; and although circumstances, over which I have no control, and about which it would be an impertinence in the public to inquire, have restricted my rambles to my native country, my experiences, like his, may not be altogether uninteresting.

If there is something attractive in the mere appearance of a person who has been up Mont Blanc—disappointing as it is, we must confess, not to find him taller than other people—there must be an interest, although perhaps in a lesser degree, attaching to one who has scaled Helvellyn. If, upon the topmost peak of Cotopaxi, it astonished the philosophic traveller to discover 'butterflies and other insects, which must,' he supposes, 'have been conveyed there by unusual currents of air;' and if the whole scientific world were similarly wonder-struck to hear it, it must surely awaken some surprise when the statement is made public that I too have observed the same phenomenon on the summit of Skiddaw, although I may not have attributed it to so abstruse a cause. These things, it may be urged, however, are solely matters of

comparison; and for the sake of argument, suppose this to be admitted. Let Humboldt upon his pinnacle, let Smith upon his glacier, be by all means duly honoured; but refuse not to Robinson, upon his British mountain-top, a humbler meed of approbation too. But, indeed, this is but a low view to take on such a matter after all. When the mathematician, with his reading-party in North Wales, apologised for not climbing Snowdon, upon the ground that there was a hill behind his residence quite high enough for all practical purposes, he enunciated a mighty truth. I am not, indeed, a mathematician, but I appreciate his remark in all its depth and fulness. Helvellyn and Skiddaw are quite sufficient for all my humble needs; Mont Blanc and Cotopaxi would be very considerably too high. Is it pretended, that the sensations of a poor fellow, climbing a steep place in Westmoreland, are different from those of another poor fellow going through the same sort of thing in Switzerland? Did Mr Albert Smith, think you, approaching the *Grands Mulets*, perspire more freely than I did in my ascent of Grisodale Pass, before I met the donkey? I was fourteen stone when I began that expedition from Grasmere, and I was twelve stone and a half when I was brought down thither, that same evening, upon the back of that friendly animal. Such a fact as this needs no comment. Was the Alpine excursionist blistered with much walking? I also can procure the testimony—in writing, if it be necessary—of my two sons, as to the awful condition of their father's feet. Was he drowsy, and did he, towards the conclusion of his labours, tumble upon this side and upon that, like a drunken man? Ask my guide, Gawain Mackareth of Town End, if he did not, upon the occasion to which I refer, pick me up four distinct times; besides pouring upon me a continual fire of 'Now then, sirs,' and 'Hold up, sirs,' for the last two miles! No human being, not excepting Mr Smith, could possibly have endured more or worse things in his experience than I in mine. I claim, therefore, to be heard. Again, can it in any way increase the risk to a person of my habit of body, or indeed to any person, if, in case of a false step, he has to fall a sheer seven thousand feet perpendicular, instead of seven hundred? And as to the magnificence of the prospect at a great elevation, am I to be told that the power of vision is always proportionally extended to suit it? I saw all I was able to see from the height I am about to refer to; and there was still a great deal more beyond, could I have availed myself of nature's superabundant offer. Had there been twenty times that extra prospect extended for my gaze, what benefit would that have been to me? I suffered all I could, I saw all I could, and I got to the very top of my mountain. What conditions of ascent then, I demand to know, have remained unfulfilled? Relying, therefore, upon the great success at Egyptian Hall, I appeal to the everlasting principles of justice, and to that love of fair-play which is said to actuate the British heart, in requesting of the general public a wide circulation and a considerable popularity for the following particulars of my tremendous ascent—of Fairfield.

It is not my intention to emulate the majority of my predecessors who have published memorials of this sort, in giving a detailed history of my birth and education, and especially of the social position of the Robinson family in bygone times, but I will begin at once with the circumstances of the adventure itself. A few summers since, I was staying with three friends, whose modesty demands their still remaining unknown characters as X, Y, Z, at Ambleside in the heart of the lake-country. We four had come from Manchester to 'do' the mountain district, and had done it thoroughly. X had killed a pony (which very nearly killed him first) upon Scafell; Y had been almost drowned in Windermere through attempting to swim

with corks on, and letting go the corks; Z, who was a naturalist, but did not know much about mountaineering, had been benighted on Wausell from the unforeseen circumstance of the sun leaving the hill-top before it left the sides. He had found, early in his ramble, a very rare and curious beetle, which he had wrapped up carefully in his waistcoat-pocket; but while roaming about in the darkness, hunger had overpowered love of science; and after much hesitation, he had devoured the specimen. Having got down to Ambleside at last, however, he declared this to have been the sublimest adventure possible, and proposed our spending a night together upon the summit of some other steep, a suggestion which we unanimously applauded; only I insisted that the thing should be done comfortably. 'None of your rare and curious beetles for supper for me,' said I; 'none of your rocky pillows, and slumbers under the canopy of heaven: Joseph Robinson goes up like a gentleman,' I gave them distinctly to understand, 'or he doesn't go up at all.' It was therefore arranged that I should have the sole charge of the commissariat. As for the mountain, we determined at once that that should be Fairfield. It is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea; and we proposed to sleep upon the summit of its huge green back. The news spread like wild-fire through the little village; offers of service poured in from every quarter—guides, lanterns (even a boat from one person, who thought it would be a very snug affair turned upside down), ponies, mules—camels would, I doubt not, have been forthcoming, had we desired them—everything we wanted, and many things of which we had no need, were pressed upon us eagerly. We had already an alpenstock apiece (which, for my own part, since it is for ever getting between my legs and tripping me up, I do not consider an assistance), and a railway rpg; and the landlord of our hotel provided the provisions. These were the chief of the necessities which my sagacity procured for our night-bivouac and tremendous ascent: fourteen bottles of bitter beer, two bottles of gin, two bottles of sherry, one gallon of water, four loaves of bread, one leg of lamb, one leg of mutton, two fowls, one tongue, half-pound of cigars, four carriage-lamps, and two packs of playing-cards. We had also a large tent, which was carried upon the back of a horse. Three men were necessary to pitch this tabernacle and to carry the provisions. About five o'clock in the afternoon we started for the mountain with a large train of admirers, forming the largest cavalcade that had ever left Ambleside before. But most of our camp-followers quitted us at the foot of Naps Scar, at Rydal, where the tremendous ascent was to begin.

For the first quarter of an hour our way lay amongst trees and green fields, but after that, vegetation began to grow scanty, and soon even the hardy fir-trees disappeared; however, it was very well to have dispensed with the stone-walls, which have a habit in this region of leaning over upon the side which you wish to climb, and of falling bodily upon you as soon as you cling hold of their topmost layer. It is easier to squeeze through the holes made beneath them for the sheep; and very good fun, after one is safe, to watch an elongated body, such as Y, come creeping behind, half in one field and half in another, and casting a not uninterested eye above him, to see whether the wall is about to cut him in two or not. A few sheep are still sprinkled about our path, but the cows are left far beneath. A rook or two from Rydal woods flaps by us, but these will soon cease, to be exchanged for the sliding buzzard, with his huge brown wings, whose plaintive cry is even now piercing our ears from the upper heights.

Otherwise, there is no sound, except the laborious puffing of your humble servant and his three companions, and that abominable 'tramp, tramp' of the

porters, which never tires, and which leaves us as hopelessly behind. At every step, some novel beauty opens upon us, if we had but time to look at it; but as soon as X or Y calls our attention to the same, and our backs are turned, they make use of that infamous advantage to get on forty yards in advance; so Z and I only look straight before us, and wait patiently for the panorama which we know we shall get at the top. Presently, we spy a fresh green mound of the softest turf, and X cannot resist the temptation to rest his tired limbs. No sooner has he seated himself, when up go his legs and arms into the air, and down goes that portion of his person which gravity attracts into the treacherous bog. He is doubled up into the form of a V, and presents a ridiculous appearance; and when he is taken out and straightened, wet through, and brown and green, he is a not less laughable spectacle. If we had been bound together with ropes, as persons ought always to be, it seems, on these tremendous excursions, this accident could not have occurred.

The tourist who has only climbed such hills as Loughrigg and Helm Crag can have no conception of the terrors of the heights at which we had now arrived. The frightful rock-rent chasms on all sides of us; the scarcely less dangerous grassy slopes, upon which, had I set my foot, I am morally convinced I should have rolled over and over like a football to the very bottom of the valley; the hideous shapes of the crags themselves, and the awful barren tracts that lay before us still to be crossed, whose northern sides were sheer tremendous precipices. We felt, however, the greatest confidence in our attendants, who—such is the power of habit in familiarising men to the most perilous situations—were whistling popular melodies throughout the journey; and perceiving the horse in particular to take the matter with great coolness and philosophy, X, Y, Z, and myself were not slow, in the more difficult places, to adopt his fashion of proceeding upon all fours. At last we reached the topmost of the humps or *aiguilles* of Fairfield, a little beyond which we had determined to fix our tent. Here we caught the sound of a fowling-piece fired off at Ambleside, no doubt in exultation at our success; and X acknowledged the compliment by tying his pocket-handkerchief on to his umbrella, and waving it three times.

While the guides were employed in arrangements for our comfort and refreshment, we walked to the very topmost plane of the mountain, and gave ourselves up unrestrainedly to the enjoyment of the poetry of our position. One of the porters, a very trusty man of the name of White, had been up twice before, and averred he had never seen such weather as we were now favoured with—a circumstance which occurs, however, rather often in tremendous ascents. Far, far away beneath us lay the yet sparkling sea, and the rounded outline of the Isle of Man to westward. We could see the broad yellow fringe of Morecambe Bay, and, as Z declared, even a band of travellers crossing the sands of Lancaster; but I confess there was to me a somewhat filmy and indistinct appearance about these pilgrims. In the nearer circle lay fair Windermere, studded with many a glistening sail, and Conistone with its fine old guardian hill standing out grandly—a couch for the setting sun: Grasmere, too, and Easedale Tarn lying peacefully in its lone and lofty bed; and all these amidst a mesh-work of gigantic mountains, of which Scafell—the highest in England—Bowfell, and Skiddaw, were the chief. Close beside us, to northward, was Helvellyn, with its looking-glass, Grisedale Tarn; and to the east of them lay Ullswater and the great Kirkstone range; while wood-besprinkled, peaceful Rydal filled up the foreground at our feet. Presently, their bright hues faded away from the lakes and lower fells, and the purple tints upon the western mountain-tops began to herald evening. The wind, too, was rising, and soon

swept over the lofty and exposed ridge on which we stood with the chill of night, before we turned towards our shelter.

How beautiful our tent looked through the gloom, shining as it did—for the four carriage-lamps were lit within it—over the whole sleeping world like some fair star! The wind, however, had not permitted it to be expanded to its full dimensions; and though one of the porters had gone down with our animal home, there were still six persons to be accommodated under canvas, and there was little room to spare. Even in that bleak position, and with a north-easter rising, we were a great deal too hot inside, and we had to keep it fold open as a ventilator. We ate our supper with such appetites as only mountain-air engenders; and afterwards, having kindled a fire outside, we got some warm water to mix with our gin, lit our cigars, and made ourselves comfortable: I am afraid, also, that we indulged, in that mountain solitude, in a few rubbers at whist. It was pleasant, Z had just discovered, to be thus enjoying all the advantages of civilisation in such a spot, while the wind was howling so vainly around our snug dwelling. We had all agreed to this observation; I had dealt, and was about turning up the trump, which, I grieve to say—since we did not play the game out—was an ace, when a frightful occurrence happened. In an instant, something hurled me from my kneeling posture prostrate upon the ground, and some monster at the same moment seemed to leap upon me with inconceivable force. The whole of the party experienced a sensation precisely similar. The last storm-puff had carried our tent clean off its pegs.

For some minutes we were inextricably involved amidst guides, bottles, friends, cards, carriage-lamps, and cold meats, besides finding a great difficulty in breathing. I struggled as violently as any. I do not doubt, and was the first to find myself about ankle-deep in the coldest water. The whole concern had rolled somehow into a morass, and it was matter of great good-fortune that it did so, instead of rolling into the fire which had been kindled immediately below it. When I had extricated myself, the other five were still struggling like eels in a net, and quarrelling among themselves for kicking one another. I rescued a lamp which was still burning, and then drew out poor Y by his left leg; he had fallen unluckily upon one of the other lamps, and had been a long time, poor fellow, putting it out with the snail of his back. X had fallen face downwards into the morass, and was now got to be the same colour all over with which he had partially bedaubed himself in the moss-bog. Z, who thought we had been struck with a thunderbolt, was speechless with terror; even the guides were very doubtful whether tent and all had really rolled down the precipice or not.

It was about one o'clock in the morning; there was no moon; and oh, how bitterly blew that mountain wind! What did Z mean, we demanded, by bringing us up into such a place as that, to suffer such things as these? If it had not been for him, we should have been all of us snug asleep in our civilised beds by this time. Hark at that abominable canvas, cracking and straining, while the porters strive to set Humpty Dumpty up again! We never were more miserable in all our lives; but I am thankful to say Z was the most miserable. When, after an hour or so, things had been restored to their proper places, he dared not venture into the tent again, but patrolled it like a sentry for the remainder of the night, not daring to leave it, or to descend, for fear of losing his way upon the fell. Then, in the cold gray morning, a mist came over Fairfield, which presently began to drizzle, and then to rain. Instead of that fine panorama which we had so counted upon, we could not see above five yards in any direction; a slight inflammation in the eastern

sky was all that betokened sunrise. More limp, discreditable-looking persons than X, Y, Z, and myself, when we came down from Fairfield, can scarcely be imagined. We did not thoroughly appreciate our miserable condition until somebody at Rydal offered to lend us umbrellas! He might as well have offered Macintoshes to a family of otters!

Most of this I take from my notes written immediately after this celebrated feat, so that they are strictly reliable; but I have often heard my three friends, and have even caught myself, representing this our night on Fairfield as the most glorious in all our lives, 'passed in close communion,' as it was, 'with nature in her grandest aspect, and with no trace of the living world in sight to mar the solemn emotions of the soul;' the moonlight 'lying cold and silvery on the mountain-tops;' the march of the red sunrise 'driving before it the clouds of night along the eastern hills.' So different, to even the most accurate of men, are the realities of a tremendous ascent from its reminiscences.

SHAKSPEARE'S BEAUTIES.

ANOTHER illustrated Shakspeare?

A certain Leadenhall Street clerk, who appreciated our elder dramatists, and did not despise roast-pig, in one of his delightful letters exclaims: 'What injury did not Boydell's Shakspeare Gallery do me with Shakspeare? To have Opie's Shakspeare, Northcote's Shakspeare, light-headed Fuseli's Shakspeare, heavy-headed Romney's Shakspeare, wooden-headed West's Shakspeare, deaf-headed Reynolds's Shakspeare, instead of my and everybody's Shakspeare! to be tied down to an authentic face of Juliet! to have Imogen's portrait! to confine the illimitable!'

We must endorse Elia's indignant remonstrance, tenuous though it be considered now, when every week brings forth some old familiar friend, so bedizened in the dandyism of tinted leaves, elegant engravings, and crimson and gold covers, that we are afraid to touch him lest we soil his finery. We cannot relish our favourite authors turned into 'pretty books.'

What true reader of Shakspeare would exchange his own ideal Rosalinds and Beatrices, Titanias and Ariels, for those of the best artist that ever wielded brush or burin? Some paintings once seen are never forgotten; they impress themselves as indelibly on the memory as reality itself. Can any of us thus recollect a Shakspearian picture? Why, a conclave of all who write, and all who hope to write R.A. after their names, would fail to do justice to the prince of dramatists, and yet more than one artist has had the hardihood to attempt to illustrate the whole of his plays; the presumption to suppose he could throw off in a couple of years or so, some hundred or more designs worthy to be printed with Shakspeare's text! Give us Shakspeare undefiled, free from irritating initials interrupting his dialogue, free from nonsensical notes obscuring his meaning, and, above all, free from presumptuous engravings, marring his men, and libelling his women. It is a sacrilege to have the latter dragged down to a level with the simpering advertisements of our Books of Beauty.

In sweet Will's sweet world, our fancy must be the only limner: he himself has so willed it. While our modern rhymers delight in giving us minute portraits of each fair lady of their song—from head to foot, from top to toe, we have the catalogue of her condition—we shall find Shakspeare very chary of such details.

His lovers are too enraptured to be able to check off each particular excellence of their mistresses with clerkly precision; and we can gather little from other sources respecting the features, form, or complexion of Shakspeare's heroines, to enable us to see them in our mind's eye, as he saw them in his.

Prince Ferdinand extols frank-spoken Miranda as being

Created
Of every creature's best.

The faint-hearted Claudio tells Lucio how Isabella hath

Prosperous art
When she will play with reason and discourse,
And well she can persuade.

Hamlet calls his misused mistress 'the fair Ophelia.' Sebastian declares his sister Viola 'was of many accounted beautiful.' Othello vouches for Desdemona's abilities as a musician and housewife. Perdita is complimented as

The prettiest low-born lass that e'er
Ran on the green-sward.

And all we learn of fair and faithful Juliet is:

On Lammes' eve at night shall she be fourteen—

a forward chick indeed!

Lord Byron somewhat curtly declares: 'I hate a dumpy woman!' Shakspeare's taste was more universal. It was Bertram's scorned wife, the physician's daughter, 'Little' Helen, whose

Beauty did astonish the survey
Of richest eyes; whose words all ears took captive;
Whose dear perfection, hearts that scorned to serve
Humbly called mistress.

Our poet was fond of contrasting ladies of high with ladies of low stature, the latter being invariably brunettes. Thus, when Lysander, bewitched by perverse Puck, shakes off the wonder-stricken Hermia with the rude ungallant words:

Out, tawny Tartar!—out!

the poor lady, unable otherwise to account for his fickleness, accuses her unwitting rival, Helena, of having

Made compare
Between our statures, she hath urged her height,
And with her personage, her tall personage,
Her height forsooth! she hath prevailed with him!

Our favourite masquerading heroine, Rosalind, is 'fair, and more than common tall,' thereby suggesting the adoption of doublet and hose by the banished Duke's fair daughter, and that of a brother by her 'pretty little coz,' Celia, who is 'low and browner.' The slandered Hero, 'Leonato's short daughter,' is summarily appraised by Benedick as 'too low for a high praise, too brown for a fair praise, and too little for a great praise. Only this commendation can I afford her, that were she other than as she is, she were unhandsome; and being no other than as she is, I do not like her.' Short and dark are evidently not to Benedick's taste; and as he declares that 'her cousin, were she not possessed with a fury, exceeds her as much in beauty as the first of May doth the last of December,' we may reasonably infer that dear Lady Disdain, merry-hearted, quick-witted Beatrice resembled Rosalind, and was tall and fair, although her prototype Rosaline, in *Love's Labour's Lost*, was

A witty wanton with a velvet brow,
With two pitch-balls stuck in her face for eyes.

Kate the curst, another bitter-tongued damsel, was also dark-skinned:

Straight and slender, and as brown in hue
As hazel-nuts.

Romeo's first love, the hard-hearted wench with the high forehead, was black-eyed. To rare Imogen, and her only, has Shakespeare given eyes of

White and azure, laced
With blue of heaven's own tinct.

Unless we allow, as we suspect we must, that with him blue and gray eyes are synonymous, as in *I'enus* and *Adonis* he makes the goddess say:

My eyes are gray and bright;

and immediately afterwards designates them as 'Her blue windows.' Malvolio's mistress, the Lady Olivia, enumerates among her facial possessions: 'Item, two gray eyes with lids to them;' and both Silvia and Julia own orbs of that hue. The latter says:

Her eyes are gray as glass, and so are mine.

Mr Collier's annotator, we are aware, makes this 'green as glass,' a reading that, with all due deference to the illustrious unknown, we unhesitatingly reject: first, because the comparison of eyes with glass is of frequent occurrence in Shakespeare; secondly, because ladies with eyes of that jealous tint are not common enough to render it at all likely that both the Gentlemen of Verona should be smitten with cat-eyed maidens; and lastly, because we are sure most men agree with the song, that

Her eyes may be e'en any colour but green.

Of the many good gifts necessary to make up that earthly divinity, a perfect woman, none is more indispensable than a pleasant voice, like Cordelia's,

Liver soft,
Gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman.

Sweet Anne Page

Has brown hair, and speaks small;

and Marc Antony's second wife, Octavia, according to the poet, was 'low-voiced.' However, in the opinion of the lovely serpent of Old Nile, this was a defect rather than a merit; on hearing it, Cleopatra exclaims: 'He cannot like her long!' Her rival, moreover, is dwarfish, round-faced, with a low forehead and brown hair; an inventory of charms that leaves 'the Jass unparalleled' undismayed. 'This creature's no such thing,' is the verdict of the famous gipsy whose hand

Kings

Have lipped, and trembled kissing.

Shakespeare's own mysterious mistress, whose treachery he so beautifully bewails in the Sonnets, was apparently a dark lady:

If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.

And he seems astonished and half-ashamed of his taste, writing as if in wonderment:

In the old age black was not counted fair,
Or if it were, it bore not beauty's name.

Indeed, jetty, and even brown locks were out of favour with the poets then; they all agree in paying measured tribute to ladies

Golden tressed
Like Apollo.

Merry Lady Rosaline, in *Love's Labour's Lost*, twists her peck-marked companion, Katharina, as

My golden letter:

O that your face were not so full of O's;

whilst her lover, Dumain, vows

Her amber hairs for foul have amber coted.

False Crossid, on parting from Troilus, threatens to 'tear her bright hair,' of which her officious uncle says: 'An her hair were not somewhat darker than Helen's, there were no comparison between the women;' proving the lighter the hair, the higher its estimation. Chaste Lucrece's tresses,

Like golden threads, played with her breath;

and we are told of Portia, the wise young judge, whose maiden assize was such a success, that her

Sunny locks

Hang on her temples like a golden fleece,

forming a

Golden mesh to entrap the hearts of men,
Easier than gnats in cobwebs.

Tasso's witch-beauty, Armida, had amber locks, that behind her veil shewed like

The golden sun behind a silver cloud;

and amazonian Clorinda, unhelmed by Tancred, on her shoulders displayed

Her golden locks,

Like sunny beams on alabaster rock.

Milton, too, swells the throng of gold-worshippers; he sings of Mother Eve, who,

As a veil, down to her slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,
Dishevelled, but in wanton ringlets waved,
As the vine curls her tendrils.

The golden-haired age seems to have passed away; we rarely see any now. We judge beauty by a more mercenary metallic standard than that of tresses of angel-gold. Lucrezia Borgia had such locks; we believe the Vatican still counts one of them among its treasures. The beautiful ill-fated Beatrice Cenci is also described as having hair 'like threads of gold,' which, when she let it flow loosely, the wavy splendour of it was astonishing.' Some assert that what our gallant forefathers complimented as golden, we, their more matter-of-fact sons, admire as auburn, or abominate as red. Auburn, we take to be a reddish brown, and we cannot believe that the fiery hue itself could ever have called forth such panegyrics; besides, Shakespeare's Julia, comparing her hair with that of Silvia, says:

Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow.

So we must allow that golden-haired lasses existed to charm our ancestors, if none are left to witch ourselves.

Having some reason to upbraid womankind, it is to the credit of Shakespeare and the ladies of his time, that in all his plays we find but three inconstant dames—the false Greek Cressida, and Lear's cruel daughters. The dramatist's fair creations were undoubtedly founded on his own countrywomen, and do them honour; but we wonder if they were as ready to take the initiative as his heroines, of whom no less than seven—Miranda, Juliet, Olivia, Viola, Rosalind, Helena, and Desdemona—use the privilege popularly conceded in leap-year only. But then how sweetly they do it! He wore more or less than man

to refuse affection so daintily proffered. If the maiden subjects of good Queen Bess resembled them in this particular, bachelors must have had a hard time of it.

THE DINNER COMMISSARIAT.

A THOROUGH account of the gastronomic tastes of the principal nations of the world would almost comprise a physical description of the globe, so much does the food of each nation depend upon its soil, its climate, and its inland or maritime position. The humble inhabitant of Yarmouth or Schevening has a variety of crustaceous delicacies at a moderate cost, which would make the mouths of the inhabitants of the Alps water. On the other hand, the truffles and ortolans of Central France, the chamois of the Styrian mountains, and the pheasants of Bohemia, which are considered the greatest delicacies of the wealthy in the other parts of Europe, may be seen at the tables of the peasant in these countries; and are altogether inaccessible, and almost unknown, to the daintiest fish-taverns of the coasts of Holland and England. Game is usually considered the greatest delicacy of the European table. But in those mountainous countries where it abounds, sea-fish and colonial luxuries scarcely penetrate. And, on the other hand, the poorer and middling classes of maritime districts have, in addition to great varieties of fish, those numerous luxuries which commerce transports from the productive tropics to the colder regions of Europe.

In Britain, the domestic *cuisine* is poor in all that relates to art; but this is made up for by the humidity of the climate producing pastures of unsurpassed richness, and, consequently, animal food of the best quality, which does not require so much art in preparation. The great business of assimilation is carried on not in pots and pans, but in the digestive organs of the sheep and cattle. We are very far from having acquired the French art of combining varieties of fragrant vegetables with animal food; for in that lies the undoubted superiority of French cookery to our own. But our large colonial trade enables us to present a great multitude of accessories, which may be had at a moderate price, and are seen habitually at the tables of our middle classes. Our fish is also so excellent, that fastidious foreigners, who apply the word *gargole* to certain popular French restaurants of London, generally pronounce themselves satisfied with Greenwich fish-dinners. Still, notwithstanding the freshness and excellence of our fish, there can be no doubt of certain French preparations being superior to our own; such, for instance, as a *matelote* of eels, and certain other fish combined in frying with fine herbs, or in sauce with choice tubercles.

Great Britain does not produce wines; our consumption is therefore much less than on the continent; but the average quality is better, as an inferior article would not pay the expense of importation. A great change, however, has taken place in our customs respecting wine, which, two centuries ago, was the habitual drink, not only of the middle, but even of the lower classes. In Edinburgh, there was, up to a very recent period, a large consumption of French wine by the middle classes; and in the last century, previous to the French revolutionary war, every tavern in the High Street had its hogheads of claret. We have heard, in our younger days, the late venerable Alexander Naysmith say, that when a publican broached a particularly good hoghead, his house was full until it was emptied. But our ales and beers are justly renowned all over the world; although, to our taste, nothing of the kind, not even India Pale Ale, is equal in flavour to good Bavarian beer.

The meat of Germany is not by any means so good as that of Britain; but the cookery is good, when one gets used to it—in fact, all things considered, better

than our own. (We do not speak of the cookery of the wealthy classes, who, in all countries of Europe, have an eclectic system, of which the French school is the basis.) Mature beef was, until lately, rarely roasted in Germany, being reserved for the eternal bouilli; veal was usually committed to the spit. Vegetables are much better prepared in Germany than in England; and the variety called *sauer kraut* has now been naturalised in the cookery of France. We may say the same of the sausage, which now figures frequently on the tables of the best restaurants on the Boulevard or the Palais Royal.

There are, however, considerable differences in the cookery of the various parts of Germany. In Westphalia, Hanover, and Lower Germany, generally, it is greasy. In Berlin and Old Prussia, the meat and game are poor, in consequence of the extensive tracts of sandy and fir-grown country. Travellers have often been surprised at the great superiority of the food of Berlin now, as compared with what it was twenty years ago. The soil and climate have in nowise altered; but the fact is, the railways which now stretch into the richest parts of Silesia, and other productive countries, have brought about this gastronomic revolution, which has caused an extraordinary rise of prices in those rural districts.

On the Upper Rhine, in Württemberg and Bavaria, the *cuisine* is closely assimilated to that of France. In fact, Alsace produces one of the most fatal delicacies of the French table—the *pâté de foie gras* of Strasbourg, the excellence of which was the great pride of the dinners of Cambacères. It is well known that the liver of the goose is unnaturally swelled and fattened; but, however great a delicacy the *pâté* may be considered, there can be no doubt of its being most indigestible, if taken in any but infinitesimal doses. The recipe of a French reprobate for killing off a rich uncle, was to give him (a gourmand, it may be presumed) a dish of *pâté de foie gras* of extraordinary richness, and to announce during the process of laborious digestion the failure of his banker.

The cookery of Vienna is excellent, and is a combination of that of France, introduced by the imported cooks of the wealthy noblesse, and the native school. Game is prominent in it, as every one knows, who considers the natural facilities of the country, and who has seen the Wildpret Markt in Vienna, for there is a market exclusively for game. The Bohemian pheasants are considered the best in Europe; and of quadruped game, undoubtedly the most succulent, without producing satiety, is the chamois, when fat, well grown, and of the right age. In Hungary, there are two national dishes—the paprika fowl; that is to say, the ordinary fowl dressed with a sauce in which the native red pepper of Hungary figures. In colour, this resembles cayenne, but has nothing of the pungent strength of the South American plant. The other national dish is the *goulas*; but any one familiar with oriental cookery, at once recognises its origin. It is, in fact, the *stew* or *palmi* of the Arabs and Turks. In the south of Hungary, where there is a large growth of maize, it is extensively used, both in savoury and sweet preparations. When kneaded in small lumps or balls, it is excellent in soup, and it is equally delicious in puddings; so that we have always felt surprised that so cheap, nutritious, and agreeable farina should not be more extensively used in this country. The game in Hungary is abundant and excellent; the quails are fat, as they find in this region abundant food during their migration. The wild boar of the Carpathians is not to be omitted in our list of the gastronomic delicacies of Hungary. Certain wines are also good, and are largely consumed in Galicia and other parts of Poland; but unquestionably they do not by any means please the British palate so well as the wines of France, Spain, Portugal, and the

Rhine. We must except Tokay, however, which is a very sweet wine, like a liqueur; being less dry than Cyprus, and not so sweet as Malaga. The other wines celebrated in books of geography have rather a medicinal taste to a British or French palate. Meneger is, however, dark and sweet, and has a much nearer resemblance to Malaga than any wine we know. The Rhine grape has been lately introduced into Hungary with great success, as we have the Rhine flavour with perhaps less acidity. The peasantry consume much bacon and brandy, and never taste tea from one end of the year to another.

In Italy, we find the gastronomy determined in a great measure by the climate. The plains of the Po produce large quantities of rice, which figure both in the mid-day and evening meal. Maize or Indian corn, called *polenta*, is also a staple food, to which we may also add various preparations of paste called macaroni, vermicelli, and tagliarini, so that the consumption of animal food is moderate; and, owing to the abundance of grain, poultry is cheap and good. The rich pastures of the Lombard territory are used not so much for cattle intended for the shambles, as for milch cows. Hence the rich cheeses known as Gorgonzola and Parmesan, which latter is produced principally in the neighbourhood of Lodi. Of all cheeses used for culinary purposes, Parmesan is preferred. Most cheeses that grate easily are poor; Parmesan grates easily, and is rich. It is therefore extensively used, not only to powder all the native pastes, but no soup is ever presented in Italy without a plate of grated Parmesan: and the custom has been gradually extended to the well-appointed tables of London. There is another characteristic of the geographical distribution of culinary art worthy of mention. The low banks of the Po and the Adige near their mouths, and all the territory of Ravenna, furnish excellent food for the domestic hog in the roots found on the banks of the rivers; hence the pork is much more cleanly fed than in the neighbourhood of large towns, where porcine food is often corrupt animal matter. From this is made the famed Bologna sausages, exported to all parts of Europe. The chief delicacy of the locality is the fresh-pork chops served up on a basis of Indian corn resembling our Yorkshire pudding.

The fish of the Italian coasts is not, in our opinion, equal to that of the northern seas; for what reason, we cannot divine. The tunny and sturgeon, although satisfying, are not delicate fish; but the barbone or red mullet is remembered by all travellers. Oysters are generally diminutive.

We have not had the advantage of travelling in Spain, nor have we heard very favourable accounts of the cuisine of that country; but it were superfluous to praise her fruits and wines, which are so highly esteemed, and so extensively used in this country. Her large juicy olives, her Valencia almonds, her Malaga raisins, her Seville oranges, and her Cadiz wines, are seen on every table. But an extensive use of garlic has not yet been made, even by those in this country who admire the continental schools of recondite cookery.

The cookery of the Turks is excellent, and chiefly consists of rice, fowls, mutton, and vegetables. Beef is unknown, except in a campaign, and is classed with horseflesh, and considered penitential fare; in fact, many Turks prefer horseflesh sausages to the best roast-beef. We need not say that the flesh of the hog is most rigorously forbidden. We are of opinion that in hot countries, the prohibition of the food of this animal may be supported on good sanitary grounds. It is unquestionably an impure feeding animal; and many piggeries in such countries as Egypt and Syria, would unquestionably promote plague, which is simply a virulent fever, having its cause in accumulations of

animal corruption. We have more than once seen ham on a table when a true Mussulman was present, and the feeling he manifested was not simply religious aversion, but positive loathing, such as the flesh of a rat might excite in us.

The Turkish preparation of rice, called *pilaff*, has become celebrated; the principle of which is, that every grain should be separate. The *yacourt* or curdled milk is also celebrated, and when taken with a little sugar, is most refreshing. *Caimak* or clotted cream is another delicious lactic preparation, which all travellers relish. The Ottoman Empire being very large, and having a great variety of climates and populations, and the Ottomans being, except in Asia Minor, not a nation, but a dominant military caste, almost each province, or at least division of the empire, has its own culinary customs. In Albania, for instance, milk and the juices of animal food are mingled together, contrary to custom in other parts of Europe. In Servia and Bulgaria, soups are slightly acidulated with vinegar; and in the latter country, cabbage is eaten in a state of putrefaction; yet so abundant is grain in this province, that roast turkey is the traveller's daily fare. In all Turkish countries, lamb and mutton are roasted with great delicacy, sometimes with chopped vine-twigs below them, which gives a slight but delicious vinous flavour to the meat. Another excellent method of roasting lamb or mutton, is to place rice below it, so as to absorb all the gravy. The choice dishes of a good Turkish kitchen are not few: one of the most succulent is a preparation of the feet of sheep with herbs and white sauce, not unlike the French *pie de veau à la poulette*; but, as we think, superior.

The great characteristic of the food of the Egyptians is the universal use of the date and of onions. With this fruit and vegetable, and a little rice, the Egyptian peasant is satisfied with very little animal food, although it is very cheap, or at least was so some years ago. Fowls are largely used in Egypt, but being produced by artificial incubation, they are poor in flavour, lean and small. This artificial process brings forward the *fo-i ab oro*; but it would appear that, independently of mere warmth and covering, there are occult currents of animal fluid for which no ingenuity can provide a substitute.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XIII.—THE CHASE.

I LOOKED around. Sure enough, the mulatto was making off.

The rencontre between Ringgold and the Indian monopolised attention, and the criminal was for the moment forgotten. The knife knocked out of Powell's hands had fallen at the feet of Yellow Jake. Unobserved in the confusion, he had snatched it up, cut the fastenings from his limbs, and glided off before any one could intercept him. Several clutched at him as he passed through the straggled groups; but, being naked, he was able to glide out of their grasp, and in a dozen bounds he had cleared the crowd, and was running towards the shore of the lake.

It seemed a mad attempt—he would be shot down or overtaken. Even so; it was not madness to fly from certain death—and such a death.

Shots were ringing; at first they were the reports of pistols. The guns had been laid aside, and were leaning against trees and the adjacent fence.

Their owners now ran to seize them. One after another was levelled; and then followed a sharp rapid cracking, like fire-firing from a corps of riflemen.

There may have been good marksmen among the party—there were some of the best—but a man running for his life, and bounding from side to side, to avoid the stumps and bushes, offers but a very uncertain aim; and the best shot may miss.

So it appeared on this occasion. After the last rifle rang, the runaway was still seen keeping his onward course, apparently unscathed.

The moment after, he plunged into the water, and swam boldly out from the shore.

Some set to reloading their guns; others, despairing of the time, fling them away; and hastily pulling off hats, coats, and boots, rushed down to the lake, and plunged in after the fugitive.

In less than three minutes from the time that the mulatto started off, a new tableau was formed. The spot that was to have been the scene of execution was completely deserted. One half the crowd was down by the shore, shouting and gesticulating; the other half—full twenty in all—had taken to the water, and were swimming in perfect silence—their heads alone shewing above the surface. Away beyond—full fifty paces in advance of the foremost—appeared that solitary swimmer—the object of pursuit; his head of black tangled curls conspicuous above the water, and now and then the yellow neck and shoulders, as he forged forward in the desperate struggle for life.

A strange tableau it was; and bore strong resemblance to a deer-hunt—when the stag, close pressed, takes to the water; and the hounds, in full cry, plunge boldly after—but in this chase were the elements of a still grander excitement: both the quarry and the pack were human.

Not all human—there were dogs as well—hounds and mastiffs mingled among the men, side by side with their masters in the eager purpose of pursuit. A strange tableau indeed!

Stray shots were still fired from the shore. Rifles had been reloaded by those who remained; and now and then the plash of the tiny pellet could be seen, where it struck the water far short of the distant swimmer. He needed no longer have a dread of danger from that source; he was beyond the range of the rifles.

The whole scene had the semblance of a dream. So sudden had been the change of events, I could scarcely give credit to my senses, and believe it a reality. But the moment before, the criminal lay bound and helpless, beside him the pile upon which he was to be burnt—now was he swimming far and free, his executioners a hopeless distance behind him. Rapid had been the transformation—it hardly appeared real. Nevertheless, it was real—it was before the eyes.

A long time, too, before our eyes. A chase in the water is a very different affair from a pursuit on dry land; and, notwithstanding there was life and death on the issue, slow was the progress both of pursuers and pursued. For nearly half an hour we who remained upon the shore continued spectators of this singular contest.

The frenzy of the first moments had passed away; but there was sufficient interest to sustain a strong excitement to the last; and some continued to shout and gesticulate, though neither their cries nor actions could in anywise influence the result. No words of encouragement could have increased the speed of the pursuers; no threats were needed to urge forward the fugitive.

We who remained inactive had time enough to reflect; and upon reflection, it became apparent why the runaway had taken to the water. Had he attempted to escape by the fields, he would have been pulled down by the dogs, or else overtaken by swift runners, for there were many swifter than he. There were few better swimmers, however, and he knew it. For this reason, then, had he preferred the water to the

woods, and certainly his chances of escape seemed better.

After all, he could not escape. The island for which he was making was about half a mile from the shore; but beyond was a stretch of clear water of more than a mile in width. He would arrive at the island before any of his pursuers; but what then? Did he purpose to remain there, in hopes of concealing himself among the bushes? Its surface of several acres was covered with a thick growth of large trees. Some stood close by the shore, their branches draped with silvery *tillandsia*, overhanging the water. But what of this? There might have been cover enough to have given shelter to a bear or a hunted wolf, but not to a hunted man—not to a slave who had drawn the knife upon his master. No, no. Every inch of the thicket would be searched: to escape by concealing himself he might not.

Perhaps he only meant to use the island as a resting-place; and, after breathing himself, take once more to the water, and swim on for the opposite shore. It was possible for a strong swimmer to reach it; but it would not be possible for him. These were skiffs and *proques* upon the river, both up and down. Men had already gone after them; and, long before he could work his way across that wide reach, half-a-dozen keels would be cutting after him. No, no—he could not escape: either upon the island, or in the water beyond, he would be captured.

Thus reasoned the spectators, as they stood watching the pursuit.

The excitement rose higher as the swimmers neared the island. It is always so at the approach of a crisis; and a crisis was near, though not such a one as the spectators anticipated. They looked to see the runaway reach the island, mount up the bank, and disappear among the trees. They looked to see his pursuers climb out close upon his heels, and perhaps hear of his capture before he could cross through the timber, and take to the water on the other side.

Some such crisis were they expecting; and it could not be distant, for the mulatto was now close into the edge of the island; a few strokes would bring him to the shore: he was swimming under the black shadows of the trees—it seemed as if the branches were over his head—as if he might have thrown up his hands and clutched them.

The main body of his pursuers was still fifty yards in his rear; but some, who had forged ahead of the rest, were within half that distance. From where we viewed them, they seemed far nearer; in fact, it was easy to fancy that they were swimming alongside, and could have laid hands on him at any moment.

The crisis was approaching, but not that which was looked for. The pursuit was destined to a far different ending from that anticipated either by spectators or pursuers. The pursued himself little dreamed of the doom that was so near—a doom awfully appropriate.

The swimmer was cleaving his way across the belt of black shadow; we expected next moment to see him enter among the trees, when all at once he was seen to turn side towards us, and direct his course along the edge of the island!

We observed this manœuvre with some astonishment—we could not account for it; it was clearly to the advantage of his pursuers, who now were in a diagonal line to intercept him.

What could be his motive? Had he failed to find a landing-place? Even so, he might have clutched the branches, and by that means drawn himself ashore?

Ha! our conjectures are answered; yonder is the answer; yonder brown log that floats on the black water is not the trunk of a dead tree. It is not dead; it has life and motion. See! it assumes a form—the form of the great saurian, the hideous alligator!

Its gaunt jaws are thrown up, its scolloped tail is erect, its breast alone rests upon the water. On this as a pivot it spins round and round, brandishing its tail in the air, and at intervals lashing the spray aloft. Its bellowing is echoed back from the distant shores; the lake vibrates under the hoarse barytone, the wood-birds flutter and cry, and the white crane mounts screaming into the air.

The spectators stand aghast; the pursuers have poised themselves in the water, and advance no further. One solitary swimmer is seen struggling on; it is he who swims for his life.

It is upon him the eyes of the alligator are fixed. Why upon him more than the others? They are all equally near. Is it the hand of God who takes vengeance?

Another revolution, another sweep of its strong tail, and the huge reptile rushes upon its victim.

I have forgotten his crimes—I almost sympathise with him. Is there no hope of his escape?

See! he has grasped the branch of a live-oak; he is endeavouring to lift himself up—above the water—above the danger. Heaven strengthen his arms!

Ah, he will be too late; already the jaws— That crash? The branch has broken!

He sinks back to the surface—below it. He is out of sight—he has gone to the bottom! and after him, open-mouthed and eager, darts the gigantic lizard. Both have disappeared from our view.

The froth floats like a blanket upon the waves, clouting the leaves on the broken branch.

We watch with eager eyes. Not a ripple escapes unnoted; but no new movement stirs the surface, no motion is observed, no form comes up; and the waves soon flatten over the spot.

Beyond a doubt, the reptile has finished its work.

Whose work? Was it the hand of God who took vengeance?

So they are saying around me.

The pursuers have faced back, and are swimming towards us. None cares to trust himself under the black shadows of these island oaks. They will have a long swim before they can reach the shore, and some of them will scarcely accomplish it. They are in danger; but no, yonder come the skiffs and pirogues, that will soon pick them up.

They have seen the boats, and swim slowly, or float upon the water, waiting their approach.

They are taken in, one after another; and all—both dogs and men—are now carried to the island.

They go to continue the search—for there is still some doubt as to the fate of the runaway.

They land—the dogs are sent through the bushes, while the men glide round the edge to the scene of the struggle. They find no track or trace upon the shore.

But there is one upon the water. Some froth still floats—there is a tinge of carmine upon it—beyond a doubt it is the blood of the mulatto.

'All right, boys!' cries a rough fellow; 'that's blueskin's blood, I'll certify. He's gone under an' no mistake. Durn the varmint! it's clean spoilt our sport.'

The jest is received with shouts of boisterous laughter.

In such a spirit talked the man-hunters, as they returned from the chase.

CHAPTER XIV.

RINGGOLD'S REVENGE.

Only the ruder spirits indulged in this ill-timed levity; others of more refined nature regarded the incident with due solemnity—some even with a feeling of awe.

Certainly it seemed as if the hand of God had interposed, so appropriate had been the punishment—

almost as if the criminal had perished by his own contrivance.

It was an awful death, but far less hard to endure than that which had been decreed by man. The Almighty had been more merciful; and in thus mitigating the punishment of the guilty wretch, had rebuked his human judges.

I looked around for the young Indian: I was gratified to find he was no longer among the crowd. His quarrel with Ringgold had been broken off abruptly. I had fears that it was not yet ended. His words had irritated some of the white men, and it was through his being there, the criminal had found the opportunity to get off. No doubt, had the latter finally escaped, there would have been more of it; and even as matters stood, I was not without apprehensions about the safety of the bold half-blood. He was not upon his own ground—the other side of the river was the Indian territory; and therefore he might be deemed an intruder. True, we were at peace with the Indians; but for all that, there was enough of hostile feeling between the two races. Old wounds received in the war of 1818 still rankled.

I knew Ringgold's resentful character—he had been humiliated in the eyes of his companions; for, during the short scuffle, the half-blood had had the best of it. Ringgold would not be content to let it drop—he would seek revenge.

I was glad, therefore, on perceiving that the Indian had gone away from the ground. Perhaps he had himself become apprehensive of danger, and recrossed the river. There he would be safe from pursuit. Even Ringgold dared not follow him to the other side, for the treaty laws could not have been outraged with impunity. The most reckless of the squatters knew this. An Indian war would have been provoked, and the supreme government, though not over-scrupulous, had other views at the time.

I was turning to proceed homeward, when it occurred to me that I would accost Ringgold, and signify to him my disapproval of his conduct. I was indignant at the manner in which he had acted—just angry enough to speak my mind. Ringgold was older than myself, and bigger; but I was not afraid of him. On the contrary, I knew that he rather feared me. The insult he had offered to one who, but the hour before, had risked life for us, had sufficiently roused my blood, and I was determined to reproach him for it. With this intention, I turned back to the crowd to look for him. He was not there.

'Have you seen Arens Ringgold?' I inquired of old Hickman.

'Yes—jest gone,' was the reply.

'In what direction?'

'Up river. See 'im gallop off wi' Bill Williams an' Ned Spence—desprit keen upon somethin' they 'peered.'

A painful suspicion flashed across my mind.

'Hickman,' I asked, 'will you lend me your horse for an hour?'

'My old critter? Sartint sure will I: a day, if you wants him. But Geordy, boy, you can't ride wi' your arm that away?'

'O yes; only help me into the saddle.'

The old hunter did as desired; and after exchanging another word or two, I rode off in the up-river direction.

Up the river was a ferry; and at its landing it was most likely the young Indian had left his canoe. In that direction, therefore, he should go to get back to his home, and in that direction Ringgold should not go to return to his, for the path to the Ringgold plantation led in a course altogether opposite. Hence the suspicion that occurred to me on hearing that the latter had gone up the river. At such a time it did

not look well, and in such company, still worse; for I recognised in the names that Hickman had mentioned, two of the most worthless boys in the settlement. I knew them to be associates, or rather creatures, of Ringgold.

My suspicion was that they had gone after the Indian, and of course with an ill intent. It was hardly a conjecture; I was almost sure of it; and as I advanced along the river-road, I became confirmed in the belief. I saw the tracks of their horses along the path that led to the ferry, and now and again I could make out the print of the Indian moccasin where it left its wet mark in the dust. I knew that his dress had not yet dried upon him, and the moccasins would still be saturated with water.

I put the old horse to his speed. As I approached the landing, I could see no one, for there were trees all around it; but the conflict of angry voices proved that I had conjectured aright.

I did not stop to listen; but, urging my horse afresh, I rode on. At a bend of the road, I saw three horses tied to the trees. I knew they were those of Ringgold and his companions, but I could not tell why they had left them.

I stayed not to speculate, but galloped forward upon the ground. Just as I had anticipated, the three were there—the half-blood was in their hands!

They had crept upon him unawares—that was why their horses had been left behind—and caught him just as he was about stepping into his canoe. He was unarmed—for the rifle I had given him was still wet, and the mulatto had made away with his knife—he could offer no resistance, and was therefore secured at once.

They had been quick about it, for they had already stripped off his hunting-shirt, and tied him to a tree. They were just about to vent their spite upon him—by flogging him on the bare back with cowhides which they carried in their hands. No doubt they would have had them on heavily, had I not arrived in time.

'Shame, Arens Ringgold! shame!' I cried as I rode up. 'This is cowardly, and I shall report it to the whole settlement.'

Ringgold stammered out some excuse, but was evidently staggered at my sudden appearance.

'The damned Injun deserves it,' growled Williams.

'For what, Master Williams?' I inquired.

'For waggin' his jaw so impudent to white men.'

'He's got no business over here,' chimed in Spence; 'he has no right to come this side the river.'

'And you have no right to flog him, whether on this side or the other—no more than you have to flog me.'

'Ho, ho! That might be done too,' said Spence in a sneering tone, that set my blood in a boil.

'Not so easily,' I cried, leaping from the old horse, and running forward upon the ground.

My right arm was still sound. Apprehensive of an awkward affair, I had borrowed old Hickman's pistol, and I held it in my hand.

'Now, gentlemen,' said I, taking my stand beside the captive, 'go on with the flogging; but take my word for it, I shall send a bullet through the first who strikes!'

Though they were but boys, all three were armed with knife and pistol, as was the custom of the time. Of the three, Spence seemed most inclined to carry out his threat; but he and Williams saw that Ringgold, their leader, had already backed out, for the latter had something to lose, which his companions had not. Besides, he had other thoughts, as well as fears for his personal safety.

The result was that all three, after remonstrating with me for my uncalled-for interference in a quarrel that did not concern me, made an angry and somewhat awkward exit from the scene.

The young Indian was soon released from his

unpleasant situation. He uttered few words, but his looks amply expressed his gratitude. As he pressed my hand at parting, he said:

'Come to the other side to hunt whenever you please—no Indian will harm you—in the land of the red men you will be welcome.'

CHAPTER XV.

MAUMEE.

An acquaintance thus acquired could not be lightly dropped. Should it end otherwise than in friendship? This half-blood was a noble youth, the germ of a gentleman. I resolved to accept his invitation, and visit him in his forest home.

His mother's cabin, he said, was on the other side of the lake, not far off. I should find it on the bank of a little stream that emptied into the main river, above where the latter expands itself.

I felt a secret gratification as I listened to these directions. I knew the stream of which he was speaking; lately I had sailed up it in my skiff. It was upon its banks I had seen that fair vision—the wood-nymph whose beauty haunted my imagination. Was it Maumee?

I longed to be satisfied. I waited only for the healing of my wound—till my arm should be strong enough for the oar. I chafed at the delay; but time passed, and I was well.

I chose a beautiful morning for the promised visit, and was prepared to start forth. I had no companion—only my dogs and gun.

I had reached the skiff, and was about stepping in, when a voice accosted me; on turning, I beheld my sister.

Poor little Virgine! she had lost somewhat of her habitual gaiety, and appeared much changed of late. She was not yet over the terrible fright—its consequences were apparent in her more thoughtful demeanour.

'Whither goest thou, Georgy?' she inquired as she came near.

'Must I tell, Virgine?'

'Either that or take me with you.'

'What! to the woods?'

'And why not? I long for a ramble in the woods. Wicked brother! you never indulge me.'

'Why, sister, you never asked me before.'

'Even so, you might know that I desired it. Who would not wish to go wandering in the woods? Oh! I wish I were a wild bird, or a butterfly, or some other creature with wings; I should wander all over those beautiful woods, without asking you to guide me, selfish brother.'

'Any other day, Virgine, but, to-day'—

'Why but? Why not this very day? Surely it is fine?—it is lovely!'

'The truth, then, sister—I am not exactly bound for the woods to-day.'

'And whither bound? whither bound, Georgy?—that's what they say in ships.'

'I am going to visit young Powell at his mother's cabin. I promised him I should.'

'Ha!' exclaimed my sister, suddenly changing colour, and remaining for a moment in a reflective attitude.

The name had recalled that horrid scene. I was sorry I had mentioned it.

'Now, brother,' continued she after a pause, 'there is nothing I more desire to see than an Indian cabin—you know I have never seen one. Good Georgy! good Georgy! pray take me along with you!'

There was an earnestness in the appeal. I could not resist, though I would rather have gone alone. I had a secret that I would not have trusted even to my fond sister. I had an indefinite feeling, besides, that

I ought not to take her with me, so far from home, into a part of the country with which I was so little acquainted.

She appealed a second time.

'If mother will give her consent'—

'Nonsense, Georgy—mamma will not be angry. Why return to the house? You see I am prepared; I have my sun-bonnet. We can be back before we are missed—you've told me it was not far.'

'Step in, siss! Sit down in the stern. There—yo-ho! we are off!'

There was not much strength in the current, and half an hour's rowing brought the skiff to the mouth of the creek. We entered it, and continued upward. It was a narrow stream, but sufficiently deep to float either skiff or canoe. The sun was hot, but his beams could not reach us; they were intercepted by the tupelo-trees that grew upon the banks—their leafy branches almost meeting across the water.

Half a mile from the mouth of the creek, we approached a clearing. We saw fields under cultivation. We noticed crops of maize, and sweet potatoes, with capsicums, melons, and calabashes. There was a dwelling-house of considerable size near the bank, surrounded by an enclosure, with smaller houses in the rear. It was a log structure—somewhat antique in its appearance, with a portico, the pillars of which exhibited a rude carving. There were slaves at work in the field—that is, there were black men, and some red men too—Indians!

It could not be the plantation of a white man—there were none on that side the river. Some wealthy Indian, we conjectured, who is the owner of land and slaves. We were not surprised at this—we knew there were many such.

But where was the cabin of our friend? He had told me it stood upon the bank of the stream not more than half a mile from its mouth! Had we passed without seeing it, or was it still higher up?

'Shall we stop, and inquire, Virgine?'

'Who is it standing in the porch?'

'Ha! your eyes are better than mine, siss—it is the young Indian himself. Surely he does not live *there*! That is not a cabin. Perhaps he is on a visit? But see! he is coming this way.'

As I spoke, the Indian stepped out from the house, and walked rapidly towards us. In a few seconds, he stood upon the bank, and beckoned us to a landing. As when seen before, he was gaily dressed, with plumed 'toque' upon his head, and garments richly embroidered. As he stood upon the bank above us, his fine form outlined against the sky, he presented the appearance of a miniature warrior. Though but a boy, he looked splendid and picturesque. I almost envied him his wild attire.

My sister seemed to look on him with admiration, though I thought I could trace some terror in her glance. From the manner in which her colour came and went, I fancied that his presence recalled that scene, and again I regretted that she had accompanied me.

He appeared unembarrassed by our arrival. I have known it otherwise among whites; and those too making pretensions to *haut ton*. This young Indian was as cool and collected as though he had been expecting us, which he was not. He could not have expected both.

There was no show of coldness in our reception. As soon as we approached near enough, he caught the stem of the skiff, drew her close up to the landing, and with the politeness of an accomplished gentleman, assisted us to debark.

'You are welcome,' said he—'welcome!' and then turning to Virgine with an inquiring look, he added:

'I hope the health of the señorita is quite restored. As for yours, sir, I need not inquire: that you have

rowed your skiff so far against the current, is a proof you have got over your misapprehension.'

The word 'señorita' betrayed a trace of the Spaniards—a remnant of those relations that had—erewhile existed between the Seminole Indians and the Iberian race. Even in the costume of our new acquaintance could be observed objects of Andalusian origin—the silver cross hanging from his neck, the sash of scarlet-silk around his waist, and the long triangular blade that was sheathed behind it. The scene, too, had Spanish touches. There were exotic plants, the china orange, the splendid papaya, the capsicums (*chiles*) and love-apples (tomatoes); almost characteristics of the home of the Spanish colonist. The house itself exhibited traces of Castilian workmanship. The carving was not Indian.

'Is this your home?' I inquired with a little embarrassment.

He had bid us welcome, but I saw no cabin; I might be wrong.

His answer set me at rest. It was his home—his mother's house—his father was long since dead—there were but the three—his mother, his sister, himself.

'And these?' I inquired, pointing to the labourers.

'Our slaves,' he replied with a smile. 'You perceive we Indians are getting into the customs of civilisation.'

'But these are not all negroes? There are red men; are they slaves?'

'Slaves like the others. I see you are astonished. They are not of our tribe: they are *Yamassees*. Our people conquered them long ago; and many of them still remain slaves.'

We had arrived at the house. His mother met us by the door—a woman of pure Indian race—who had evidently once possessed beauty. She was still agreeable to look upon—well dressed, though in Indian costume—maternal—intelligent.

We entered—furniture—trappings of the chase—horse-accountrements in the Spanish style—a guitar—ha! books!

My sister and I were not a little surprised to find, under an Indian roof, these symbols of civilisation.

'Ah!' cried the youth, as if suddenly recollecting himself, 'I am glad you are come. Your moccasins are finished. Where are they, mother? Where is she? Where is Maimee?'

He had given words to my thoughts—their very echo.

'Who is Maimee?' whispered Virgine.

'An Indian girl—his sister, I believe.'

'Yonder—she comes!'

A foot scarce a span in length; an ankle that, from the brodered flap of the moccasin, exhibits two lines widely diverging upward; a waist of that pleasing flexure that sweeps abruptly inward and out again; a bosom whose prominence could be detected under the coarsest draping; a face of rich golden brown; skin diaphanous; cheeks coral red; lips of like hue; dark eyes and brows; long crescent lashes; hair of deepest black, in wantonness of profusion!

Fancy such a form—fancy it robed in all the picturesque finery that Indian ingenuity can devise—fancy it approaching you with a step that rivals the steed of Arabia, and you may fancy—no, you may not fancy Maimee.

My poor heart—it was she, my wood-nymph!

I could have tarried long under the roof of that hospitable home; but my sister seemed ill at ease—as if there came always recurring to her the memory of that unhappy adventure.

We stayed but an hour; it seemed not half as long—but short as was the time, it transformed me into a man. As I rowed back home, I felt that my boy's heart had been left behind me.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE ISLAND.

I longed to revisit the Indian home; and was not slow to gratify my wish. There was no restraint upon my actions. Neither father nor mother interfered with my daily wanderings: I came and went at will; and was rarely questioned as to the direction I had taken. Hunting was supposed to be the purpose of my absence. My dogs and gun, which I always took with me, and the game I usually brought back, answered all curiosity.

My hunting excursions were always in one direction—I need hardly have said so—always across the river. Again and again did the keel of my skiff cleave the waters of the creek—again and again, till I knew every tree upon its banks.

My acquaintance with young Powell soon ripened into a firm friendship. Almost daily were we together—either upon the lake or in the woods, companions in the chase; and many a deer and wild turkey did we slaughter in concert. The Indian boy was already a skilled hunter; and I learned many a secret of wood-craft in his company.

I remember well that hunting less delighted me than before. I preferred that hour when the chase was over, and I halted at the Indian house on my way home—when I drank the honey-sweetened *conté* out of the carved calabash—far sweeter from the hands out of which I received the cup—far sweeter from the smiles of her who gave it—Maimee.

For weeks—short weeks they seemed—I revelled in this young dream of love. Ah! it is true there is no joy in after-life that equals this. Glory and power are but gratifications—love alone is bliss—purest and sweetest in its virgin bloom.

Often was Virginia my companion in these wild wood excursions. She had grown fond of the forest—she said so—and willingly went along. There were times when I should have preferred going alone; but I could not gainsay her. She had become attached to Maimee. I did not wonder.

Maimee, too, liked my sister—not from any resemblance in character between them. Physically, they were unlike as two young girls could well be. Virginia was all blonde and gold; Maimee, damask and dark. Intellectually, they approached no nearer. The former was timid as the dove: the latter possessed a spirit bold as the falcon. Perhaps the contrast drew closer the ties of friendship that had sprung up between them. It is not an anomaly.

Far more like an anomaly was my feeling in relation to the two—I loved my sister for the very softness of her nature. I loved Maimee for the opposite; but, true, these loves were very distinct in kind—unlike as the objects that called them forth.

While young Powell and I hunted, our sisters stayed at home. They strolled about the fields, the groves, the garden. They played and sang and read, for Maimee—despite her costume—was no savage. She had books, a guitar, or rather a bandolin—a Spanish relic—and had been instructed in both. So far as mental cultivation went, she was fit society even for the daughter of a proud Randolph. Young Powell, too, was as well, or better educated than myself. Their father had not neglected his duty.

Neither Virginia nor I ever dreamed of an inequality. The association was by us desired and sought. We were both too young to know aught of caste. In our friendships we followed only the prompting of innocent nature; and it never occurred to us that we were going astray.

The girls frequently accompanied us into the forest; and to this we, the hunters, made no objection. We did not always go in quest of the wide-ranging

stag. Squirrels and other small game were oftener the objects of our pursuit; and in following these we needed not to stray far from our delicate companions.

As for Maimee, she was a huntress—a bold equestrian, and could have ridden in the 'drive.' As yet, my sister had scarcely been on horseback.

I grew to like the squirrel-shooting best; my dogs were often left behind; and it became a rare thing for me to bring home venison.

Our excursions were not confined to the woods. The water-fowl upon the lake, the ibises, egrets, and white cranes, were often the victims of our hunting ardour.

In the lake, there was a beautiful island—not that which had been the scene of the tragedy, but one higher up—near the widening of the river. Its surface was of large extent, and rose to a summit in the centre. For the most part, it was clad with timber, nearly all evergreen—as the live-oak, magnolia, illicium, and wild orange—indigenous to Florida. There were *zanthoxylon* trees, with their conspicuous yellow blossoms; the perfumed flowering dogwood, and many sweet-scented plants and shrubs—the princely palin towering high over all, and forming, with its wide-spread umbels, a double canopy of verdure.

The timber, though standing thickly, did not form a thicket. Here and there, the path was tangled with epiphytes or parasites—with enormous gnarled vines of the fox-grape—with bignonias—with china and sarsaparilla briers—with bromelias and sweet-scented orchids; but the larger trees stood well apart; and at intervals there were openings—pretty glades, carpeted with grass, and enameled with flowers.

The fair island lay about half-way between the two homes; and often young Powell and I met upon it, and made it the scene of our sport. There were squirrels among the trees, and turkeys—sometimes deer were found in the glades—and from its covered shores we could do execution among the water-fowl that sported upon the lake.

Several times had we met on this neutral ground, and always accompanied by our sisters. Both delighted in the lovely spot. They used to ascend the slope, and seat themselves under the shade of some tall palms that grew on the summit; while we, the hunters, remained in the game-frequented ground below, causing the woods to ring with the reports of our rifles. Then it was our custom, when satiated with the sport, also to ascend the hill, and deliver up our spoils, particularly when we had been fortunate enough to procure some rare and richly plumed bird—an object of curiosity or admiration.

For my part, whether successful or not, I always left off sooner than my companion. I was not so keen a hunter as he; I far more delighted to recline along the grass where the two maidens were seated: far sweeter than the sound of the rifle was it to listen to the tones of Maimee's voice; far fairer than the sight of game was it to gaze into the eyes of Maimee.

And beyond this, beyond listening and looking, my love had never gone. No love-words had ever passed between us; I even knew not whether I was beloved.

My hours were not all blissful; the sky was not always of rose-colour. The doubts that my youthful passion was returned were its clouds; and these often arose to trouble me.

About this time, I became unhappy from another cause. I perceived, or fancied that Virginia took a deep interest in the brother of Maimee, and that this was reciprocated. The thought gave me surprise and pain. Yet why I should have experienced either, I could not tell. I have said that my sister and I were too young to know ought of the prejudices of rank or caste; but this was not strictly true. I must have had some instinct, that in this free association

with our dark-skinned neighbours we were doing wrong, else how could it have made me unhappy? I fancied that Virginia shared this feeling with me. We were both ill at ease, and yet we were not confidants of each other. I dreaded to make known my thoughts even to my sister, and she no doubt felt a like reluctance to the disclosing of her secret.

What would be the result of these young loves if left to themselves? Would they in due time die out? Would there arrive an hour of satiety and change? or, without interruption, would they become perpetual? Who knows what might be their fate, if permitted to advance to perfect development. But it is never so—they are always interrupted.

So were ours—the crisis came—and the sweet companionship in which we had been indulging was brought to a sudden close. We had never disclosed it to our father or mother, though we had used no craft to conceal it. We had not been questioned, else should we certainly have avowed it; for we had been taught strictly to regard truth. But no questions had been asked—no surprise had been expressed at our frequent absences. Mine, as a hunter, were but natural; the only wonderment was that Virginia had grown so fond of the forest, and so often borne me company; but this slight surprise on the part of my mother soon wore off, and we went freely forth, and as freely returned, without challenge of our motives.

I have said that we used no art to conceal who were our associates in these wild wanderings. That again is not strictly true. Our very silence was craft. We must both have had some secret perception that we were acting wrongly—that our conduct would not meet the approval of our parents—else why should we have cared for concealment?

It was destined that this repose should not be of long continuance. It ended abruptly—somewhat harshly.

One day we were upon the island, all four as usual. The hunt was over, and Powell and I had rejoined our sisters upon the hill. We had stretched ourselves under the shade, and were indulging in trivial conversation, but I far more in the mute language of love. My eyes rested upon the object of my thoughts, too happy that my glances were returned. I saw little besides: I did not notice that there was a similar exchange of ardent looks between the young Indian and my sister. At that moment I cared not; I was indifferent to everything but the smiles of Maimee.

There were those who did observe this exchange of glances, who saw all that was passing. Anxious eyes were bent upon the tableau formed by the four of us, and our words, looks, and gestures were noted.

The dogs rose with a growl, and ran outward among the trees. The rustling of branches, and garments shining through the foliage, warned us that there were people there. The dogs had ceased to give tongue, and were wagging their tails. They were friends, then, who were near.

The leaves sheltered them no longer from our view: behold my father—my mother!

Virginia and I were startled by their appearance. We felt some apprehension of evil—arising, no doubt, from our own convictions that we had not been acting aright. We observed that the brows of both were clouded. They appeared vexed and angry.

My mother approached first. There was storn upon her lips. She was proud of her ancestry, even more than the descendant of the Randolphs.

'What!' exclaimed she—'what, my children? these your companions? Indians?'

Young Powell rose to his feet, but said nothing in reply. His looks betrayed what he felt; and that he perfectly understood the slight.

With a haughty glance towards my father and

mother, he beckoned to his sister to follow him, and walked proudly away.

Virginia and I were alarmed and speechless. We dared not say adieu.

We were hurried from the spot; and homeward Virginia went with my father and mother. There were others in the boat that had brought them to the island. There were blacks who rowed; but I saw white men too. The Ringgolds—both father and son—were of the party.

I returned alone in the skiff. While crossing the lake, I looked up. The canoe was just entering the creek. I could see that the faces of the half-blood and his sister were turned towards us. I was watched, and dared not wave an adieu, although there was a sad feeling upon my heart—a presentiment that we were parting for long—perhaps for ever!

Alas! the presentiment proved a just one. In three days from that time I was on my way to the far north, where I was entered as a cadet in the military academy of West Point. My sister, too, was sent to one of those seminaries, in which the cities of the Puritan people abound. It was long, long before either of us again set eyes upon the flowery land.

THE SUPER-MARINE TELEGRAPH.

PEOPLE on shore have been so much taken up with their newly acquired faculty of flashing their thoughts from one to another over land and under sea, that few of them have been thinking how it is in respect to communication between floating communities on the sea's surface. But those who watch over our shipping interests have not lost sight of this important matter; and although no such grand step has been made as when the electric telegraph superseded the old semaphore by land, yet such an improvement has been introduced within the last few years into the system of super-marine telegraphing, if we may be allowed to coin a word, as almost amounts to a revolution.

Sea-signals, as everybody is aware, are made by flags of various shapes and colours. They are comparatively of modern date, and nothing like a general code of signals was in use even in the royal navy until about the close of the last century. Sir Home Popham, in the year 1803, introduced into the navy a form of telegraph, which has been the foundation of all subsequent ones.

It was founded on the numeral principle, having a distinct flag to represent each of the ten figures 0, 1, 2...9; so that by combinations of these flags, any number up to 9999 could be expressed. The letters of the alphabet, together with the words and sentences most in use in naval communications, were then arranged alphabetically in a signal-book, and each letter, word, and sentence had a special number appropriated to it. It was by this telegraph that Nelson addressed to his fleet, at Trafalgar the well-known words:

253 269 863 261 471 958 220 370 4 21 19 24
England expects that every man will do his duty

The inconvenience and limited scope of the numerical method led to its abandonment in the British navy in 1839, and the substitution of the twenty-six letters of the alphabet. Those of our readers unacquainted with what mathematicians call 'the doctrine of permutations,' will hardly be prepared for the statement, that with twenty-six flags representing the letters of the alphabet, it is possible to make upwards of 16,000 distinct signals without displaying more than three flags at one hoist.

The merchant service, beyond an established signal

for need of a pilot and one or two other points, had no system of signals till 1817, when Captain Marryat, R.N., published the code still known by his name. This system came into extensive use in Britain, and, with modifications, was adopted in France, the United States, and other countries. It differs little from the code of Sir Home Popham, operating by means of flags representing figures; and the perplexities and difficulties attending its use increased with increasing commerce, and were more and more felt as other means of communication advanced towards perfection. Accordingly, in 1855, the Board of Trade appointed a committee of officers and gentlemen connected with the royal and mercantile marine 'to inquire into and report upon the subject of a code of signals to be used at sea.'

One essential step had already been taken, without which no radical reform would have been possible. Perhaps the most frequent subject of communication at sea is the name of the vessel. Now we all know how little it does in individualising a man to tell us that his name is John Smith; and the case is much the same with ships. Thus there are endless *Marys* in the marine of Great Britain, and sometimes several belonging to the same port. 'In order to identify a ship, so as to distinguish her from others of the same name, it was therefore necessary to make known not only her name, but her port of registry, and number, and year of registry. Again, it often happened that ships, when sold, changed their port of registry, obtained a new number, and even a new name, in their new port, and so their characters were altogether changed.' Thus to individualise a vessel required repeated hoists of a variety of signals; and the operation, being tedious and troublesome, was often omitted when the communication would have been desirable. This evil was effectually remedied by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, which provides that every registered British vessel shall have a distinct number, in addition to her local number in a particular port. This 'official number' is permanently marked on the vessel's mainbeam, and remains invariable through all changes of port or ownership; and in the *Mercantile Navy List*, now published by authority annually, and with other complements, the official numbers are placed in order to put the vessels to which they belong. If such official number, then, is signaled by symbols agreed upon, without a copy of the shipping list can be at hand, without a risk of mistake, what ship is meant?

The preliminary matter being settled, the committee above named resolved to reject the numeral system of signals, and have recourse to letters. In the code of signals contrived by them, eighteen flags are used, all readily distinguishable from one another by means of shape, colour, and each flag is made to represent one of the sixteen consonants of the English alphabet. The letters *W* and *Z*, however, are not used as letters to represent sounds, but as *signs*, to which arbitrary meanings are affixed. Let us see now how many distinct signals can be made with these eighteen flags. To begin with signals of one flag, single signs not being reckoned. The pair of flags, *B* and *C*, will form two signals, meaning one thing when *B* is uppermost, and another when *C* is uppermost; the same is the case with the pair *B* and *D*; and thus by ringing the changes on all the possible pairs, any one that will take the pains to try will find that no fewer than 806 permutations or distinct signals can be formed. In like manner, by hoisting three flags at a time, we get 4896 different permutations; and with hoists of four flags at a time, the permutations amount to 73,440. If it were convenient to use five flags at once, as many as 1,028,160 would be got; but as it is practically found essential that a signal be made at one hoist, with the flags all in a row, one above another, the employment

of more than four flags for one signal is liable to serious objections, and the necessity of this in the numeral systems was one of their chief faults. Confining the grouping of the flags or the letters they symbolise, then, to hoists of two, three, and four, the total number of distinct signals afforded is 73,442.

A large proportion of these signals requires to be appropriated to telegraphing the official numbers of the ships composing the mercantile navy of Great Britain. The present number of registered vessels is about 35,000, and to provide for increase, and for the numbers vacant between their lapse, owing to the loss or condemnation of the ship, and their appropriation to new vessels, a range of 50,000 numbers must be provided, each with its own signal. These signals for numbers are all composed of four signs; and they have a distinctive character given them by being so contrived that the uppermost symbol in the hoist is always a square flag. In the *Mercantile Navy List*, containing the name and official number of every registered ship, there is joined with the official number its appropriated signal of four letters, corresponding with four flags, the numbers being arranged successively, and the single letters alphabetically, so that either the number or the letters signifying it are readily found. In this way, 'if the whole mercantile navy of Great Britain were at anchor together, and every vessel making her number at the same time, each one might be individualised by the four distinguishing flags composing her special signal.'

After providing for signaling the numbers of vessels, the system leaves upwards of 20,000 distinct signals for general subjects. In the 'Commercial Code of Signals for the Use of All Nations,' drawn up by the committee already spoken of, and published by authority of the Board of Trade, these subjects are classified, and each word or sentence has its appropriate symbol or group of letters prefixed. The ingenious arrangements by which simplicity in the act of signaling and ease of reference and interpretation are secured, could not be made intelligible unless the reader had the book in his hand. But one feature of the system deserves special notice—namely, that it is calculated to be international. The letters corresponding to the flags, not being used to spell words, but to signify things, their meaning is the same whether displayed from an English or from a French ship; in the French signal-book, the meaning of the symbols would of course be expressed in French. This is a real step towards a universal language; and it is earnestly to be hoped that before long the system will be in general use all over the world. The commercial code has been strongly recommended by the committee of Lloyd's, and by the ship-owners' association of London and Liverpool; and active means are being taken to provide vessels with the necessary signals and books, and to secure its speedy and general adoption. It appears that the flags used in Marryat's code can, with the addition of four new ones, be applied to the commercial code, and that in the present state, captains of ships may, without much difficulty, avail themselves of either, as necessity requires.* It ought also to be mentioned, that a book of tables has been published, called the *Companion to the Commercial Code of Signals*, and henceforth to form part of the library of every ship-captain; by means of which, one ship may communicate to another, in one signal of three flags, the latitude or longitude, a matter often of vital moment. Who will say now that mariners have not their telegraph, as well as landmen?

* See *Sea-signals Assimilated* (Charles Wilson, London): a tract, price 1s., containing a full account of the whole subject. It is drawn up, we presume, under the auspices of Mr J. H. Brown, Registrar-general of Seamen, who has been a prime mover in this and other recent measures for the improvement of our mercantile marine.

VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.

IMAGINE a bridge seven times and a half longer than Waterloo Bridge, or not a great deal less (176 feet) than two miles; imagine the span between the central piers to be 330 feet wide, and the other spans—twenty-four of them—242 feet; imagine this bridge to be a tube, like the one over the Menai Strait; and you will have a general idea of a work now actually in progress—the Victoria Bridge at Montreal. But the idea will be a very vague one; and to bring it more into shape, you must imagine that the river spanned by the monster tube runs frequently at the rate of ten miles an hour, and that it brings down the ice of 2000 miles of lakes and upper rivers with numerous tributaries, and piles it at Montreal to the height of thirty—forty—fifty feet. You will now obtain a notion of the necessary thickness and solidity of the work, and be able to suppose piers or supports, containing some 6000, and some 8000 tons of masonry. The whole weight of masonry in the bridge, when completed, will be about 220,000 tons, and the bulk three million cubic feet. The faces of the piers looking towards the current, terminate in a sharp-pointed edge, while the sides present to the avalanches of ice only smooth, bevelled-off surfaces. The stone is a dense blue limestone; 'scarcely a block of which,' says the *Canadian News*, from which we obtain these particulars, 'is less than seven tons weight, and many of those exposed to the force of the breaking-up ice weigh fully ten tons. The blocks are bound together, not only by the use of the best water-cement, but each stone is clamped to its neighbours in several places by massive iron rivets, bored several inches into each block, and the interstices between the rivet and the block are made one solid mass by means of molten lead.' The tubes will be from nineteen feet high to twenty-two and a half feet in the centre, and their uniform width will be sixteen feet, the rail-track being five feet six inches, the national railway-gauge of Canada. The total weight of iron in the tube will be 10,400 tons. 'The bridge, it is calculated, will cost altogether about L.1,250,000. Mr Robert Stephenson and Mr M. A. Ross are the architects of this great work, and Messrs Peto, Brassey, and Betts the contractors. 'There can be no doubt,' says the *Canadian News*, 'that without the Victoria Bridge, the large and comprehensive traffic-system involved in the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway could only be partially, and, by comparison, ineffectually carried out at a very great cost. Montreal is the terminal point of the ocean-navigation, and is connected with the Lower St Lawrence and the ocean on one side, and with the great Canadian and American lakes—extending 2000 miles into the heart of the continent—on the other. It is also the centre from which lines of railway now radiate to Portland, Boston, and New York, and to which lines will converge from the Ottawa and the other rich, though as yet only partially developed districts of Canada.'

A RICHMOND DINNER THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

We find, in the Lansdowne manuscripts, that about Christmas 1508, certain officials of the court of King Henry VIII. dined together at the village of Shene, now called Richmond; and that at the end of the entertainment, my host of the Star and Garter, with many salutations, handed to them the following bill: For brede, 12d.; ale, 8s. 4d.; wyne, 10d.; two leyne moton, 8d.; maribones, 6d.; powdered beef, 5d.; two capons, 2s.; two geese, 14d.; five conyes, 15d.; one legge moton, 5 lb. weight, 4d.; six plovers, 18d.; six pegions, 5d.; two dozen larkes, 12d.; salt and sauce, 6d.; butter and eggs, 10d.; wardens and quynces, 12d.; herbes, 1d.; spices, 2s. 4d.; flour, 4d.; whight cuppes and crases, 6d.: which, summed up, gives exactly L.1 sterling as the total expenses of this aldermanic feast. Many a party, gentle and simple, has since that time dined at the Star and Garter, but none ever got so many substantial things for their twenty shillings as the subjects of young King Henry VIII.—*The Statesman*.

A LAY OF LUCKNOW.

ASLEEP!—amid the awful thunder
That speaks of coming doom,
While swarming hosts of fiendish foes
Round Lucknow's fortress loom.
Worn out by toil and suffering—
Death closing darkly round—
The daughters of the island-race
Lay on the hard, cold ground.

The Englishwoman's troubled rest
Is broken fitfully;
But hushed in motionless repose,
The head upon her knee,
A Scottish woman pillowed there,
Dreams of the far-off home,
Where her old father from the plough
At eventide will come.

What sudden sound 'mid that wild roar
The charmed vision breaks,
As springing from her kindly couch,
The Highland woman wakes?
The Scottish ear—the Scottish heart
'Mid that stern din of war,
Hears the shrill Highland bagpipe speak—
The slogan sound afar!

'We're saved! I hear Macgregor's peal,
Aye foremost in the fray—
Oh, Highland hearts and hands are true;
We're saved this blessed day!
She stands amid the hero band
Who wage the hopeless strife,
The harbinger of coming aid,
Of rescued love and life.

They listen!—But that distant sound
Reaches no Saxon ear;
For them no Highland pibroch tells
That Scotland's aid is near,
Again the voice of war sends forth
Defiance stern and high;
Despairing, though undaunted still,
Are England's chivalry.

Once more that cry: 'The Campbells come!
We're saved!'—They pause again.
O blessed Heaven! she speaketh sooth!
They hear the bagpipe's strain.
High 'mid the roar of deadly strife
The Highland music swells:
And of the God-sent aid, at hand,
The mountain slogan tells.

Down—as one man the leaguered force
Fall lowly on their knees,
And tears, and prayers, and bursting sighs
Float on the eastern breeze.
Full—fuller—swells the changing strain,
Borne through the rending line
Of conquered foes—*They hear it now!*
The sound of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

Oh! blessed be His holy name
Who, in our direst need,
Can thus, through swarthy myriads,
Our faithful comrades lead.
Yet even with the memory
Of mercy all divine,
Will come a ling'ring echo, too,
Of Scotland's 'Auld Lang Syne.'

L. V.

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THE ZEMINDAR.

At the present time, the landed aristocracy of India are invested with a more than common interest, and deserve something more than a mere passing notice. They hold in their hands the power of good and evil to an extent scarcely dreamed of in Europe, and for the reason, that in Asia all real power is highly despotic, especially in the provinces. If the petty trader, the writer, the agent, the broker, with a score of others of various grades and occupations, are constantly in the habit of tyrannising over those beneath them, how much more must we expect oppression from the all-powerful zemindar—the dispenser of life and property—the owner of not only all the broad acres within his zemindary, but of all the men, women, and children existing thereon.

In the northwest, it was long popularly supposed that civilisation had made great strides, that European ideas were fast triumphing over Asiatic prejudices and eastern habits, and that, in fact, the people were comparatively free, enlightened, and happy. Never was error more complete. Doubtless, more had been done by the government of the northwest towards preparing the people for better things, but in reality as little had been accomplished there as elsewhere. None but those who have laboured in an eastern climate know what it is to bear the heat of the day; none but those who have striven against the darkness and corruption of the Asiatic mind know how sadly slow the work progresses. Even the men for whom you are striving, the poor ryot, the oppressed trader, the poverty-stricken villager, all are dead against you. So strange are they to any generous sentiment, so shut out from sympathy with the rest of the world, that they cannot, they will not, place belief in the labours of the European in their behalf. They spurn the proffered aid; they turn away from protection, convinced in the dark recesses of their own diseased minds, that behind all the fair language and pleasant promises of the white man, there lurks some secret plot for their more complete bondage and destruction.

In reality, then, the tyrannical zemindar possesses fully as much power in the northwest as in Upper or Lower Bengal. We have said that he holds the power of life and property. This is not a mere figure of speech, but a stern, everyday matter of fact. The British authority is supposed to reign paramount over every other power within the limits of the Honourable Company's territories. Outwardly, this is indeed the case; but in reality it is a mere fiction. When the collector or the magistrate of the district passes through with a small army of retainers and native

officials on revenue or judicial tours of inspection, all is deep deference to the English name, and for the time it is highly convenient to allow the fiction to pass current; but, once out of sight, all idea of British supremacy vanishes, and the reign of the native recommences—the zemindar is again all-powerful for good or for evil. Alas, how seldom for the former!

The zemindar owns the land on which tens of thousands of his fellow-men have their being, dwell, toil, and die; but not only does he claim the soil by which they live—he insists on his right to everything it produces over and above their most pressing wants for the support of life; nay, he even sets up a claim to their liberty and their life. All are his, according to the popular reading of the Indian Rights of Man. Wo to the Bengalee who dares to think otherwise! Sad and certain, indeed, would be his fate.

Of course, all of this class are not precisely similar in their character, dispositions, and mode of managing their zemindaries. There are well-defined varieties of the species. I have known men of rather enlarged views upon general matters, who have had an English education, mixed much with European society, were *au fait* at European politics, and whom one might have expected to have governed their ryots not only with a lenient, generous rule, but in an enlightened manner: these men would have scorned any personal acts of oppression, yet they could never be brought to recognise the ryot's claim to anything beyond a mere animal existence, and often, by their indifference to their affairs, permitted the grossest acts of extortion and tyranny.

Short-sighted as their policy undoubtedly is, inasmuch as the ryot labours no more than he can possibly avoid under this exacting system, they cannot be brought to believe in the possibility of liberality inducing greater exertion, or in the European theory of a prosperous tenantry making a fat landlord. The screw is placed on wherever it is deemed expedient; and unfortunately for both landlord and tenant, it is generally thought to be expedient. When we speak of the 'screw,' we do so in no figurative language, but as having reference to the actual thing done and performed; not always, though frequently, by the zemindar personally, or of his own knowledge, but by the subordinates and middle-men of the estate, whose name is closely resembling that of 'legion.' The zemindar is feared rather than loved.

Sreenath Deb Chunder Roy, a zemindar of large possessions in Lower Bengal, and personally known to me, may be very fairly taken as a sample of the general run of these landed aristocrats of British India. Of commanding figure, noble features, and graceful easy manners, he is undoubtedly far above the majority

PHOS

PURKARI

of his fellow-zemindars, in personal appearance. In activity and mental energy, he is perhaps superior to many of the class; but in the daily routine of his zemindary, and in the treatment of his ryots, he is the true type of the Bengal landlord.

Chunder Roy's zemindary lies in the rich valley of the Ganges: his own family resting-place is on the banks of that sacred stream. His castle stands amidst lofty trees and spacious meadows, commanding a view far up and down the stream. Within a short ride of the district town of Luckypore, his mansion is well placed both for purposes of his own zemindary and for general business; for Luckypore is an important town, to which vast numbers of baboos resort for trading, and where the zemindar can turn the various produce of his land and his ryots to the best account: where he can dispose of the sweat of their brows at the highest price per *factory maund*, and obtain the utmost marketable value for every seer, maund, and beegah of their bones and sinews squeezed out in the shape of jute, hemp, linseed, cotton, indigo, and sugar, to say nothing of saltpetre and a few common dye-stuffs.

Viewed at some little distance, the castle and grounds of the zemindar wear a most imposing appearance. The building does not perhaps strike one as belonging to any particular order of house architecture, either eastern or western; but then it is extensive; there are large porticos, and no end of windows. The lofty trees, dotted about the grounds, give a park-like appearance to the place, while its general exterior is improved by the stately landing-place from the river-bank to the grounds, and the round white building, whatever it may chance to be, which abuts upon the river from one side of the ghât, with a flagstaff peering high above its walls, like a willow-wand against the deep azure of the sky.

The zemindar's grounds and house were planned by a first-rate English architect, and, if report speaks true, the work cost several lacs of rupees. Native-like, however, Chunder Roy could not persuade himself to abide by the Englishman's plans, and accordingly clipped the verandahs of their fair proportions, stuck in loopholes instead of windows, allowed the gravel-walks and terraces to become overgrown and ruinous, so that what wears a very magnificent exterior at a mile distant, becomes a sort of deserted palatial prison at a closer inspection.

In the round white house by the ghât with the flagstaff, our zemindar holds daily court, to hear complaints, to decide petty disputes between his ryots, and, above all, to arraign defaulting cultivators for their shortcomings. This is a terribly busy place at certain seasons of the year; many an aching desperate heart enters the narrow portal in the rear, some to return only after dreadful sufferings, some never, alive. In the dark, damp chambers beneath that terrible audience-room, more horrors are enacted than are dreamed of in Merrie England. Slaves of the evil, creatures of the zemindar, who from sickness or accident, or bad weather, or a dozen other causes, have disappointed his *lomashta*, or bailiff, of the expected quantity of grain or other produce, are incarcerated within those loathsome walls, until, rendered desperate, they obtain liberty under some promise of impossible returns, which ends in imprisonment to death, or perhaps flight, or starvation, or suicide.

But amidst all this, the zemindar is a happy, prosperous man. He dresses in the most approved fashion, drives horses of the best breed, feeds on the dainties of the land, and is housed, if not in courtly style and comfort, according to western ideas, at any rate in eastern palatial splendour. His suites of rooms are most extensive, though they are rather dimly lit by poor wooden casements, and entered by low doorways; his furniture and fittings were once of the most costly description; now they are faded, tattered,

and patched with old tawdry relics of bygone splendour. One might well imagine his state-apartments to be the property-rooms of a third-rate London theatre. His own private rooms are small and filthy enough for any back-slums of old Edinburgh or ancient London, where the fresh air and the glorious light of day enter but through wooden traps and accidental slits in the wall, diluted with all kinds of effluvia and dimnesses. O the intolerable heat of that inner sanctuary of Chunder Roy! How tantalising the mimic punkahs, how aggravating the sight of the waving branches of huge green trees outside, bending gracefully to the noonday breeze!

As for his zenana, the rooms of the female portion of his family are never approached by man, unless he be a younger brother. What they are like, I once had an opportunity of judging during a very brief period when they were cleared out for some repairs. Rooms an Englishman would scarcely call them: cribs or dens for tame beasts would approach more nearly to their description. Furniture they have none. A few dowdy mats, some *resayas* or padded cotton quilts, a hookah or two, and a miserable, dimly burning lamp—these constitute the essentials of a Hindoo lady's apartment. I could not wonder the fever had compelled the zemindar to remove his family, and make some changes in the economy of his private rooms. The only marvel to my mind was that any member of the family had escaped the pestilence cooped up in those vile dungeons.

To behold our friend the zemindar cast off the daily dingy rag which scantily encircles his waist, don the ample flowing robes of white, the rich silk vest, the gay, many-folded head-dress, and sally forth from the inmost recesses of his dusty, reeking crib, and spring into his carriage, surrounded by armed and many vested retainers—to behold this would appear almost as marvellous as Cinderella's transformation. Certainly Chunder Roy leaves behind him fully as much dirt as the young lady of the fairy tale.

The life of a zemindar in the mid districts of Bengal may fairly be set down as one of almost daily excitement. With as many cases to decide as any ordinary justice of the peace—with as many clients to see and converse with as a solicitor of fair reputation—with as many broils, lawsuits, and actual downright fights as an Irish tenant or an English blackleg, the Hindoo zemindar must necessarily lead a pretty active life, if he wishes to hold his own, to say nothing of holding his neighbour's, which, unfortunately, a considerable number of them have a national weakness for aiming at.

One day's work will suffice for a sample of most of the three hundred and odd days which—knocking off half of the Indian festivals—make up his year of business. A few disputes amongst his ryots about a brass totah, or somebody's wife, or a bullock, are soon disposed of; then come some land and tithe questions—terrible affairs in themselves, and still more so in their consequences, as the ryots find to their cost; then some question in which the government is mixed up has to be discussed, and the result is that 'Honourable John' is done, as completely as though he were a ryot.

It is rare, indeed, that a day passes without some plotting or scheming about land. This, indeed, is the great source of material wealth in India; and it is consequently the origin of half the lawsuits, and three-fourths of the assaults, affrays, and murders in Upper and Lower Bengal. A neighbouring indigo-planter, one of the Company's European 'interlopers,' has perhaps made advances to some villagers to cultivate indigo for him on their lands, bringing him the plant when ripe, to be manufactured into indigo, which is the most common method followed throughout India. The zemindar fancies or believes that these ryots and their

land own him as their lord and master, consequently that they must not toil for the planter though he should pay them double or treble the price obtainable from the zemindar. Here, then, is one most fertile source of deliberation and schemes. The growth of the enemy's plant has to be watched and reported upon; and as the time for culling and carrying it approaches, the zemindar has to prepare his *lathials* or fighting-men, to protect the party who are to remove this produce of the European foe.

The planter gets intelligence of what is going on, and he too musters his *lathials* in full force, armed not merely with sticks and clubs, but with spears, swords, and firearms. The mustering is not a mere matter of form: never were any men so desperately bent on mischief as the instigators of these *lathials*; never was life so ruthlessly flung away in acts of open daring as on these occasions. Neither the planter nor the zemindar appears in person, though on the day of strife they will be sure to be within sight of the skirmishing-ground. Perhaps the magistrate of the district hears of the intended breach of the peace, and despatches a strong party of armed *Burkemendazes* to repress the riot. But wo betide the police officials should they dare to shew their faces on the ground! The contending parties, forgetting their strife for the moment, unite in a common attack upon the general foe, who of course are quickly defeated, and leave the contending parties to fight it out. It is not easy to say why, but it is quite certain that on these occasions, nine encounters out of ten end in favour of the European party, though perhaps inferior in numbers, and in no ways of a better class of *lathials*.

But the fight does not end with the field of indigo which occasioned it: the defeated party seeks revenge either by destroying other crops of his adversary, or by burning a village or two on his land. It matters not who suffers, provided it can in any way reach the enemy; and hereon is the greatest evil of these affrays.

The Indian zemindar passes a considerable portion of his life in open or secret warfare with his species, like any other untamed beast of prey. With the government, with planters, with traders, with ryots, he is ever at strife. During the recent mutiny and rebellion, he has had ample scope for his belligerent qualities; and in many instances has not failed to avail himself of them. Where he has not done so, it has arisen from no inherent love of peace, order, or justice, but simply from the conviction which, in the breast of the Hindoo, is ever present, that 'discretion is the better part of valour.' Where numbers triumphed for the time, he has proved that, despite the press, the steam-engine, and the telegraph, India has not felt much internal social change. We have clipped the tiger's claws, but not washed out his spots.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE NIGHT.

'My dear Harry,' exclaimed my mother, as one winter's evening we all sat together in the library at Uplands—'My dear Harry, if you must positively yawn in that outrageous manner, I think your own room is the proper place to do it in.'

'Was I yawning?' said Harry, starting up from his nook near the fireplace. 'I beg everybody's pardon; but we had a long day after the cocks, as you know, Kenneth; and besides, the wind made such a noise in the trees near my window last night, that I positively did not close my eyes.'

Harry looked apologetically at our guest, Mr Brunton, a shrewd, sensible-looking man of about fifty years old, who glanced at him with a quaintly amused air as he spoke.

'Harry leaves to others the dignity of suffering in

silence, like Sancho Panza,' said my father. 'If you really are such a victim to want of rest, you had better take yourself off, and make up for lost time.'

'Harry was using the words in their conventional sense,' said Mr Brunton. 'If you had really ever known what it was to pass a night utterly without sleep, you would not think much of being kept awake or disturbed by a noise. The nearest approach to what the French call *une nuit blanche* that I ever passed, is marked by anything rather than a white stone in my memory.'

'What was it?' 'Where were you?' 'Do tell us about it?' we all said; headed by Harry, whom this attack on his fit of drowsiness had roused into full animation.

Before I let Mr Brunton tell his story, I had better explain who he is, and how it happens that we are all glad to listen when he speaks.

Mr Brunton is an old college-friend of my father's; and frequently visits us, partly in that capacity, and partly that my father, who farms his own estate of Uplands on an extensive scale, may profit by his valuable advice in many matters connected with modern scientific husbandry. Mr Brunton is an eminent agricultural chemist, and his services in this capacity are sought by many landed proprietors and large farmers throughout Great Britain. His skill is great in offering to nature the necessary compensation, in the shape of chemical compounds, strange to the eye and repulsive to the nose, for the drain upon her constitution which is required to produce the abundant grain and root crops expected by 'high farmers' as the reward of their expenditure of skill and capital; and in this useful branch of modern science, Mr Brunton has few, if any rivals.

But his active and enlightened mind is not satisfied to work only in this, its legitimate field of action; he has considerable skill in many kindred sciences, and has dabbled in most of the 'ologies;' and, above all, he possesses from nature the valuable gift of making his mental resources available in an easy and pleasant manner, for the amusement and instruction of others. It would be difficult to find a more agreeable companion; and accordingly, whenever he makes his appearance at Uplands, the entrance of the gentlemen into the library after dinner is the signal for us all to take up our station near the lamp, beside the fire, or in the shady nooks between the chimney-piece and the book-cases on each side of it, and prepare for a long pleasant evening of amusing conversation.

It was this, the family custom of some years' standing, which drew so much attention to Harry's unbecoming state of drowsiness; and caused a general flutter in the party, when Mr Brunton, in reply to our inquiries, promised to give us an account of the most uncomfortable night he ever had passed.

The fire was stirred, the moderator-lamp wound up; my mother's spectacles were rescued from impending destruction, and dexterously fished from under the table by little Marion, and we all declared ourselves ready to listen. Mr Brunton began thus:

It is about ten years, since I was proceeding from London to Glasgow, to attend a meeting there of the Highland Agricultural Society; and by some stupid oversight of my own, or mistake of the railway authorities, found myself sent off the main line, and rapidly approaching Liverpool, before I discovered the error. It was late and dark, and I have a particular objection to any unnecessary degree of discomfort; therefore, as there would still be time enough

for me to reach Glasgow before the opening of the meeting, if I took a forenoon train the next day from Liverpool, I resolved to profit by the accident, to visit an old acquaintance of mine who resided in one of the suburbs of the city, and from whom I had frequently received, and as often been obliged to decline, a warmly hospitable invitation.

I knew his house was not large, and his establishment I presumed to be on a strictly bachelor scale; but having lived a good deal about the world for many years, I can accommodate myself with ease to any circumstances into which I find myself thrown; and I own that I thought more of the pleasure of seeing and conversing with my old friend, than of the slight disturbance which my unexpected arrival might cause in his household. On arriving at the station, therefore, I engaged a fly, and set out at once for Dr Blackburn's house. 'The way was long, and dark, and dreary'—if Miss Rosie will forgive me a parody on her favourite poet—we rattled through innumerable streets, and wandered along a devious course in a wilderness of 'semi-detached dwellings' and 'suburban villas,' which seemed to have no end. At length we reached a small, but substantial house, standing somewhat back from the high road in a garden, which was surrounded by a high brick-wall; and on sending in my card, Dr Blackburn at once appeared at the entrance-door, with a hearty greeting, and a warm invitation to me to enter. The first few minutes were occupied by my explanation of the circumstances which led to my unexpected intrusion; and it was not till my portmanteau was deposited in the hall, and the flyman had driven away, that Dr Blackburn's old servant was able, after sundry mysterious winks and nudges, to attract his master's attention, and draw him to one side.

After a few words spoken in a low tone, Blackburn turned to me with a laugh, in which, however, there was a shade of embarrassment. 'Why, Brunton,' he said, 'here is Stevens reminding me, with a face of horror, that there is positively not a vacant corner in the house. There is a trial for poisoning, of great professional interest, going on at the assizes, and A— and G—, whom you must remember, are staying with me to attend it, and they occupy the only two spare rooms which the house contains'—I interrupted him by saying that it was of no consequence, I would spend the evening with him, and return to the railway hotel for the night. 'Impossible,' he exclaimed. 'You are fully two miles from the station; and how could you convey your impedimenta? We are far beyond the region of perpetual cabs here. No, no; we shall manage a shake-down for you; though I shall not be able to make you as comfortable as I should like to see a friend whom I have so long wished to have under my roof.'

A few instructions in a stage aside to Stevens—in which I heard the words 'camp-bed,' 'a large tub,' and 'laboratory'—and Blackburn turned, and ushered me into the large, low, but comfortable and well-lighted dining-room, where his two guests were still sitting at the table. A portion of the well-cooked dinner was soon heated and set before me, and we sat conversing on many subjects of interest to us all, till a late hour. When we rose to separate for the night, Blackburn recommenced a series of apologies for the rough lodging he was obliged to give me, which I with difficulty cut short by assuring him of my indifference on the subject. He then took a lantern from the servant, and opening a side-door, led the way across a paved yard surrounded by outhouses, and through a small shrubbery beyond, to a detached building; which, from having been an apple-room or some dependency of the garden, he had converted into a laboratory and museum. He unlocked the door with a key which he carried in his hand, and we entered a

good-sized room, the walls of which were hung all round with curtains of green stuff, concealing shelves loaded with various chemical preparations and studies in anatomy and natural history.

Blackburn was a retired physician of considerable local celebrity; but being in independent circumstances, he had for some time relinquished the duties of his profession, and devoted himself to the sciences that are more immediately in connection with it: Chemistry and anatomy had led him on to mineralogy and geology; and entering warmly into the controversy excited in the scientific world about that time by the appearance of a very remarkable work on the last-named science, he had been devoting his leisure for some months before the time I am now speaking of, to the composition of a pamphlet, to be entitled *Comparative Anatomy in the Paleozoic Ages*, which was to give the world some ideas of his own on the subject. It was thus he accounted to me for various uncouth forms, models in miniature of the gigantic plesiosaurs and pterodactyles of geology, which dangled from the ceiling, and cast grotesque shadows on the white-washed upper part of the walls. A large table had been hastily cleared to receive my dressing apparatus; and Blackburn handled with something of regretful tenderness a number of human skulls, collected to furnish evidence in support of some theory regarding the origin of the varieties in the human race, which had been disrespectfully cast by Stevens, in the course of his hospitable preparations for my comfort, into a corner of the room, where they lay grinning upon a heap of other bones, both fossil and recent, which were awaiting the collector's leisure to be classified and arranged in order on the shelves. We fell into conversation on the subjects suggested by these evidences of my friend's favourite studies, and some time elapsed before he left me for the night, promising to send his servant to call me at an early hour in the morning.

I locked the door as soon as my friend retired, and then made a fresh examination of the somewhat singular apartment which had been hastily prepared for my reception: and in order to make what I am going to relate more intelligible, I will describe the room as it then appeared to me. It was nearly square, and, as I have said before, of considerable size. One of the sides was formed by the high brick-wall of which I have spoken as surrounding my friend's house; and from this wall, which may have been about fifteen feet high, the roof sloped gradually, till, at the opposite side of the apartment, the space between the roof and the floor was not more than nine feet. The room was not ceiled, but the rafters and beams were whitewashed, as well as the space left at each end between the green curtains which covered the walls all round, and came close to the roof, where it was lowest, and the gradually increasing height of the walls. The door was in the centre of one end of the room; opposite to it was a large open chimney, with a raised slab of stone supporting dogs for burning wood, on which was now heaped a brightly glowing pile. At one side of this cheerful fireplace stood a large tin-bath full of water; and on the other, a small camp-bed was spread with the freshest and whitest of linen. My portmanteau, and the table spread with my dressing-apparatus, occupied a third corner; and the fourth contained the heap of bones and skulls already mentioned. A large leather-covered arm-chair, and an old-fashioned spider-legged table before the fire, completed the furniture. After making my preparations for the night, the fire looked so temptingly cheerful, that, my mind being occupied with the subjects we had discussed during the evening, I could not resist seating myself in the arm-chair, and indulging in a little half-drowsy meditation. By and bye, however, the atmosphere of the room became rather oppressive; the fire, heaped up by hospitable hands, gradually drew from the bones and

other animal products in the surrounding shelves, odours which were neither pleasant nor healthful; and remembering that I had not seen a window, in my first survey of the room, I rose to look for it. Under the green curtains, on the side opposite to my bed, I discovered two square windows, such as are often seen in stables, opening outwardly from the top, and kept from slipping by a curved bar of iron cut into notches. I opened one of these to its utmost stretch, and, after looking for a few minutes at the brilliant sky of a frosty autumn night, closed the curtain again, and betook myself to the camp-bed.

I lay for some time watching the wildly grotesque forms assumed by the shadows of the antediluvian monsters I mentioned as dangling from the rafters, while the embers flashed and grew dull, and again brightened into a transient blaze; and sleep was gradually stealing over me, when I was startled by a slight sound, as though something had fallen from one of the shelves. I raised my head and looked round, but could see nothing; and my eyes were closing again, when suddenly it appeared to me as though a hideous face were painted on the very spot at which I was looking. It was visible but for a moment, and then vanished. I rubbed my eyes and shook my head, and even felt my pulse to try and detect some symptom of incipient fever; but except that I plead guilty to one bounding throb, there was no sign of any abnormal state of the circulation; and I was trying to fancy that I had been gazing at the skulls in the corner, and transferred the image of one of them to the next object on which I fixed my eyes, when the appearance returned in the same spot.

This time there could be no mistake: I clearly saw the flashing eyes, the glittering teeth, the frightful grin of a demonic countenance. A bright blaze shot from the expiring embers, and in a second the vision disappeared. I own that now a cold sweat burst out from every pore. Either I was seized with sudden insanity, or I was the victim of some supernatural delusion. I lay for a few minutes a prey to the horrible sensations of one struggling with the nightmare. I would have given the world to have risen, and endeavoured to discover some natural cause for the frightful appearance; but my good-fortune, or, let me say more reverently, the watchful mercy of a kind Providence, kept me still.

I could almost hear the beating of my heart in the profound silence. Gradually the light faded, the embers cracked more faintly, the shadows flickered and disappeared in the general gloom; but still I lay motionless, my eyes riveted on the spot so full of mystery. I should think that at least a quarter of an hour passed in this manner.

Then the curtains waved, parted; a bright beam of moonlight fell on the floor, and, directly intercepting its rays, stood a frightful figure—the satyr of heathen mythology, the origin of our Christian superstitious portraiture of the arch-enemy, a huge living specimen of that strongest and fiercest of the ape tribe, the *Simia satyrus*, or wild man of the woods. This, then, explained the mystery. The creature must have escaped from some menagerie, and found its way in by the open window, and, with the cunning of its race, had concealed itself till the growing darkness gave it increased boldness.

I knew enough of the animal's wicked and malignant nature to feel convinced that my only chance of safety lay in eluding its observation; while, therefore, it stood at the further end of the room, still grasping the curtain, and surveying its new quarters with a horribly grotesque curiosity, I endeavoured to draw the sheet quietly before my face; but my slight movement at once arrested the creature's suspicious glance, and, with a single bound, it squatted itself, grinning and gnashing its teeth, on the foot of my bed.

I now gave myself up for lost, and endeavoured to prepare for a horrible death by summoning to my aid all the support of religion. While I strove, to fix my thoughts on the subjects which should occupy the mind of man in his last extremity, I fixed my eyes with the fascination of terror on my fearful companion; and to my inexpressible relief and thankfulness, I found that he grew restless and uneasy under my steady gaze, and turned his head in another direction. All at once flashed into my mind the stories I had read, and only half believed, of the power of the human eye over the brute creation, and I redoubled the intensity of my stare, looking fixedly into the creature's eyes. It grinned and jabbered, and moved its arms about restlessly; and, mindful of my only remaining chance, in the event of its springing towards me, I got my hands quietly under the bed-clothes, resolved to make an effort to throw them over its head before it could seize me in a gripe which, I well knew, would not relax till it left me a mangled corpse.

Gradually, however, the creature drooped its hideous head on its breast, and was on the point of falling asleep, when a brand from the nearly extinct fire fell with a slight noise, and roused it again to full activity. The flame which suddenly leaped up, for a moment diverted the attention of my jailer; and the uncouth creature rose from its squatting position on my bed, and approached the fire, holding out its mis-shapen hands, and cowering over the warmth with a horrible resemblance to human action.

I now resolved to slip, if possible, unseen from my bed, and either gain the door, or, if I could do no more, conceal myself between the bed and the wall, and trust to the brute's forgetting my presence. When I attempted to move, however, I found my right foot, which had been under the creature as it sat on the bed, was so completely numbed or twisted as to be altogether useless; and the attempt to move only served to draw on me the wrathful notice of my enemy. Uttering a kind of hissing sound between its teeth, it darted to the further corner of the room, and seizing a large bone from the heap that lay there, again took up its quarters on the bed, and threatened to strike me with the bone in a manner evidently copied from that to which it was accustomed from its keeper.

Thus situated, I had no alternative but to trust again to the power of the eye. The fire had now died completely out, and one white ray of moonlight fell, through an opening in the curtain, right upon the creature's hideous face. I fixed my gaze upon it till I began to feel a strange effect produced upon myself: first the grotesque mask seemed to approach nearer and nearer, till it appeared as if it were about to touch me; and then, while everything grew dark around it, it seemed to shine with a pale ghastly light, as if seen far off, at the end of an immeasurable cave. I felt all the sensations which I have heard described by persons who have been mesmerised, and I have no doubt that my nerves, highly wrought upon and excited as they were by the circumstances in which I was placed, were peculiarly sensitive to the subtle influence. As the thought crossed my mind, together with the dread of becoming insensible, and thus being completely at the creature's mercy, I made an involuntary movement, as if to free myself from the spell.

The fierce brute aimed a sudden and violent blow at me with the bone which it still held in its grasp. Mechanically, I moved my head to elude the stroke, the full force of which was thus spent on the pillow, or I should probably then and there have ended my earthly career. As it was, the bone glanced off the corner of my temple. I felt an acute pain, a gush of warm blood down my cheek and throat, and for a few moments I became insensible.

The instinct of self-preservation restored me to

life. I seemed almost by force to recall my scattered senses; and the room being now perfectly dark, I succeeded by slow degrees in gliding from the bed to the floor, while my tormentor, apparently satisfied with the revenge it had taken, curled itself up in the very place I had just quitted, and slept—at least so I conjectured from the cessation of its restless movements, and now and then a heavy grunt, or snort, which bore a humiliating likeness to a human snore.

The hours which followed were among the longest I ever remember to have passed. In slipping from my bed, I had so entangled myself with the sheet, that I found it would be impossible to move without disturbing my horrible neighbour: the wound in my temple smarted, and my head ached severely, and I could not repress an occasional shudder, half of cold, and half of nervous excitement, which ran through me like a convulsion. Every time this occurred, I expected my enemy to wake; but the long, dark, weary hours dragged on, and he still appeared wrapped in slumber.

At length, with joy and thankfulness which I will not attempt to describe, I perceived a faint light, like a gray mist, steal over the black darkness around me. It was near the end of October, and I remembered that the sun did not rise much before seven o'clock—consequently, that it was probably now not far from six, and I might reasonably expect before long to be released from a situation which was all but intolerable.

I was summoning my best energies to my aid, and considering what means I could adopt to get the door open before I should be overpowered by the creature, which I felt sure would spring at me as soon as I moved, when I heard voices in the garden, and in another moment some one loudly knocked at the door, and implored me to open, for God's sake, if I was alive.

The creature started up at the sound, made one furious rush at the opening of the curtain, which now let in a streak of decided daylight; and at the same moment the crash of broken glass, and a succession of wild piercing cries announced that it had missed its leap, and fallen into the hands of its captors. I confess that at this moment of release from the horrible fate which had been impending over me for so many hours, I felt my strength of mind and body at once give way, and became completely insensible.

When I revived, I found myself stretched on the bed, the chill morning air blowing in from the open doorway—the door having been wrenched from its hinges—and poor Blackburn, with a face of the deepest anxiety, bending over me with some powerful stimulant. 'Oh, thank God, thank God!' he exclaimed, as I endeavoured to rise and speak to him. 'Keep quiet, my dear fellow; do not move or speak; only look at me, if you are in your senses.' In a few minutes, I could not only look, but speak, and assure him that I was practically but little the worse for the unpleasant night I had passed; but he would scarcely listen to me, and kept on repeating: 'The satyrus! this wild man of the woods! the most fierce and relentless of animals!—how can you have escaped with life?'

'I thank God that it is so,' I replied earnestly; 'for truly it has been only the hand of His protection that has guarded me. But where did the creature come from, and how did you discover that it had paid me a visit?'

'Oh, that is the worst of all,' said poor Blackburn. 'It was through my abominable carelessness that the accident occurred: and if anything had befallen you, I never could have forgiven myself. It is bad enough as it is.'

'But has the beast escaped from a menagerie, or how did it come here?'

'It is mine,' said Blackburn ruefully. 'The captain of a merchant-ship, knowing my turn for natural

history, and that I have a small collection in the garden here, gave me the brute a few days ago. I had him chained in an empty stable; and last night, after shewing him to A—and G—I must have missed the lock of the door, and turned the key without shutting it. The man who feeds and attends to my animals came as usual about six o'clock this morning; and finding the stable empty, at once gave the alarm. We traced his footsteps across the mould of the garden, to the window of this room, which to our consternation we found open. You may fancy to what a pitch my fears increased, when on knocking at the door the fierce brute flew out of the window, and, catching its foot on the iron stanchion, fell to the ground. It was overpowered, not without some ugly bites and scratches; and we then forced open the door of this room, fully prepared to find your mangled body. Nothing was to be seen but the empty bed, and a large stain of blood on the pillow; but we soon found you, insensible, and as I at first thought dead; though a little examination sufficed to shew that you had received no mortal injury. I cannot express my thankfulness. But your escape is a perfect marvel to me; and as soon as you are rested and refreshed, you must give me an account of what happened.'

Before long, I was seated at a cheerful breakfast-table, and making up as best I could for the wear and tear of my constitution during the last few hours. By the time I reached Glasgow, there remained little outward trace of my night's adventure, except a very disreputable black eye, which, for my character's sake, I was forced to cover with a patch; but I will own that many nights elapsed before my sleep ceased to be disturbed with frightful visions, or I could get rid of the sight of a grinning, fiendish face, which always started out of the darkness when I closed my eyes. Indeed, to this day I do not think I ever hear mention made of Liverpool without remembering the very uncomfortable night I passed, in my first and last visit there, more than ten years ago.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

THEORETICALLY, the mode in which we are supplied with food and other articles of necessity and comfort is faultless. Private individuals, without any view to the convenience of the public, but actuated solely by interested motives, undertake the supply of the articles in constant demand; more so adding to the cost-price the remuneration they demand for their trouble, and a fair proportion of the expense they are at, in shops, assistants, &c., in conducting their business. These individuals, being numerous, act as a check upon each other; for their competition must necessarily be in excellence of quality, in moderation of price, in all things that can make services of the kind acceptable; and so the public are supplied with the best of everything at the lowest price, and with no more trouble than that of selecting their tradesmen.

This is the theoretical view of the subject: the practical one is a little different. We find in practice that the competition is not in regard to realities but appearances; and when this is the case, of course the palm is achieved by those who can deceive best. The gracious public must be made to imagine that they obtain a good article at a low price; and as these two things are incompatible, the article must be so skilfully adulterated as to seem good while it can be profitably sold cheap. Whether this is the fault of the dealers or the public is of no consequence: the fact stands all the same, and it throws discredit upon the whole competitive system.

Another system, our readers are aware, has been tried by various bodies of the working-classes—a system in which the motive-power is co-operation instead of competition; and there is now before us a paper which was partially read before the Social Science meeting at Birmingham, giving the results of the experiments of two of these co-operative bodies.*

One of these, the People's Co-operative Flour-mill, we described at large on a former occasion.† We mentioned that the proximate cause of its establishment at Leeds in 1847 was the high price of flour and its excessive adulteration; the millers combining to keep up the price of their manufacture without regard to the rises and falls of grain in the market. Under these circumstances, the working-classes of the locality determined, at a public meeting, to purchase and manufacture for themselves, and thus to obtain 'pure flour at as near prime cost as possible.' It is interesting to observe the course of the experiment since then, which in fact has been so uniformly and triumphantly successful as to go a great way of itself in demonstrating the soundness of the principle. The shares were at first a guinea each, but were afterwards raised to nearly fifty shillings. The flour was sold at first at cost-price, but a profit is now added; the advantages were at first confined to the members, but the public is now admitted to share: the business for the first five years never exceeded L.27,000 in the year, and has since then increased to L.72,000.

The existing trade could not stand unmoved before this new competitor. The price of flour was reduced, and adulteration, before excessive, became unknown in Leeds. In order to judge of the price of so fluctuating an article, this rule will suffice: that when grain is sold at so many shillings per quarter, flour will remunerate at the same number of half-pence per stone of fourteen pounds. Thus, when corn is 60s. per quarter, flour can be sold with a profit at sixty half-pence, or half-a-crown per stone. When the Society's flour was sold at about cost-price, it was still 1½d. below the reduced market-price, and saved the purchasers L.2000 a year. Even now, when it is sold at a remunerating price, governed by the markets, it is never above the half-penny per stone to the shilling per quarter, but often below that rate.

The following are the general results of this interesting experiment as given in the pamphlet in an address to the members:

'1st. Flour was abominably adulterated in Leeds before we began, and you know we have been supplied with a perfectly pure article from our mill, no adulteration being ever permitted.

'2d. You know that the price of flour often bore no natural ratio to the price of corn but that dealers advanced the price of flour at their pleasure; and you know that since our operations we have steadied the markets, and reduced the scale-charge for flour at least 1½d. to 2d. per stone below the millers' previous charges.

'3d. You know that the original members never paid more than 21s. each, so that 3270 members' subscriptions would come to L.3483, 10s.; and you know that you have withdrawn bonuses to the amount of L.5937, 11s. 8d., or L.2508, 10s. 8d. more than was ever paid in; and your directors now hereby declare to you, that by valuation of mill, fixtures, and stock,

up to July 1, 1867, your capital amounts to the sum of L.9088, 8s. 8d. above the said bonuses.'

The other experiment of the kind has been tried at Rochdale, and with a result quite as satisfactory. It commenced in 1844, from the same causes, and with the same object, as the one at Leeds; but here it began with groceries, and extended *seriatim* to butcher's meat, flour, coal and potatoes, clothing, drapery, shoes, clogs, hats, &c. 'Wages being generally paid at Rochdale on Friday and Saturday evenings about seven o'clock, it is a perfect wonder to see the numbers of well-dressed working-men and their wives walking quietly into the grocers' shops, where, beginning at the left-hand counter in No. 1 department, they are supplied with goods, pay, get their tickets representing the money, and then move on to No. 2, and so on, to the eighth or ninth shopman; then into the butcher's shop, the flour, the potato, and the clothing rooms. On Friday, the 27th September, at half-past seven in the evening, I stood and counted sixty-five people in the grocery store, twelve in the meat and flour, and five or six in the clothing shops; and I was informed they have sometimes more than one hundred people purchasing at one time, who take their turns in the order of attendance. The purchases average fifteen to sixteen shillings per week per member, clothing being about one to twelve in amount, as compared to food.'

From the net profits of this Society—called the Rochdale Pioneers' Co-operative Store—2 per cent. is set aside for the means of intellectual improvement. They have a library of 1600 or 1700 volumes, free to the members, and a news-room partially free. They have purchased a considerable part of the property they occupy. They make no display in their shop-windows, spend nothing in advertising, buy and sell for ready money, and instead of being in want of funds, have more than they know what to do with.

In 1844, the amount of the society's funds was L.28; in 1856, it had increased to L.13,000. In 1845, the business done was L.710; in 1856, it was L.68,197. In 1845, the profit was L.33; and in 1856, it was L.3922, or 37 per cent. on the capital.

• The advantages of the co-operative system are numerous. It gives its members better goods for their money, because, instead of having any inducement to adulterate, or manufacture superficially, its interest is quite the other way. Its customers being ready, waiting for supply, there is no risk of overstocking; it has no need, therefore, of publishing that it will get rid of its winter goods at any sacrifice to make room for its spring stock; and being under no necessity of laying baits for patrons, it spends nothing in plate glass, gilding, chandeliers, or puffing advertisements. Dealing for ready money, it has no bad debts, and no law expenses. 'All who know intimately,' says the pamphlet, 'the habits of the working-classes, know what a fearful evil the practice is of purchasing their food and clothing on credit. Once tied fast to the shopkeeper, then follows, as a rule, high prices for bad articles; the food is adulterated, and the clothing inferior; poverty is thus made poorer, and to debt is often added law, and pauperism naturally follows, a canker and a curse. What, then, must be the benefits of a complete change of the habit of credit? known well by the poor to be so great an evil, and yet felt to be so hard to get rid of when once formed. And yet this change has been effected by these societies. The transactions of the managers of the Leeds and Rochdale societies are all, both buying and selling, on ready-money principles. As a consequence, those who were never out of debt, who crouched to the shopkeeper, and dreaded the bailiff, are now fearless and clear of all incumbrance: they are consequently independent, and feel morally as well as socially elevated. Able to lay out their money to the best advantage, their houses become better furnished, and cleaner; their food is

* *The Economic and Moral Advantages of Co-operation in the Provision of Food, instanced in the People's Flour-mill Society at Leeds, and in the Rochdale Co-operative Pioneers' Store.* Leeds: Groom.

† See *Journal*, No. 51, for December 1854.

more plentiful, and more wholesome; education for the children, and all other moral benefits follow: to visit the Green Board becomes now almost impossible; and not a few have a deposit at the bank, their own savings, upon which they may fall back in case of need. To enter the Society induces saving, and the savings thus accumulated, by the very condition of mind leading thereto, prevents their being wasted away in either drink or dissipation—those sad, sore evils which swallow up so much of the hard earnings of the operative.

What is to prevent the working-classes throughout the kingdom from following the example of these two societies? Ignorance. Even at Leeds, with the advantage of the flour-mill before their eyes, and its handsome dividends in their pockets, a grocery store commenced with their own consent is on the point of failure from sheer want of custom! In our former paper we gave the complaint of the managers touching the supineness of their fellow-workmen in refusing to sanction the establishment of grocery and meat stores, instead of pocketing the bonus of the flour-mill—insignificant, of course, to each. It appears, however, that their sanction was at length obtained; that a grocery-store was actually commenced, and that it does not pay, in consequence of its proprietors, the working-classes, with comparatively few exceptions, refusing to deal at their own store, and thus obtain better and cheaper goods, and a money-profit besides. The pamphlet is silent as to the cause of what might seem, without explanation, a very extraordinary mental blindness; but the probability is, that it merely offers one more illustration of the misery of the credit system—that the people are tied to the grocers, and cannot readily get away. Whether this is the fact or not, the Rochdale men would seem at first sight to be greatly in advance of those of Leeds in point of intelligence, either in keeping out of debt, and so securing to themselves the power to act as they please, or in choosing, from two courses before them, the one that obviously leads to advantage. It is difficult, however, to reason on the case without better information than we possess on the circumstances of the two towns.

Upon the whole, the experiments we have thus glanced over prove, in the first place, that contrary to the commonly expressed opinion, it is perfectly possible for men of the working-classes to conduct their own business, even when of a complicated nature, to a successful issue; but, in the second place, that the body is not generally so far advanced as this in intelligence. Their own best friends take the unfavourable view of their character, and without always giving them the credit of the *per contra*.

'I have worked with the working-classes,' said Mr Charles Bray at Birmingham, 'at all measures for improving their condition for a quarter of a century, but have never yet found them capable of conducting their own affairs. If their affairs were of a trading kind, they were jealous and niggardly of the pay of those who were principally instrumental in making them succeed, and what was ordered by a committee one week or month, was too frequently undone the next. There was no permanency or persistency. If their affairs were of other kinds, they fell out among themselves, and could not long be kept together. The worst feature of ignorance is intolerance, and the worst of the working-classes is that they cannot agree to differ.' This is from a note to the pamphlet, and in the text the same thing is repeated. 'Many object to work out their own social elevation, preferring poverty to independence; and thousands act so as to be a dead log upon the more thoughtful and prudent. Others who wish to get out of the trammels of poverty, ignorant of the natural relations of things, hope for the impossible, and not getting their wishes, become discontented with real benefits, and quarrel therewith.' The two

societies, we have described, however, shew what can be done, and with such examples before us, it would be folly to despair.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

NEXT, we believe, to *Captain Toot's Voyages*—for thus our infant tongue pronounced the name of that great navigator—not very much below the illustrated edition of *Tiger-hunting in India in the Eighteenth Century*, and at no immeasurable distance from *Robinson Crusoe* himself, we were wont, in our early boyhood, to hold in favour the *Elegant Extracts*. They consisted of four enormous volumes, one of which was denominated 'Epistles,' one 'Prose,' one 'Verse,' and one 'Poetry;' but these two last were absolutely identical, duplicates, and, like some twins who are only distinguishable by the variation of a strawberry-mark between their shoulders, differed in nothing save in the name at the back of their bindings.

We are at this time residing for a little time among the scenes of that far-back, thoughtless epoch of youth, which has long since become sacred and solemn enough to us, and we have found the same old volumes as interesting—though we ourselves have suffered such change—as ever. Much of this interest, indeed, arises from the comparison—involuntary, and yet the most odious of all comparisons—of our two selves—between Philip drunk with youth, and Philip sobered with all the cares of a *Paterfamilias*; but the books have got much intrinsic treasure of their own, which no time can rust. We confess to never having had any great fondness for the volume of *Epistles*, although we always identified ourselves so fully with the young gentleman in knee-breeches and a ruffled shirt, whose attention is being directed, in the frontispiece, by the muse of epistolary correspondence, to the effigy of Lord Bacon: she cannot, at least, be the muse of history, or she would not be setting him up for a model. Much of our dislike may be, we fancy, attributed to our having been made to retranslate Mr Melmoth's letters to *Papirius Pectus* into Latin, such as M. T. Cicero would have been astonished to have found his own.

This volume is divided into five books, the last of which is appropriated to 'Recent Letters,' which begin with those of William Shenstone, Esq., and end with those of Mr Edward Gibbon—by this time, alas! seeming hardly to be more 'recent' than those in the first book by Mr Pliny the Consul to several of his friends. 'The Prose,' as a deceased wit, who was scarcely born when these volumes were first published, has observed, 'was even worse.' Moral and Religious, Classical and Historical Prose, Orations, Sermons, and (especially) Characters of Departed Sovereigns. Character of Charles I., by Macaulay, Character of James II., *ibid*. How strange these titles read to us, and yet how familiar! The female historian only lives in *Elegant Extracts* such as these, and another Macaulay reigneth in her stead, who has drawn for us the same characters with a far more skilful touch, though with not less violent colouring. Among the slightly verbose accounts treating of 'The affected strangeness of some men of quality,' or of 'A citizen's family setting out for Brightelmstone,' there are a number of pieces which were wont to give us the most unmixed delight. How fond we grew of the little Nurse Glumdalclitch, who was but forty feet high; and of the mighty king who was, by the breadth of a finger-nail, taller than the tallest of his court! But then were *Brobdingnag* and *Lilliput* but pleasant fairy tales, which have now become wicked satires; whereas, upon the other hand, that pious and exemplary 'Explanation of the Fifth Commandment,' by Corporal Trim, used somewhat to shock the well-regulated mind of our young days as being slightly blasphemous. What a charming woodcut heralded this volume also! A bee-

hive amongst hollyhocks, with a young man in pursuit of a butterfly; which by some allegorical means, untranslatable by us now as then, conveyed a high moral lesson.

But by far the favourite with us of these great books, was that one which was devoted to the muse: 'The useful and entertaining pieces of poetry selected for the improvement of young persons.' Some of these, indeed, culled from the flowery gardens of Dean Swift and others, would in these days be considered by no means elevating for youth. It is more than half a century ago since the *Elegant Extracts* were published; not a single one of our now living writers was famous enough at that period to gain admittance into these pages. The Nestor Rogers, who has so lately succumbed, after that unprecedented combat of his with devouring Time, is quoted as an accomplished and promising young poet; but of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, of Shelley, and Keats, and Tennyson, there is nothing chronicled. How strange it seems! What revolutions, improvements, reverses, has literature undergone 'since this old book was new!' What glorious poetic fire has touched our souls, which was lying then unkindled and undreamed of in infant breasts! What wit! what wisdom! Here is a Pastoral Ballad, by one Byron, it is true; but even that is a misprint for Byron. How very much we should like to see a pastoral ballad from the pen of him who wrote the *Giaour* and *Don Juan*! Here, however, is a song by Moore:

How blessed has my time been, what joys have I known,
Since wedlock's soft bondage made Jesse mine own!
So joyful my heart is, so easy my chain,
That freedom is tasteless, and roving a pain.

Through walks grown with woodbines as often we stray,
Around us our boys and girls frolic and play,
How pleasing their sport is the wanton ones see,
And borrow their looks from my Jesse and me.

To try her sweet temper sometimes am I seen
In revels all day with the nymphs of the green;
Though painful my absence, my doubts she beguiles,
And meets me at night with complaisance and smiles.

What though on her cheeks the roses lose its hue,
Her wit and good-humour bloom all the year through;
Time still, as he flies, adds increase to her truth,
And gives to her mind what he steals from her youth.

Ye shepherds so gay, who make love to ensnare,
And cheat with false vows the too credulous fair,
In search of true pleasure how vainly you roam;
To hold it for life you must find it at home!

This, of course, cannot be our un-moralising Irish Thomas, and yet there is something in the ring of the metre which resembles him; and still less, although the sentiments above expressed are worthy of her, can it be Mrs Hannah More of sacred fame. Who was then Moore, the elder? Who, again, was this Rev. Mr Maurice, whose poem of *The Schoolboy*, written at a very early age, we are here favoured with? Not, surely, the rejected of King's College, the ardent and able theological writer of our day. Who was 'the great essayist, Thornton?' Who was Jago (*sic*) who writes this very clever *Imitation of Hamlet's Soliloquy*?

To print or not to print—that is the question.
Whether 'tis better in a trunk to bury
The quirks and crotchets of outrageous fancy,
Or send a well-written copy to the press,
And, by disclosing, end them?

To print, to beam
From the same shelf with Pope, in calf well bound;
To sleep, perchance, with Quarles—ay, there's the rub—
There's the respect that makes
Th' unwilling poet keep his piece nine years.

For who would bear th' impatient thirst of fame,
The pride of conscious merit, and, 'boys' all,
The tedious importunity of friends,

But that the tread of steep Parnassus' hill
(That undiscovered country, with whose bays
Few travellers return) puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear to live unknown,
Than run the hazard to be known and damned?

Who was Mrs Smith, who publishes these heavy sonnets 'To Night' and 'To Tranquillity,' with many others addressed to similar unsubstantial objects? Tranquilly enough, she has herself sunk into the night of forgetfulness, and Mrs Smith on Mrs Smith, like wave on wave, has overwhelmed her memory.* Who was the once celebrated Mr Thomas Knox, who, in the immediate neighbourhood of Churchill and Campbell, we find with his blank verses, 'Spoken at the Annual Visitation of Tunbridge School?' They begin with, 'Sweet is thy month, O Maia,' and extend over some three hundred lines, with an invocation to 'the Pious Judd,' about midway. Who was the pious Judd? By no means, we daresay, an individual to be sneezed or laughed at; and yet we cannot help smiling at his unknown but doubtless venerable name. Our youthful mind was wont to associate Mr Thomas Knox with the eminent Scotch Reformer of that name; but the keener intellect of our maturity tracks him to the preface, whereby we discover him to be the editor himself of these *Elegant Extracts*, where, by taking advantage of his position, he has cunningly preserved himself in amber along with the best of them.

How good, though somewhat coarse, were the old satirical verses which we look in vain for now! Some, by Mr Soame Jenyns, upon 'the modern fine gentleman' of exactly a hundred years ago, have the following finish:

He wagers on his own and others' lives,
Till Death at length, indignant to be made
The daily subject of his sport and trade,
Veils with his sable hand the wretch's eyes,
And, groaning for the bets he loses by't, he dies.

What a comfortable reflection it is to think that there is no speculation of this sort now-a-days! How thankful, in these virtuous times, ought waning rectors and annuitants with loving relatives, to feel!

In the poems 'Sentimental, Lyrical, and Ludicrous,' which was wont to be our favourite portion of this volume, it is remarkable how very long most of the headings are; the verses themselves do not occupy a larger space than the arguments; and the arguments are often, one would imagine, as much unsuited as possible to the muse.

'Ode on the Death of Matzel, a Favourite Bullfinch, addressed to Philip Stanhope, Esq. (natural son to the Earl of Chesterfield), to whom the Author had given the Reversion of it when he left Dresden.'

Again: 'Presented, together with a Knife, by the Rev. Samuel Bishop, Head-master of Merchant Taylor's School, to his Wife on her Wedding-day, which happened to be her Birthday and New-year's Day.'

And, 'Written on the Occasion of a Ball, in which the Ladies agreed to dress in Silks, for the Sake of encouraging the Spitalfields Manufacturers.'

The sight of 'the Lady Elizabeth Thynne cutting trees on paper,' seems to have been too much for the poet Waller to view, and he dumb; while Grainger recommends his 'Bryan and Percene, a West Indian ballad,' upon the ground—and perhaps he knew that there was no more intrinsic attraction in it—of

* It is, no doubt, the multitudinous name that puzzles our friend: Charlotte Smith is well known to this day among a very numerous and respectable class.—Ed.

its being 'founded on a real fact that happened in the island of St Christopher.'

To judge by the number of poems with no other title than 'Written in a blank leaf of this or that volume,' it would seem that a white page in any book was too great a temptation for these ancient bards to fight against, even although they had not anything particular to set down upon it. We are inclined to think that the expense and scarcity of paper in their time must be accountable for this, for we observe that Mr Browning and Mr Tennyson do not resort in these days for a place of record for their ideas to the fly-leaves of the books their friends lend them.

Amongst the 'Epigrams, Epitaphs, and other Little Pieces,' the immense proportion which the titles bear to the productions themselves is still more remarkable. We moderns would never surely put to a poor couplet such a water-in-the-brain-affected heading as this which follows:

*On a very Rich Gentleman drinking the Waters of
Tunbridge Wells, who had refused to contribute to the
Relief of a Distressed Family.*

For deepest woes old Harpax scorns to feel,
Think ye his bowels stand in need of steel?

The principal point is always italicised, for fear the reader should chance not to see the joke. The parsons suffer terribly, and one epigram out of three, at least, of these old wits has got a divine for its butt; and we are sorry to add also, that among many of these *jeux d'esprit* there is more than a fair sprinkling of imprecation.

*A Case of Conscience submitted to a Late Dignitary of
the Church on his Narcotic Exposition of the following
text: 'Watch and pray, lest ye enter into Temptation.'*

By our pastor perplexed, how shall we determine?

'Watch and pray,' says the text; 'Go to sleep,' says the sermon.

Whenever, it seems, any person of the last century had a good thing to say, instead of issuing it at once fresh from his mental mint, he took it away into some private room, and cut it into metre, mixing it up in the proportion of three-fourths alloy to one-fourth—which was the last line—genuine gold, and so brought it back again to his company in the form of verse. A clergyman, not being 'capped' by his parishioner, thus improves him:

The gowasman stopped, and turning, sternly said:
'I doubt, my lad, you're far worse taught than fed.'
'Why, ay,' quoth Tom, still jogging on, 'that's true;
Thank God, he feeds me, but I'm taught by you.'

And there are four more stupid lines, which we have not quoted, introductory to the hon-mot. Silence and attention was gained by the recital of these beforehand, and they were probably made duller than they need have been, for the sake of contrast with the witticism when it should be at last let out. These lines 'Upon a Lady who squinted,' are unusually compact:

If ancient poets Argus prize,
Who boasted of a hundred eyes;
Sure, greater praise to her is due
Who looks a hundred ways with two.

Here is an epigram upon Moore, our unknown poet, who, it seems, had the reputation of being a borrower:

Moore always smiles whenever he recites,
He smiles, you think, approving what he writes;
But yet in this no vanity is shewn:
A modest man may like what's not his own.

Next to the clergy, the married state is the most popular subject for railery, there being scores of 'elegant extracts' expressive of delight at the death of a wife, and comfort in her being safely 'grasped in:'

Oliver Ned to his neighbour, as onward they pressed,
Conveying his wife to her place of long rest:
'Take, friends, I beseech you, a little more leisure,
For why should we thus make a tail of a pleasure?'

Third in the list of favourite subjects for pasquinade are, we regret to see, the Scotch—a fact which points pretty clearly to the political period at which most of these were written. Here is one by Cleveland, who has had the impudence even to set his name to it:

Had Cain been a Scot, God had altered his doom,
Not forced him to wander, but kept him at home.

We forget the name of the author to whom Johnson attributes that line popularly believed to have occurred in the theme of an Eton boy upon the marriage in Cana, but it is here introduced, much spotted, and in company with three wretched companions, as Aaron Hill's:

When Christ at Cana's feast, by power divine,
Inspired cold water with the warmth of wine,
'See,' cried they, while in reddening tide it rushed,
'The bashful stream hath seen its God, and blushed.'

Bob and Ned, Jack and Roger, Tom and Dick, are the male *dramatis personae* of these epigrams, and Chloe and Stella the female:

A FAIR GROUND FOR PRIDE.

Jack his own merit sees; this gives him pride,
For he sees more than all the world beside.

Most of this sort are dull, or else well known; but we will conclude with one that is new, at least to our ears, and pregnant with wisdom; it is, we believe, by the poet Prior:

To John I owed great obligation;
But John unhappily thought fit
To publish it to all the nation:
Sure John and I are more than quit.

THE MONTH:

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

THE new year opens as promisingly for science as the old year ended. Astronomers and geologists, chemists, naturalists, and natural philosophers, and many others, are busy with important researches. Catastrophes in the money-market, or in India or China, divert them not; neither does a royal marriage make them pause in their endeavours to rifle nature of her secrets. Some few there are—to whom the name philosophers may be justly applied—so earnest in their work, so convinced of the value of time, that they never by any chance accept an invitation to dinner or to an evening-party. To them science owes her proudest achievements.

Mr Faraday is to make known in a lecture some of the results of his late researches. When that takes place, there will not be a spare seat in the theatre of the Royal Institution, for hundreds who don't understand, and don't much care about science, go to hear the learned professor because it is fashionable to do so. Dr Tyndall, pursuing his inquiry into the phenomena of glaciers, will repeat the description of certain properties of ice, which he has already read before the Royal Society. In some of his experiments on the melting of ice, he finds a singularly beautiful phenomenon; that the water which first appears on the surface of the frozen mass has always the form of an elegant flower with expanded petals. While in this there may be a suggestive fact for the crystallographer, the geologist will find additional explanations as to the cause of the motion of glaciers. Those who are interested in this question will find it treated of among other phenomena in an able paper by Professor Hitchcock in the last volume of the *Smithsonian*

Contributions to Knowledge, published in Washington. It reviews the whole subject of *Surface Geology*, tracing effects to their causes in the drift-period—the period of beaches and moraines, with notices of *Ancient Seamounts*—the period of terraces, and, lastly, the historic. It is a valuable contribution to a portion of geological science which has not been sufficiently treated of.—Mr Sorby, on the other hand, has been diving deep down into the bowels of volcanoes, and shews that crystals of quartz and granite are not simply igneous crystals, but aque-igneous, formed under tremendous pressure. He has been led to this conclusion by observing that quartz and granite, when examined under the microscope, are found to contain millions on millions of minute cells or cavities, in which water is enclosed. The water has been drawn off in sufficient quantity to be experimented on; so there is no doubt of its presence. It is only right to mention that the fact was first discovered by Mr Bryson of Edinburgh; but he did nothing towards working it out to its consequences as Mr Sorby has done. The discovery is a surprising one for geologists, as it opens a new view of the structure of volcanic rocks, and leads to the inference that water intensely heated and forcibly hindered from vaporising, has played a highly important part in the crystalline formation. Mr Sorby has exhibited his specimens at meetings of the Royal and Geological Societies, and is now engaged in further investigations.

Not less interesting is a discovery announced at a meeting of the Vaudois Society of Natural Sciences at Lausanne, and not less a surprise for geologists. It appears that the draining of a lake near Moosseedorf, canton of Berne, brought to light a bed of peat, through which numerous stakes were driven. On the surface of this peat, nearly a thousand specimens of pottery, stone-chisels, flint arrow-heads, and bears' teeth, perforated so as to be strung for bracelets and collars, were met with. There were no signs of metal; but bones of wild and domestic animals—some still undetermined—were numerous; and among these were picked up an atlas and jaw of the *Cervus euryceros*, or Great Irish Elk. The capital fact consists in the discovery of the last mentioned, for no remains of the great elk had ever yet been found along with human remains, or with any relics showing that the animal had lived on the earth at the same time with man.

Mr Robert Mallet's catalogue of earthquakes, drawn up for the British Association, will contain startling facts for the next meeting, collected from the calamitous earthquakes last month in Italy. Some geologists have gone to the spot to make notes of the effects produced. Sir Charles Lyell was there recently, and wished to make special observations on Vesuvius; but the most tedious of Circumlocution Offices is at Naples, and he could not waste time in waiting for the official permit.

Unger shews that vegetable growths produce limestone: such as certain species of algae so constituted that they secrete and deposit carbonate of lime from sea-water. He has subjected the plants to experiment, in which the calcareous matter being all dissolved out, the vegetable texture remained clearly demonstrable.

In a conversation that took place a short time since at a meeting of the Entomological Society, concerning the changes in the species and habits of animals produced by climate, Professor Milne Edwards said that the existing species of ibis is identical with that found preserved in Egyptian mummies.—In a communication to the same Society on a New Genus and Species of Coleoptera, Mr Pascoe raises a question for philologists. 'Why not get rid,' he argues, 'of the word beetle, which is not confined, in common parlance, to the Coleoptera, and is almost universally applied to the cockroach only, by the vulgar? We have mammal and mollusk naturalised among us recently; why not

colleap?'—The Longmans have promised to include the word *telegraph* in their forthcoming dictionary: will they be able to get Dr Latham's sanction for the new entomological word?—While on this subject, we may mention that Southern Italy—the scene of the late terrible earthquakes—chiefly a district of some miles around Volterra, had previously suffered from a plague of spiders. The Ragno rosso, as the peasants call it, had multiplied to such a prodigious extent, as to have become a very terror; and the more so, as its bite is more painful than that of the European scorpion. Each female lays from one hundred to two hundred eggs, and the increase would be greater than it is but for an ichneumon that devours all the egg-cocoons it meets with.

Astronomers are busy sounding the note of preparation for the eclipse of the sun, which will take place in March next; and different observatories are arranging to take special observations of the phenomenon. One will note the rose-coloured protuberances, another the effects of the darkness, another the appearance and peculiarities of the rays of light around the edge of the eclipsing body, and so forth. There are many important astronomical questions yet remaining to be solved, which admit of elucidation through the occurrence of eclipses: hence the scientific interest created by them. Indeed, as regards the sun, we may believe that its physical phenomena will henceforth be an especial object of study. The volume of *Smithsonian Contributions* above mentioned contains an elaborate paper 'On the Relative Intensity of the Heat and Light of the Sun upon different Latitudes of the Earth,' from which we quote a passage where the author—Mr Meech—attributes some geological changes of the earth to the motion of the whole solar system through space—a motion, be it remembered, of 400,000 miles an hour. 'In this,' says the author, 'continued for countless ages, the earth may have traversed the vicinity of some one of the fixed stars, which are suns whose radiance would tend to efface the vicissitudes of summer and winter, if not of day and night, with a more warm and equable climate. This may have produced those luxuriant forests, of which the present coal-fields are the remains; and thus the existence of coal-mines in Disco and other arctic islands may be accounted for. If no similar traces exist in the antarctic zone, the presumption will be strengthened that the north pole was presented more directly to the rays of such illuminating sun or star.' There is scope for the imagination here, whatever may be the scientific value of the notion—the world gradually becoming aware that a second sun was shining in the firmament, brighter and hotter for many years, till the luxuriance of the tropics streamed up to the polar zones; and then the gradual decline of light and heat, the strange sun diminishing to a speck, and disappearing at last from human eyes. It is a theme that might inspire a poet.

Mr Broun, who left Sir T. M. Brisbane's observatory near Kelso, to take charge of the Rajah of Travancore's observatory at Trevandrum, has just sent over a printed Report, from which we learn that meteorology and magnetism occupy his attention as well as astronomy. Aided by the rajah's liberality, he has built an observatory on the Agustier Peak—a summit in the Western Ghats, 6200 feet above the sea—for the purpose of carrying on a series of hourly observations of thermometer, barometer, actinometer, and magnets, simultaneously with similar series in the observatory at Trevandrum. By this means, the effect of elevation will be discovered, and the data thence derivable are much in request at present by the chiefs of magnetic and meteorological science, to aid in the discussion of observations. Notwithstanding the draughts of natives placed at his service, Mr Broun had more trouble in erecting his observatory than Professor Piazzi Smyth

had in his exploit on Teneriffe (of which, by the way, he has published a highly graphic narrative). But there is something to repay him (Mr Broun) in the magnificent prospect; and while he is discovering the relations between the higher and lower regions of the atmosphere, he can overlook the whole south of the peninsula as far as Cape Comorin, and, but for an intervening height, would get a view of Adam's Peak in Ceylon.

In connection with meteorology, it is desirable to remember that regular daily observations are made at many places in England and on the continent of Europe, of the rise and fall of the barometer and changes of the wind, the rainfall, &c.; from all of which there will in time appear a large mass of materials and facts for comparison, and as our knowledge of atmospheric waves and the allied phenomena increases, we may hope to get to some positive acquaintance with the laws of the weather.—The Austrian government has 'the hand at the bellows,' to use a sailor's term, in a way that deserves notice. Having deepened the port of Venice so as to admit large vessels, they wish to render the navigation of the Adriatic safer, by diminishing the force of the *bora*—that mighty wind. Now, it happens that Mount Nanas, near Adelsberg, is the father of the *bora*; so on all the hills and heights between Nanas and the sea, trees are to be planted, which—sheltered by walls while young—will, it is believed, grow up and break the force of the wind before it reaches the gulf.

Father Caselli of Florence has invented and perfected an electric telegraph by which written messages may be transmitted and received, some three or four at the same time, and at the rate of five hundred letters or signs in a minute. An autographic communication from the reverend inventor was read at the meeting of the Vaudois Society above referred to. At another meeting, M. Bischoff demonstrated to the members that an alkaline solution of silver reduced with sugar, could be advantageously used for the silvering of glass, especially for concave mirrors and reflectors required of unusual brightness.—Professor Helmholtz has invented an instrument to which he gives the name of *telescope*, which is to be used in looking at natural landscapes. In few words, it may be described as a box fitted with mirrors at certain angles, and with feebly concave lenses for eye-pieces. According to the professor, its special merit is, that it enables the spectator to judge of the proportions and distances of a landscape, particularly mountain scenery, much more accurately than with the unassisted eye.—An instrument for indicating sounds has just been exhibited by M. Léon Scott, a corrector of the press at Paris. It comprises a receiver terminated by a membrane; the membrane when disturbed operates on a pencil, and the pencil marks the effect on a moving band of paper. According to the intensity of the sound affecting the membrane, so is the mark; and what is remarkable, it is found that the marks vary according as the sound is harmonious or discordant; though the intensity may be the same. The one leaves regular traces, the other irregular. Hence it is thought the instrument may be useful in the study of vibratory phenomena in the air. This is not the first time that sound has been made visible, so to speak: Professor Wheatstone invented an instrument some years ago, which exhibited the effects of different sounds on a tympanum, all explicable on definite philosophical principles.—Another invention by a young French midshipman will, if it bear the test of further experiment, prove highly useful in the oceanic surveys. It is an instrument which, dropped overboard from a ship, indicates the strength and direction of the under-currents by which the depths of the sea are so numerous and so astonishingly traversed. The construction of the instrument is ingenious, and

hitherto it gives more satisfactory indications than any other.

The demand for fibrous material for commercial purposes has led to the utilisation of a product of which huge bonfires have been and are still made every autumn in Herefordshire, Kent, and Surrey. We mean the hopbine. Excellent wrapping-paper is now manufactured of that climber; and hop-growers may comfort themselves for a bad season by the sale of what they have heretofore wasted. And besides this, experiments have been tried with success to make millboards out of the spent hops, of which the great breweries yield so abundant a supply. It is one of the characteristics of the present time to convert refuse to useful purposes, and these are note-worthy examples.

The Royal Agricultural Society offer a prize of £50 for the best report 'on the results of microscopic observation applied to the vegetable physiology of agriculture.' There is the question; and we doubt not that competent men are ready to give the answer. The Rev. E. F. Manby has communicated to the Society's *Journal* an account of an improved method of potato-culture, whereby he gets two crops a year with little or no disease. The Morecambe potato is the kind he recommends—a kind much in request in the large towns of Lancashire and the West Riding. 'They form,' he says, 'a dish fit for an epicure—light and floury, the delicate skin cracked and bursting.' The land is to be dug by hand-labour, and then the secret for getting potatoes ripe in August that will keep all the winter is—'to set them well sprouted. There is no occasion to put them in early: the last week in April or first week in May will do.' To this he adds: 'The month of August is the critical time for the winter potato. But by sprouting the tuber before setting, you obtain nearly a month's advantage, so that when the disease does come, the plant is in a stronger state than it would otherwise be, and is thereby enabled to repel the attack.'

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XVII.—WEST POINT.

THE military college of West Point is the finest school in the world. Princes and priests have there no power; true knowledge is taught, and must be learned, under penalty of banishment from the place. The graduate comes forth a scholar, not, as from Oxford and Cambridge, the pert parrot of a dead language, smooth prosodian, mechanic rhymster of Idyllic verse; but a linguist of living tongues—one who has studied science, and not neglected art—a botanist, draughtsman, geologist, astronomer, engineer, soldier—all; in short, a man fitted for the higher duties of social life—capable of supervision and command—equally so of obedience and execution.

Had I been ever so much disinclined to books, in this institution I could not have indulged in idleness. There is no 'dunce' in West Point. There is no favour to family and fortune: the son of the President would be ejected, if not able to dress up with the rank; and under the dread of disgrace, I became, perforce, a diligent student—in time, a creditable scholar.

The details of a cadet's experience possess but little interest—a routine of monotonous duties—only at West Point a little harder than elsewhere—at times but slightly differing from the slave-life of a common soldier. I bore them bravely—not that I was inspired by any great military ambition, but simply from a feeling of rivalry: I scorned to be the laggard of my class.

There were times, however, when I felt weariness from so much restraint. It contrasted unfavourably

with the free life I had been accustomed to; and often did I feel a longing for home—for the forest and the savanna—and far more for the associates I had left behind.

Long lingered in my heart the love of Maimee—long time unaffected by absence. I thought the void caused by that sad parting would never be filled up. No other object could replace in my mind, or banish from my memory the sweet souvenirs of my youthful love. Morning, noon, and night, was that image of picturesque beauty outlined upon the retina of my mental eye—by day in thoughts, by night in dreams.

Thus was it for a long while—I thought it would never be otherwise! No other could ever interest me, as she had done. No new joy could win me to wander—no Lethe could bring oblivion. Had I been told so by an angel, I would not, I could not, have believed it.

Ah! it was a misconception of human nature. I was but sharing it in common with others—for most mortals have, at some period of life, laboured under a similar mistake. Alas! it is too true—love is affected by time and absence. It will not live upon memory alone. The capricious soul, however delighting in the ideal, prefers the real and positive. Though there are but few lovely women in the world, there is no one lovelier than all the rest—no man handsomer than all his fellows. Of two pictures equally beautiful, that is the more beautiful upon which the eye is gazing. It is not without reason that lovers dread the parting hour.

Was it hooks that spoke of lines and angles, of bastions and embrasures—was it drill, drill, drill by day, or the hard couch and harder guard *tour* by night—was it any or all of these that began to infringe upon the exclusivism of that one idea, and at intervals drive it from my thoughts? Or was it the pretty faces that now and then made their appearance at the 'Point'—the excursionary belles from Saratoga and Ballston, who came to visit us—or the blonde daughters of the patrons, our nearer neighbours, who came more frequently, and who saw in each coarse-clad cadet the chrysalis of a hero—the embryo of a general?

Which of all these was driving Maimee out of my mind?

It imports little what cause—such was the effect. The impression of my young love became less vivid on the page of memory. Each day it grew fainter and fainter, until it was attenuated to a slim retrospect.

Ah! Maimee! in truth it was long before this came to pass. Those bright smiling faces danced long before my eyes ere thine became eclipsed. Long while withstood I the flattery of those siren tongues; but my nature was human, and my heart yielded too easily to the seduction of sweet blandishments.

It would not be true to say that my first love was altogether gone: it was cold, but not dead. Despite the fashionable flirtations of the hour, it had its seasons of remembrance and return. Oft upon the still night's guard, home-scenes came flitting before me; and then the brightest object in the vision-picture was Maimee. My love for her was cold, not dead. Her presence would have rekindled it—I am sure it would. Even to have heard from her—of her—would have produced a certain effect. To have heard that she had forgotten me, and given her heart to another, would have restored my boyish passion in its full vigour and entirety: I am sure it would.

I could not have been indifferent then? I must still have been in love with Maimee?

One key pushes out the other; but the fair daughters of the north had not yet obliterated from my heart this dark-skinned damsel of the south.

During all my cadetship, I never saw her—never

even heard of her. For five years I was an exile from home—and so was my sister. At intervals during that time we were visited by our father and mother, who made an annual trip to the fashionable resorts of the north—Ballston Spa, Saratoga, and Newport. There, during our holidays, we joined them; and though I longed to spend a vacation at home—I believe so did Virginia—the mother was steel and the father was stone, and our desires were not gratified.

I suspected the cause of this stern denial. Our proud parents dreaded the danger of a *mésalliance*. They had not forgotten the tableau on the island.

The Ringgolds met us at the watering-place; and Arens was still assiduous in his attentions to Virginia. He had become a fashionable exquisite, and spent his gold freely—not to be outdone by the *ci-devant* tailors and stock-brokers, who constitute the 'upper ten' of New York. I liked him no better than ever, though my mother was still his backer.

How he sped with Virginia, I could not tell. My sister was now quite a woman—a fashionable dame, a belle—and had learnt much of the world—among other things, how to conceal her emotions—one of the distinguished accomplishments of the day. She was at times merry to an extreme degree; though her mirth appeared to me a little artificial, and often ended abruptly. Sometimes she was thoughtful—not unfrequently cold and disdainful. I fancied that in gaining so many graces, she had lost much of what was in my eyes more valuable than all, her gentleness of heart. Perhaps I was wronging her.

There were many questions I would have asked her, but our childish confidence was at an end, and delicacy forbade me to probe her heart. Of the past we never spoke: I mean of the past—those wild wanderings in the woods, the sailings over the lake, the scenes in the palm-shaded island.

I often wondered whether she had cause to remember them, whether her souvenirs bore any resemblance to mine!

(On these points, I had never felt a definite conviction. Though suspicious—at one time even apprehensive—I had been but a blind watcher, a too careless guardian.

Surely my conjectures had been just, else why was she now silent upon themes and scenes that had so delighted us both? Was her tongue tied by the after-knowledge that we had been doing wrong—only known to us by the disapproval of our parents? Or, was it that in her present sphere of fashion, she disdained to remember the humble associates of earlier days?

Often did I conjecture whether there had ever existed such a sentiment in her bosom; and, if so, whether it still lingered there? These were points about which I might never be satisfied. The time for such confidences had gone past.

'It is not likely,' reasoned I; 'or if there ever was a feeling of tender regard for the young Indian, it is now forgotten—obliterated from her heart, perhaps from her memory. It is not likely it should survive in the midst of her present associations—in the midst of that *entourage* of perfumed beaus who are hourly pouring into her ears the incense of flattery. Far less probable she should remember than I; and have not I forgotten?'

Strange, that of the four hearts I knew only my own. Whether young Powell had ever looked upon my sister with admiring eyes, or she on him, I was still ignorant, or rather unconvinced. All I knew was by mere conjecture—suspicion—apprehension. What may appear stranger, I never knew the sentiment of that other heart, the one which interested me more than all. It is true, I had chosen to fancy it in my favour. Trusting to glances, to gestures, to slight actions, never to words, I had fondly hoped; but often,

too, had I been the victim of doubt. Perhaps, after all, Maimee had never loved me!

Many a sore heart had I suffered from this reflection. I could now bear it with more complacency; and yet, singular to say, it was this very reflection that often awakened the memory of Maimee; and, whenever I dwelt upon it, produced the strongest revulsions of my now spasmodic love!

Wounded vanity! powerful as passion itself! thy throes are strong as love. Under their influence, the chandeliers grow dim, and the fair forms flitting beneath lose half their brilliant beauty. My thoughts go back to the flowery land—to the lake—to the island—to Maimee.

Five years soon flitted past, and the period of my cadetship was fulfilled. With some credit, I went through the ordeal of the final examination. A high number rewarded my application, and gave me the choice of whatever arm of the service was most to my liking. I had a penchant for the rifles, though I might have pitched higher, into the artillery, the cavalry, or engineers. I chose the first, however, and was gazetted brevet-lieutenant, and appointed to a rifle regiment, with leave of absence to revisit my native home.

At this time, my sister had also 'graduated' at the Ladies' Academy, and carried off her 'diploma' with credit; and together we journeyed home.

There was no father to greet us on our return: a weeping and widowed mother alone spoke the melancholy welcome.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE SEMINOLES.

On my return to Florida, I found that the cloud of war was gathering over my native land. It would soon burst, and my first essay in military life would be made in the defence of hearth and home. I was not unprepared for the news. War is always the theme of interest within the walls of a military college; and in no place are its probabilities and prospects so fully discussed or with so much earnestness.

For a period of ten years had the United States been at peace with all the world. The iron hand of 'Old Hickory' had awed the savage foe of the frontiers. For more than ten years had the latter desisted from his chronic system of retaliation, and remained silent and still. But the pacific *status quo* came to an end. Once more the red man rose to assert his rights, and in a quarter most unexpected. Not on the frontier of the 'far west,' but in the heart of the flowery land. Yes, Florida was to be the theatre of operations—the stage on which this new war-drama was to be enacted.

A word historical of Florida, for this writing is in truth a history.

In 1821, the Spanish flag disappeared from the ramparts of San Augustine and St Marks, and Spain yielded up possession of this fair province—one of her last footholds upon the continent of America. Literally, it was but a foothold that the Spaniards held in Florida—a mere nominal possession. Long before the cession, the Indians had driven them from the field into the fortress. Their haciendas lay in ruins—their horses and cattle ran wild upon the savannas; and rank weeds usurped the site of their once prosperous plantations. During a century of dominion, they had made many a fair settlement, and the ruins of buildings—far more massive than aught yet attempted by their Saxon successors—attest the former glory and power of the Spanish nation.

It was not destined that the Indians should long hold the country they had thus reconquered. Another race of white men—their equals in courage and

strength—were moving down from the north; and it was easy prophecy to say that the red conquerors must in turn yield possession.

Once already had they met in conflict with the pale-faced usurpers, led on by that stern soldier who now sat in the chair of the president. They were defeated, and forced further south, into the heart of the land—the centre of the peninsula. There, however, they were secured by treaty. A covenant solemnly made, and solemnly sworn to, guaranteed their right to the soil, and the Seminoles were satisfied.

Alas! the covenants between the strong and the weak are things of convenience, to be broken whenever the former wills it—in this case, shamefully broken.

White adventurers settled along the Indian border; they wandered over Indian ground—not wandered, but went; they looked upon the land; they saw that it was good—it would grow rice and cotton, and cane and indigo, the olive and orange; they desired to possess it, more than desired—they resolved it should be theirs.

There was a treaty, but what cared they for treaties? Adventurers—starved-out planters from Georgia and the Carolinas, 'nigger-traders' from all parts of the south; what were covenants in their eyes, especially when made with red-skins? The treaty must be got rid of.

The 'Great Father,' scarcely more scrupulous than they, approved their plan.

'Yes,' said he, 'it is good—the Seminoles must be dispossessed; they must remove to another land; we shall find them a home in the west, on the great plains; there they will have wide hunting-grounds, their own for ever.'

'No,' responded the Seminoles; 'we do not wish to move; we are contented here: we love our native land; we do not wish to leave it; we shall stay.'

'Then you will not go willingly? Be it so. We are strong, you are weak: we shall force you.'

Though not the letter, this is the very spirit of the reply which Jackson made to the Seminoles!

The world has an eye, and that eye requires to be satisfied. Even tyrants dislike the open breach of treaties. In this case, political party was more thought of than the world, and a show of justice became necessary.

The Indians remained obstinate—they liked their own land—they were reluctant to leave it—no wonder.

Some pretext must be found to dispossess them. The old excuse, that they were mere idle hunters, and made no profitable use of the soil, would scarcely avail. It was not true. The Seminole was not exclusively a hunter; he was a husbandman as well, and tilled the land—rudely, it may be, but was this a reason for dispossessing him?

Without this, others were easily found. That cunning commissioner which their 'Great Father' sent them could soon invent pretexts. He was one who well knew the art of muddying the stream upwards; and well did he practise it.

The country was soon filled with rumours of Indian outrages—of horses and cattle stolen, of plantations plundered, of white travellers robbed and murdered—all the work of those savage Seminoles.

A vile frontier press, ever ready to give tongue to the popular furor, did not fail in its duty of exaggeration.

But who was to gazette the provocations, the retaliations, the wrongs and cruelties inflicted by the other side? All these were carefully concealed.

A sentiment was soon created throughout the country—a sentiment of bitter hostility towards the Seminoles.

'Kill the savage! Hunt him down! Drive him out! Away with him to the west!' Thus was the sentiment expressed. These became the popular cries.

When the people of the United States has a wish, it is likely soon to seek gratification, particularly when that wish coincides with the views of its government; in this case, it did so—the government itself having created it.

It would be easy, all supposed, to accomplish the popular will, to dispossess the savage, hunt him, drive him out. Still there was a treaty. The world had an eye, and there was a thinking minority not to be despised who opposed this clamorous desire. The treaty could not be broken under the light of day; how, then, was this obstructive covenant to be got rid of?

Call the head men together, cajole them out of it; the chiefs are human, they are poor, some of them drunkards—bribes will go far, fire-water still further; make a new treaty, with a double construction—the ignorant savages will not understand it; obtain their signatures—the thing is done!

Crafty commissioner! yours is the very plan, and you the man to execute it.

It was done. On the 9th of May 1832, on the banks of the Oclawaha, the chiefs of the Seminole nation in full council assembled bartered away the land of their fathers!

Such was the report given to the world.

It was not true.

It was *not* a full council of chiefs; it was an assembly of traitors bribed and suborned, of weak men flattered and intimidated. No wonder the nation refused to accede to this surreptitious covenant; no wonder they heeded not its terms; but had to be summoned to still another council, for a freer and fuller signification of their consent.

It soon became evident that the great body of the Seminole nation repudiated the treaty. Many of the chiefs denied having signed it. The head chief, Onopa, denied it. Some confessed the act, but declared they had been drawn into it by the influence and advice of others. It was only the more powerful leaders of clans—as the brothers Omatia, Black Clay, and Big Warrior—who openly acknowledged the signing.

These last became objects of jealousy throughout the tribes: they were regarded as traitors, and justly so. Their lives were in danger; even their own retainers disapproved of what they had done.

To understand the position, it is necessary to say a word of the political *status* of the Seminoles. Their government was purely republican—a thorough democracy. Perhaps in no other community in the world did there exist so perfect a condition of freedom: I might add happiness, for the latter is but the natural offspring of the former. Their state has been compared with that of the clans of Highland Scotland. The parallel is true only in one respect. Like the Gael, the Seminoles were without any common organisation. They lived in 'tribes' far apart, each politically independent of the other; and although in friendly relationship, there was no power of coercion between them. There was a 'head-chief'—king he could not be called—for 'Mico,' his Indian title, has not that signification. The proud spirit of the Seminole had never sold itself to so absurd a condition; they had not yet surrendered up the natural rights of man. It is only after the state of nature has been perverted and abused, that the 'kingly' element becomes strong among a people.

The head 'mico' of the Seminoles was only a head in name. His authority was purely personal: he had no power over life or property. Though occasionally the wealthiest, he was often one of the poorest of his people. He was more open than any of the others to the calls of philanthropy, and ever ready to disburse with free hand, what was, in reality, not his people's, but his own. Hence he rarely grew rich.

He was surrounded by no retinue, girt in by no

barbarian pomp or splendour, flattered by no flunkey courtiers, like the rajahs of the east, or, on a still more costly scale, the crowned monarchs of the west. On the contrary, his dress was scarcely conspicuous, often meaner than those around him. Many a common warrior was far more *gaillard* than he.

As with the head-chief, so with the chieftains of tribes; they possessed no power over life or property; they could not decree punishment. A jury alone could do this; and I make bold to affirm, that the punishments among these people were in juster proportion to the crimes than those decreed in the highest courts of civilisation.

It was a system of the purest republican freedom, without one idea of the levelling principle; for merit produced distinction and authority. Property was *not* in common, though labour was partially so; but this community of toil was a mutual arrangement, agreeable to all. The ties of family were as sacred and strong as ever existed upon the earth.

And these were *savages* forsooth—red savages, to be dispossessed of their rights—to be driven from hearth and home—to be banished from their beautiful land to a desert wild, to be shot down and hunted like beasts of the field! The last in its most literal sense, for dogs were to be employed in the pursuit!

CHAPTER XIX.

AN INDIAN HERO.

There were several reasons why the treaty of the Oclawaha could not be considered binding on the Seminole nation. First, it was not signed by a majority of the chiefs. Sixteen chiefs and sub-chiefs appended their names to it. There were five times this number in the nation.

Second, it was, after all, no treaty, but a mere conditional contract—the conditions being that a deputation of Seminoles should first proceed to the lands allotted in the west (upon White River), examine these lands, and bring back a report to their people. The very nature of this condition proves that no contract for removal could have been completed, until the exploration had been first accomplished.

The examination was made. Seven chiefs, accompanied by an agent, journeyed to the far west, and made a survey of the lands.

Now, mark the craft of the commissioner! These seven chiefs are nearly all taken from those friendly to the removal. We find among them both the Omatias, and Black Clay. True, there is Hoitle-mattee (juniper), a patriot, but this brave warrior is stricken with the Indian curse—he loves the fire-water; and his propensity is well known to Phagan, the agent, who accompanies them.

A *ruse* is contemplated, and is put in practice. The deputation is hospitably entertained at Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas. Hoitle-mattee is made merry—the contract for removal is spread before the seven chiefs—they all sign it: the juggle is complete.

But even this was no fulfilment of the terms of the Oclawaha covenant. The deputation was to return with their report, and ask the will of the nation. That was yet to be given; and, in order to obtain it, a new council of all the chiefs and warriors must be summoned.

It was to be a mere formality. It was well known that the nation as a body disapproved of the facile conduct of the seven chiefs, and would not endorse it. They were not going to 'moye.'

This was the more evident, since other conditions of the treaty were daily broken. One of these was the restoration of runaway slaves, which the signers of the Oclawaha treaty had promised to send back to their owners. No blacks were sent back; on the contrary,

they now found refuge among the Indians more secure than ever.

The commissioner knew all this. He was calling the new council out of mere formality. Perhaps he might persuade them to sign—if not, he intended to awe them into the measure, or force them at the point of the bayonet. He had said as much. Troops were concentrating at the agency—Fort King—and others were daily arriving in Tampa Bay. The government had taken its measures; and coercion was resolved upon.

I was not ignorant of what was going on, nor of all that had happened during my long years of absence. My comrades, the cadets, were well versed in Indian affairs, and took a lively interest in them—especially those who expected soon to escape from the college walls. 'Black Hawk's war,' just terminated in the west, had already given some a chance of service and distinction, and young ambition was now bending its eyes upon Florida.

The idea, however, of obtaining glory in such a war was ridiculed by all. 'It would be too easy a war—the foe was not worth considering. A mere handful of savages,' asserted they; 'scarcely enough of them to stand before a single company. They would be either killed or captured in the first skirmish, one and all of them—there was not the slightest chance of their making any protracted resistance—unfortunately, there was not.'

Such was the belief of my college-companions; and, indeed, the common belief of the whole country, at that time. The army, too, shared it. One officer was heard to boast that he could march through the whole Indian territory with only a corporal's guard at his back; and another, with like bravado, wished that the government would give him a charter of the war, on his own account. He would finish it for 10,000 dollars!

These only expressed the sentiments of the day. No one believed that the Indians would or could sustain a conflict with us for any length of time; indeed, there were few who could be brought to think that they would resist at all: they were only holding out for better terms, and would yield before coming to blows.

For my part, I thought otherwise. I knew the Seminoles better than most of those who talked—I knew their country better; and, notwithstanding the odds against them—the apparent hopelessness of the struggle—I had my belief that they would neither yield to disgraceful terms, nor yet be so easily conquered. Still, it was but a conjecture; and I might be wrong. I might be deserving the ridicule which my opposition to the belief of my comrades often brought upon me.

The newspapers made us acquainted with every circumstance. Letters, too, were constantly received at the 'Point' from old graduates now serving in Florida. Every detail reached us, and we had become acquainted with the names of many of the Indian chieftains, as well as the internal *politique* of the tribe. It appeared they were not united. There was a party in favour of yielding to the demands of our government, headed by one *Omata*. This was the traitor party, and a minority. 'The patriots were more numerous, including the head "mico" himself, and the powerful chiefs Holata, Coa-hajo, and the negro Abram.

Among the patriots there was one name that, upon the wings of rumour, began to take precedence of all others. It appeared frequently in the daily prints, and in the letters of our friends. It was that of a young warrior—or sub-chief, as he was styled—who by some means or other had gained a remarkable ascendancy in the tribe. He was one of the most violent opponents of the 'removal': in fact, the leading spirit that opposed it; and chiefs much older and more powerful were swayed by his counsel.

We cadets much admired this young man. He was described as possessing all the attributes of a hero—of noble aspect, bold, handsome, intelligent. Both his physical and intellectual qualities were spoken of in terms of praise—almost approaching to hyperbole. His form was that of an Apollo, his features those of Adonis or Endymion. He was first in everything—the best shot in his nation, the most expert swimmer and rider—the swiftest runner, and most successful hunter—like eminent in peace or war—in short, a Cyrus.

There were Xenophons enough to record his fame. The people of the United States had been long at peace with the red men. The romantic savage was far away from their borders. It was rare to see an Indian within the settlements, or hear aught of them. There had been no late deputations from the tribes to gratify the eyes of gazing citizens; and a real curiosity had grown up in regard to these children of the forest. An Indian hero was wanted, and this young chief appeared to be the man.

His name was OCEOLA.

MAMMA'S PET.

WOMEN and children—what a sight
Was there when, gathered to her breast
After their bloody breathless flight,
Calcutta bade the victims rest!
Strong men, with voices weak and low,
Stood by to ask their names, their woe.

Some answered but with choking sighs
And wringing hands; and some stood there
Headless, with their unconscious eyes
Fixed in a blank and ghostlike stare;
Some told their tale in screams, and some
Covered their faces and were dumb.

One of the throng—a little child,
A fair-haired girl, was all alone;
No mother on her darling smiled,
No brother spoke in cheering tone:
All, all alone, with eyes serene,
She gazed upon that strange sad scene.

They came to her, these pitying men,
And one beside her knelt, and took
The orphan to his breast, and then,
With gentle voice, and gentler look,
'Dear child, what is your name?' he cried:
'I'm mamma's pet,' the child replied.

The wild moustache, the rough black beard
Quivered: upon her golden head
He laid his broad brown hand, and cleared
His husky throat: 'Poor child,' he said,
'You are called something more—say yet
Your name.'—'I'm just mamma's sweet pet.'

O mother in your dismal grave,
O murdered father, hear us vow
Our homage to the fond and brave
To lavish on that baby brow,
To pay in love our sacred debt—
For yours shall be the Nation's pet!

L. R.

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Why is a flame pointed, and why does it point upwards?

Why does a fire produce warmth?

Why does cold produce hunger?

Why is the rose red, the violet blue, the primrose yellow, leaves green in the spring, and brown in the autumn?

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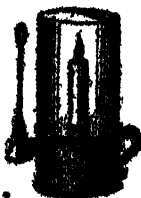
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GOING OUT TO PLAY.

Who that has lived to middle age, when to work has become the principal object of existence, does not look back with an amused interest, a half-melancholy wonder on that season when 'going out to play' was an acknowledged daily necessity; when we sallied forth with no pretence of duty or labour, neither to walk, nor ride, nor pay visits, nor do errands; bent on no definite scheme of action—going out simply and absolutely 'to play.' And those Saturday afternoons—those glorious whole holidays—those delicious accidental half-hours, form the largest feature in our recollections now.

Going out to play! It seems ludicrous to fancy ourselves ever doing such a thing—we, who have to tramp in and out of town on our daily business—and do it; or feel we are bound to pay a visit—and pay it; that it is our duty to take a constitutional walk—and we take it; to plan a pleasure-excursion—and we go through with it. But as for turning out of doors for a given space of time, to go nowhere and do nothing particular—what a ridiculous idea! It is only by a strong effort of mental transposition and retrogradation that we can sympathise with a certain dear little soul of my acquaintance, who, after being sedulously petted and entertained for a whole week by a houseful of benevolent grown-up people, said pathetically:

'Me want to go out and play! Me want a 'tittle girl to play with me! Me shouldn't care if she was a 'tittle girl in rags!'

Companionship in this play is a great matter—companionship based on quite different grounds from later-life friendship. Except a few, endowed with that passionate adhesiveness which is sure to prove in after-life at once their glory and their torment, children are seldom either unselfish or devoted in their attachments. Most of their loves are mere likings, contracted for the pleasure of the moment. Their dear little free hearts want neither a friend nor a lover—they only want 'somebody to play with.' Anybody will do—even the 'tittle girl in rags.' Those who have experienced that premature clouding of life's golden morning—a solitary childhood, may remember the wistful longing with which they have stood watching groups of dirty, happy little rogues, collected at street-corners and on village-greens, and how sorely they have rebelled at prohibitions to join them. Easy age! when there is no patrician exclusiveness, and every little of the eclecticism of personal tastes or affections: the chief thing wanted is society—companionship.

But as if in compensation, the tie, so slight then,

becomes afterwards so tightly riveted, that there are few pleasures purer or more exquisite than that taken by old playmates, or children of one family, in talking over every trivial thing belonging to their contemporary childhood. And the same free-masonry which makes most people hear patiently any sort of love-story, makes everybody listen with a vague interest to the chronicle of everybody else's childhood; for both themes form two out of the three universal facts of human life—birth, love, and death.

Therefore, it may amuse some, if, prior to saying a few serious words on the subject of play, I gossip a little, as we did the other night over our fire—I and the only one now left to gossip together over our childhood. We did so, apropos of the notion already started, that childhood is the only time when it is a necessary business—this going out to play.

We were not city children, thank goodness! We never had to be muffled as to the bodies, denuded as to the legs, our heads weighed down by beautiful hats and feathers, our feet compressed into the tightest of boots, and sent out walking, solemnly and genteelly, through streets and squares. I am proud to say, ours was a very different costume. It consisted of a pinafore of common blue print, made after the pattern of a French blouse, put on over all our other clothes, fastened at the waist by a leather belt, and reaching nearly to the ankles, which, in boys and girls alike, were defended by stout shoes, merino stockings, and those substantial under-vestments which we were then not ashamed to call 'trousers.' Thus some light head-gear, cloth cap or straw-hat, was the only addition necessary to the universal, all-covering blue pinafore.

O sacred blue pinafore!—so warm, light, and comfortable—put off or on in a minute—allowing full liberty to run, jump, climb, scramble, or crawl, creating a sublime indifference to dirt or tears—that is, fractures—I have never seen any modern garment appropriated to children's wear which could at all be compared to this costume of my youth.

In it invariably we went out to play. Our play-place was the garden, the green, and the great field before the terrace where we lived: there was a taboored region beyond, consisting of the parade and the public walks, where we were not allowed to go in our blue pinafores; but within the above limits, nobody and nothing interfered with us. On the green, ball-practice—not bullets—against a gable-end, tip-cat, trap-hat, prisoners' base, cricket, marbles, were carried on; likewise digging of holes and making of bon-fires. The garden had its restrictions, especially at

the season of growing vegetables, though I remember a rhubarb-bed which mysteriously withered, in consequence of a secret excavation under it, two or three feet deep; and an ash-tree, which, being made one of the principal supports of a hut—where there was a fire and a good deal of gunpowder used—was observed by next spring sensibly to have declined in its robustness of constitution.

But these things were trifles; so were a few prohibitions concerning the field; when it happened to be knee-deep in mud or snow, or filled with three hundred head of cattle which periodically visited it, for the poor burghesses of our town have enjoyed from time immemorial the right of successive pasturage in the three or four—I forget how many—large town-fields.

When they came to ours, what a jubilee it was! To be wakened by a distant murmur of lowing, neighing, shouting, trampling—to dart to the window, and see with sleepy eyes, in the gray dawn, our field covered, not with daisies and buttercups—these floral delights must be sacrificed forthwith—but with a moving multitude—equine, bovine, asinine; and gradually with countless milkmaids and milking-men, carrying their pails, or sitting peacefully leaning against well-behaved cows.

After then, no want of a place to play in. We used to get dressed by six A.M., leap the ditch-bank, mug in hand, to have it filled direct from the cow, our own particular animal; for we chose favourites, whose proceedings we watched, to whom we gave names—Daisy, Brownie, Cowslip, and the like—and over whom we were exceedingly jealous. We be to the individual who presumed to go for a pennyworth of milk to anybody else's cow! And still worse, who dared offend any but his or her own cows with what we were particularly fond of doing—namely, stirring them up, and squatting down on the yard or two of warmed and perfumy grass where they had been lying all night.

The other animals we patronised little, though occasionally it was fun to run after an infant donkey, or come stealthily behind some drowsy old mare, and twitch a hair or two, invaluable for fishing purposes, out of her long tail. Strange to say, I do not remember our ever coming to harm, though with the mixed cautiousness and fearlessness of country-bred children, we used to roam among these beasts all day over as long as they stayed; and we were inconsolable for at least an hour, when, starting up as usual to give a morning glance at our favourites, we would find the well-cropped field all brown, bare, and desolate—the cattle were gone!

Once, and only once, the great field was made into hay. The novelty of the thing—the beauty of acres upon acres of waving, flowery grass, the exquisite perfume when it was down, and the excitement during the whole of hay-time—lasting a good while, for I remember one end of the field was green again before the other was mown—makes that summer one of the most vivid points in our juvenile history. Its daily joys, being holiday joys, were only bounded by the terrible necessity of having to go to bed.

Even now, a sympathetic pang affects me, as I remember how dreadful it was to be 'fetched in' on those lovely summer nights; how we envied those 'poor' children on the green, who happier far than we respectable ones—and probably having no particular bed to go to—were allowed to play as long as ever they chose; how cruel it was to be undressed in broad daylight, and expected to go to sleep! which expectation, I must confess, was generally fulfilled in five minutes. Nevertheless, we rebelled, and kept up for years a fondly cherished dream of some time contriving to play out of doors all night long, and never go to bed at all.

And once we regularly planned this, laying a well-arranged plot—which, for the moral safety of any young reader, I beg to state, proves that, like most children, we were extremely naughty at times.

We thought, if we could only lie quiet and keep awake till all the household were asleep, we might steal down stairs, grope through the kitchen, unbolt the back-door—and so away! Out to play—when there was nobody about but ourselves; out under the stars, or obeying that summons—which to my mind still conjures up a dream of unattained bliss, that haunted at least a dozen years of my childhood—

The moon doth shine as bright as day;
Boys and girls, come out to play:
Come with a rattle, and come with a egg;
Come with a good will, or come not at all!

For the furtherance of this plan, we determined to go to bed in our clothes. How we managed it, I now forget—whether we generously came in without being 'fetched,' and volunteered to put ourselves to bed, or tried some other *ruse* calculated to throw dust into eyes that were aching with many cares, never under good till little boys and girls grow up to be fathers and mothers; but we certainly did manage it. To prevent discovery, we put on, outside all our clothes, our innocent-looking night-gowns—and lay down to sleep as quiet as mice, and as good as gold.

But fate was against us, as against most conspirators. Maternal surveillance missing the aforesaid clothes, including the boys' boots, which were safe on their feet, also, a little surprised at our all appearing so very fat in bed, proceeded to investigate. Alas! we were ignominiously found out, and made to undress and go to bed, like good children; and, though, since then, we have kept many a night watch, sleeping rootless under foreign stars, or seeing the English dawn break from sick-room windows, never, never have we been among the number of those fortunate little boys and girls who came out to play when the moon did 'shine as bright as day.'

But once, on a birthday, we obtained permission to rise early enough to go out and play by starlight. Well do I remember the look of that chilly November morning, the brightness of the stars, the intense blackness of the trees, the solitude of the terrace and the road; how hard we tried to persuade ourselves that it was very pleasant and that we enjoyed everything very much. Our chief proceeding, in defiance of numb fingers and tingling toes, was to gather laurel in order to make a crown for the hero of the day—who, protesting it was 'cold' and 'epidery,' declined putting it on his head after all, but placed it on the top of the pump. There for weeks we watched it dangle, watched it dolefully from behind windows, where, shut up with hooping-cough, we still protested—as even yet we protest—all save one, whose birthday passes by, outwardly unkept, and whose fair head has long since been laid down in peace, without any laurel-crown—that we would not on any account have missed that going out to play under the November stars.

Our play was sometimes exceedingly hard work. One laughs now to call to mind the extraordinary delight there was in digging a hole—not for any purpose or after any design, but simply digging a hole. We would be at it for entire days, with a perseverance worthy of Cornish miners or Australian gold-hunters. If our labour had any aim at all, it was that of digging till we came to water, which not unfrequently happened, and then our hole became a pond. Once, after hearing of the central fire, we started the idea of digging down in search of it, and burrowed several feet deep; when, finding the earth no warmer, we gave up our project. We never made any particular use of our holes, except to sit in

them occasionally, enthroned on brick-ends and pieces of stone from the neighbouring quarry; exceedingly pleased and happy, but slightly damp and uncomfortable.

But towards the 5th of November, the great epoch in our year, we ceased to dig, and began to build. Our architecture was at first very simple, consisting merely of a few bricks, so placed as to keep off the wind from our bonfire. From that, we planned seats round it, where we might watch our potatoes roast, and light our crackers at ease. Then, after reading Cooper's novels, and George Illie Craik's *New Zealanders*, we conceived the bold idea of erecting a sort of wigwam. More than one was attempted, and failed; the last, which lingers in most vivid recollection, is that before mentioned, of which the door-post was the ill-fated mountain-ash.

Aladdin's palace was nothing to this wonder of architecture. Its site was in a triangular corner, where two walls joined—the other walls were built of quarry stones and earth. Its roof had proper beams—old pea-sticks, or, as we called them, 'pea-rice'; and was slated over with thin stones. There was a chimney, with two seats in the chimney corner, quite proper and comfortable, save that in these seats, or any other, you never could get further than eighteen inches from the fire; and that the smoke obstinately persisted in going out anywhere except by the chimney.

Nevertheless, it was a magnificent house, impervious to wind and rain, except on very bad days. In it we spent our holiday afternoons, for many weeks—obliged to rush out at intervals to clear eyes, mouths, and noses from the smoke, and to cool ourselves after being nearly as well roasted as our potatoes: still, I repeat, it was a magnificent dwelling. It finally, like all mansions, fell into decay; the last thing remembered of it being that one of our boys, in bearing the roof down, saw, to his horror, emerging from the ruins, a school-fellow, who had sat by the hearth all the time, and now shook himself composedly, put on his cap and walked away—perfectly safe and sound. Truly, children, like cats, have nine lives.

These were winter pleasures. In those days, what a grand event was the first frost, which I have known come as early as the 9th of November—'mayor-choosing-day,' or 'clouting-day'—which, by an old town-custom, was the very saturnalia of play. All the children in every school or private house were 'clouted out' by a body of young revolutionists, armed with 'clouts'—knotted ropes—with which they battered at school-doors till the delighted prisoners were set free. Woe be to the master or mistress who refused the holiday! for there would not have been a whole pane left in their windows; and I doubt if his worship, the new mayor, would have dared to fly in the face of public opinion by punishing any 'clouter-out.'

Our next era was 'when the canal bore'—which meant, when that famous piece of water, our Thames, our Rhine, our Loch Lomond, our Lake Superior, was hard enough for skating; when we could actually walk on foot across those depths, sacred to boat-sailing and fishing; and kick our heels against the clumps of frozen water-grass, which had wrecked many a bold ship, and harboured many a gudgeon, swimming away with our unfortunate hook in his mouth—sorely lamented by us, but not, I fear, because—like George Stephenson's cow—it was rather unfortunate for the gudgeon.

We knew we every inch along the canal banks—up to the big stones, where the skaters used to sit tying on their skates, and the timid lookers-on stand watching the two beautiful slides that were always made right across the canal basin. We had never heard then of Webster, R. A.; but his famous 'Slide'

in the Art-Treasures Exhibition brought back to me, as 'it must have done to thousands more, those glorious frosts of old, when we were out at play from daylight till dusk, as merry as crickets and as warm as 'trouts'—basking, out noses, toes, and finger-ends; running in all ways for a scrap of dinner, which we gobbled down as fast as possible—bless us! we had the digestion of young striches; and were off again instantly. For, who could tell? it might be a thaw to-morrow.

In one thaw after a long frost, we—in the absence of lawful authority—performed a feat which under no other circumstances could have happened; and which, in its daring originality, still gives us a degree of naughty satisfaction. We discovered that the canal opposite a coal-wharf had been broken up by boats into large blocks of ice, which still went floating about. One of us, who had unluckily been presented with a volume of Arctic Voyages, embarked on the nearest of these icebergs, and went floating about too—guiding his course by the aid of a long pole. Of course, there were some half-adozen more imitating him. O the delight of that sail—in its total ignoring of danger, its indifference to shipwreck, and cool enjoyment of submersion! One of the voyagers still tells with pride that he 'got in' up to the neck three times that afternoon—the only termination of which was his being obliged to go to bed, because the whole of his available wardrobe was hanging to dry by the kitchen-fire.

Nothing worse happened, much as it might have been deserved. And if that handful of fool-hardy lads—one or two of whom, chancing to read this, may call to mind that very afternoon's play—could be gathered together now, out of India, China, Australia, from happy paternal English homes, and quiet graves, where the solitary name, left behind to neither wife nor child, moulders away upon the forgotten headstone—happy they if they could plead guilty to no freak more perilous, no delirium of pleasure more fatal, than the sailing on those icebergs across our old canal!

But reflecting on these facts of our childhood—we, brought up with at least as much care as falls to the lot of middle class children generally—on our daily risks of life and limb, and moral contamination—though this latter was a less peril, as it is to all who have the safeguard of a good mother and an innocent home, and yet remembering what a boundless enjoyment, what a vital necessity was to us this going out to play; we cannot but ponder deeply on the lot of those other children whom we used to envy for being allowed to play anywhere and anyhow, without being called in to the interruption of meals or the ignominy of bed. "Poor" children—as with a genteel school-mistress's accentuation of the adjective, Dickens's *Miss Monfathers* terms them—we have come to think differently of them now. Not exactly for their poverty—hunger is sauce to any fare, short of no fare at all, and dirt makes a capital substitute for clothes: in hard times, it is rarely the children who suffer, at least consciously. Nevertheless, we view them with a full heart. We wonder how, in cities especially, they ever manage to arrive at maturity, or, so surviving, and blessed with their due share of limbs and bodily faculties, that they do not all turn out thieves, rogues, sluts—or worse. We marvel at finding anywhere decent, sober workmen, and tidy workmen's wives.

Dangers infinite, all children must meet: it is an old saying, half true and half profane, that Providence guards the child and the drunkard; but Providence guards by strictly natural means—namely, the exceeding elasticity of frame, tenacity of life, and power of eradicating evil by perpetually renewed growth, which belongs to all young animals. There

As we need to double the risks, as they are doubled and trebled to poor people's children—that class upon which society depends mainly for health, labour, and industry. Any person of common sense, during an hour's walk along the streets of London or any large town, will have sufficient evidence on this subject.

Now, it seems pretty well agreed upon by modern philanthropists, that if we are to mend the world at all, it must be through the new generation; for the old, God help it! is almost hopeless to meddle with; and in the balance of advantages, it is wiser to expend labour over a young tree, than on one which, toil as you will, you can seldom straighten out of the crookedness of years, or graft with pleasant fruit upon a long sour stem. Still, we are bound to 'dig about it and dung it,' as the good Master allows; but let us not for its sake neglect the growing trees which spring up around us on every side. Apparently, there is more hope in Ragged, Industrial, National, or even Infant Schools—in teaching establishments of every sort and kind, religious or secular—than in all our prisons, workhouses, reformatories, and penitentiaries.

The great want in this admirable movement for the benefit of the young, is its being almost exclusively on the teaching system. However varied be the instruction, and the mode in which it is imparted, the chorus of it is always 'Teach—teach—teach.'

Now, children do not need teaching every day, and all day long; any more than a tree requires perpetual watering, pruning, propping, and manuring; and Providence never meant any such thing. Set it in the ground, and let it grow. It will grow in spite of you; and the best you can do is to watch it that it grows straightly and safely—defend it from all noxious influences; but on the whole, leave it in its early season of development to the dews, and sunshine, and fresh air; and meddle with it as little as you can.

And thus we should never forget how equal with all learning, and often before it—for education can be gained in very mature life—is to children that indispensable blessing, *play*, safe, well-watched, harmless, and properly restricted, but daily play. Not doled out in ten-minute portions between hours of lessons; or according to *Miss Monfathers'* creed for 'poor' children—

In work, work, work. In work alway
Let their first years be passed—

but granted as an indispensable and very large item in their sum of existence. Poor little souls—why not? it is but a tiny sum, after all; a dozen years or so, at best. As says Christopher Sly:

Let the world wag, we shall ne'er be younger.

Perhaps even well-to-do parents scarcely think enough of this great necessity of play for their little ones, boys and girls both, up to as long a period as possible; which will be short enough with most. Alas! well do I myself remember the last evening that ever I put on my blue pinafore and 'went out to play.' Of these respectable fathers and mothers I am not now speaking; but of the fathers and mothers—not less tender and scrupulous, often—of working-people's children.

Schools are excellent things; but when a child is turned out of school, to a home which is probably only a single room, or two rooms—where labour and sickness, misery, drunkenness, or want, make it worse than no home at all—where does he go to? To play, of course; but where? In filthy alleys, making mud-pies—swimming boats along open sewers—busy at hop-scotch on pavements, or pitch-and-toss at street-corners; darting under horses' heads and carriage-wheels; exposed all day to the policeman's collaring, the errand-boy's 'whopping'; and

half the night to the foul-mouthed 'rows' which take place at gin-palace doors; open, in short, to every sort and kind of bodily harm and mental corruption.

Yet, fond and gentle mother, who send your children out for a walk, or into the safe garden, under the guardianship of two nursery-maids, or on wet days have them for a game in the dining-room, and at eight o'clock every night go up to kiss them in their little beds—only fancy your boys and girls turned out for one single day of such a life as this!

Can anything be done to remedy it?—anything which, without detracting a jot from the usefulness of schools, will provide for a want which no schools can supply?

A society, lately started, has tried to answer this question. It is called 'The Playground Society,' and its object is 'to provide playgrounds for poor children in populous places.' Its originator, a benevolent London clergyman, thus states how the scheme arose—the paragraph is taken from a private letter, which, for public good, there can be no objection to make public:

'The immediate impulse to our Society came from a little street in my late district, wherein I found a woman "blowing up" some little boys well for making a noise before her house. I entered into a conversation with her upon my wish to have a playground set apart for poor children who had no room to play at home, and must play somewhere. She replied "that the idea was a good one, because then they would not trouble her." Feeling, therefore, that all classes were to benefit by the movement, I began to look up friends to the cause, and a good many were found. We hope to be more useful by assisting in the conveyance of sites, than by their purchase. We do not propose to do more than procure the playground, leaving the management to local authorities.'

Therefore, the brief prospectus urges 'support from the nobility and gentry, with reference to the towns and cities contiguous to their estates;' and invites such earnestly to make 'grants of land, which can be legally conveyed for that purpose.' We feel that we are perhaps affording one chance more to a substantial public good in giving in this Journal the address of this Society—'17 Bull and Mouth Street, St Martin's-le-Grand, London.'

Thus, with a plea for playgrounds and for play, end these reminiscences of our play-days—now gone by for evermore. Yet blessed are those families, however dwindled and separated, who are bound together in heart by remembrances such as these! And blessed is the memory of those parents, who, by justice, patience, forbearance, and tenderness—tried, how sorely none find out until taught by parenthood themselves—have through all afflictions of their own given to their children that blessing, which nothing afterwards can take away, and the want of which nothing can ever supply, the recollection of a happy childhood.

SHELLEY AND HIS WRITINGS.*

For more than a quarter of a century, Shelley has been a sort of myth to the British public, and a myth, moreover, with two very different characters. By a few, he has been regarded as an angel, but by the majority as a sort of malignant demon, muttering perpetually necromantic incantations, to blast the tillers and the fruits of the earth. A friend who knew him well once went down to visit him while he was staying at Great Marlow. Shelley, like Rousseau, lived his whole life in the full persuasion that all mankind were habitually engaged in talking about him. After the usual civilities, he exclaimed,

* By Charles F. Middleton. 2 vols. London: Newby, 1858.

therefore, in his strange, sepulchral voice: 'Well, what do they say of me now?' The man of towns replied: 'They say you are engaged in blasphemings as usual.' Shelley, evidently delighted, rejoined, in his most animated manner: 'Tell them I have run away with my grandmother—that I entertain peculiar notions about the iron railings in Lincoln's Inn Fields—and that I worship the mystery of the devil's tail!'

By talking this sort of ranting stuff, the young poet shocked a great number of persons, while he amused others. It would have been fortunate had he contented himself with shocking people's nerves in conversation only; but he delighted in doing the thing on a larger scale, and wrote several books for the same purpose. Had his life been protracted to the threescore years and ten supposed to be allotted to us for spinning speculations and sundry other duties, these fantastic tricks of youth might have been thrown completely into oblivion by the conduct and writings of his riper age; but Shelley died before public attention had been withdrawn from his intellectual frolics; and it is therefore to be feared that many generations must pass away before he can be viewed in the proper light. To hasten the consummation so devoutly to be wished, is the object of Mr Middleton's two interesting volumes.

There is nothing new in saying that a great majority of the human race are fond of indulging in severe criticisms on the few who are endowed with the remarkable powers of genius. The reason is by no means difficult to be discovered. Swift celebrates it in the following lines:

I have no title to aspire;
Yet if you sink, I seem the higher

Without being actuated at all by this motive, we will venture to say that poor Shelley did furnish people with many strong reasons for speaking against him. He was mad occasionally, and occasionally sane; but habitually fluctuated between these two states of being, and acted wildly or outrageously simply because he could not help it. His very physical organisation suggested at once to the beholder the idea of something strange and inexplicable. He had the face and delicate figure of a girl, with light-blue eyes, fair skin, and flaxen hair, and the voice of a very old woman, cracked, broken, and tremulous. When excited, his scream was unearthly. This, whether right or wrong, was the cause why the boys delighted in tormenting him at school. It amused them to make him frantic, and they listened with a mixture of fear and wonder to the thin, weak, though infuriated voice of old, issuing from those delicate rosy lips, which might have been expected to give birth to the softest and sweetest sounds.

It is Mr Middleton's determination to take part with Shelley in almost everything, and accordingly he is very severe upon the boys for the system of persecution they carried on at Brentford against the young poet; but we have never known any school in which so queer a little elf as Shelley then was would not have excited what Mr Middleton calls persecution. It was not the poet's fault; it was his misfortune that he was weak and timid, given to mooning about in solitude, and averse from the sports which amused and occupied the other boys. At school, as in the world, respect is paid to the possessor of power; and the only power which boys understand being that which confers victory in fighting, they could not avoid feeling a contempt for Shelley, who possessed nothing of the virtue which excited their admiration. The power that really was in him, they could not be expected to perceive. Neither could the master. He only knew by experience that he had to do with a wayward, fretful, fanciful, and unintelligible boy, who, when he should

have applied himself to his lessons, was always thinking of something else.

The same quality of organisation led to many of the irregularities of Shelley's after-life, as well as to many of his out-of-the-way notions. He appeared to be reasoning with the world thus: 'I will think because I avoid the shocks of physical force and the rough jostling of men in ordinary society, that I possess no courage. I will prove to you the contrary. I will fly in the face of public opinion; I will set at naught the notions of mankind; I will assail what they respect; I will recommend for practice what they detest; I will throw an irresistible charm around lathesome things. I will confuse—I will overthrow, and thus compel you to recognise the intrepidity of my nature.'

From the whole tenor of Shelley's career, we are convinced that this was the secret theory of his actions. By nature he was gentle and compassionate, generous, and full of charity. But he had no regulating principle in his mind; or rather, if he had, it was that overweening vanity which led him to derive supreme satisfaction from talking, thinking, and acting differently from other men. In whatever form of society he had lived, he would have selected the most unpopular opinions, and become a martyr to them. Hazlitt used to say of Coleridge that he had a knack of always preferring the unknown to the known. With Shelley, it was not the unknown, but that which was generally detested. He seemed to reason with his contemporaries as Slender does with Sweet Anne Page. 'You are afraid if you see the bears loose, are you not?' Anne. 'Ay, indeed, sir. Slender. That's meat and drink to me, now: I have seen Sackerson loose twenty times; and have taken him by the chain. But I warrant you the women have so cried and shrieked at it, that it passed.'

This was Shelley all over. He had not only seen the Sackerson of opinion loose twenty times, but had let him loose, merely that he might have the pleasure of taking him by the chain while all the world stood looking on and shrieking. But if the young poet was absurd to seek pleasure from these antics, were his contemporaries much wiser in raising such an outcry as they did? Had they ceased to scream, he would have ceased to take the bear by the chain. Any man, with a man's brains in his head, might have perceived that Shelley was a mad boy, playing with dangerous opinions, because it excited the world's attention. He was not a philosopher launching forth a new system to influence the reasonings and the thoughts of mankind for ever; but a young man of vivid imagination, rich fancy, and distorted intellect, blowing gorgeous bubbles for their entertainment. He had an instrument at his command which would occasionally discourse most elegant music, but suddenly fly off into sharps and discords, grating most harshly upon the ear. In the way of opinion, there is nothing whatever that is new in Shelley. He had groped among the ruins of the past, and picked up a number of strange ideas, which he draped fantastically after the modern fashion. It was ridiculous, therefore, to look upon him as a teacher of men. He required to be taught himself, and was only urged by the pardonable impetuosity of youth to set himself up as the antagonist of established opinions and principles. Unhappily, he found much older and graver persons ready to encourage him in the attempt to reduce his dreams to practice. Being the heir of a wealthy family, he could always, though for the time an outcast, obtain sufficient money, not only to provide for his own wants, but to give generously to others, and occasionally even to play the fool with it. We can hardly expend any great amount of pity on the pecuniary embarrassments of a young man who could make paper-boats

of fifty-pound notes, and set them floating across the Serpentine.

In the matter of ethics, Shelley's practice was not much more respectable than his theory. His conduct towards his first wife is amenable of no defence; it was heartless and unprincipled. Of many other acts of his life we must likewise disapprove, though we are willing to give them full weight to all those circumstances which are urged by Mr Middleton in extenuation. After making all possible allowance, however, for the faults of others towards him, for the evil influences which were exerted over his mind, for the wickedness of his parents, for the pernicious counsel and example of his friends, we must still insist that Shelley's life was very far indeed from being an exemplary one. He did many kind and many noble actions—where the goods of fortune were concerned, he was in a high degree unselfish; he cheerfully underwent discomforts and privations that he might relieve the minds and the sufferings of others; he was profuse in his generosity towards his friends, and even the most complete strangers often partook of his indiscriminate bounty. Carefully considering, therefore, both the good and the evil, we are forced to the common-place conclusion that Shelley's was a mixed character—partly blamable, partly praiseworthy. The events of his life, however, were varied, strange, and interesting. He was born in a delightful part of Sussex, where, in the midst of opulence and splendour, he passed the early years of his life. But even his childhood could scarcely have been happy. Both his father and mother would appear to have been coarse, vulgar, worldly-minded individuals, no more qualified to comprehend the mind of their gifted son, than to achieve the quadrature of the circle. Even his sisters, of whom the biographer speaks kindly, may be suspected of not having been endowed with any wonderful amount of sympathy. At all events, they soon disappear from the narrative of Shelley's life, and take refuge in complete oblivion. In the selection of friends, Shelley displayed, from the commencement, very little tact or discernment—Medwin, Hogg, Godwin, Leigh Hunt, Trelawny, Byron—all were individuals more or less at war with society. At Eton, the agreeable qualities of Shelley's mind were so completely overbalanced by the disagreeable, that he made no friends, and carried away no agreeable reminiscences. At Oxford, he contracted only one friendship, that of Mr Hogg, which was obviously more prejudicial to him than otherwise. Instead of checking his tendency to what was extravagant and offensive, his new companion joined him in his vagaries, and strongly encouraged that course of study which rendered him hostile to the leading principles of his age. At the same time, it must be owned that the plan of instruction then pursued at the university was not only imperfect, but cold, dull, and mischievous. The superiors of his own college were pre-eminently unfit to be intrusted with the training and disciplining of youth. They were ignorant, harsh, ill-tempered, and bigoted; and instead of dealing gently and compassionately, as they ought, with the errors and aberrations of youth, they brought to bear against him all the fierce fanaticism of narrow minds, and expelled him from the college.

Shelley's parents, instead of receiving and consoling him, as good parents would have done, joined the hue-and-cry raised against him by his enemies. He was thus rendered an Ishmaelite, and precipitated into an internecine war with society. He became a wanderer upon the earth—married rashly, took to opium-eating, borrowed money of Jews, visited Scotland, Ireland, Wales, fought like Don Quixote with imaginary assailants, deserted his wife, and then went to sit down and read quietly at the British Museum.

At this time, he became acquainted with Godwin, whose singular character and ultra opinions possessed a powerful fascination for the young poet, who now launched forth *Queen Mab* as a sort of desperate manifesto against all the received opinions of mankind. This was the one fatal step in Shelley's literary career which inaugurated all his subsequent errors. The reader of *Gil Blas* will recollect the instructive story of Dr Sangrado. On the occasion of an epidemic at Valladolid, Gil Blas observing that his master's patients went the way of all flesh with startling rapidity, ventured one day to advise a reconsideration of his practice. 'Truly, Gil,' replied the doctor, 'the perverse alacrity of these people in dying perplexes me also not a little. But you see I have written a book in which our mode of treatment is maintained to be the best.' 'In that case,' answered Gil, 'perish all Valladolid rather than you should recant.' So, adds the historian, we went to work again; and in less than six weeks made more widows and orphans than the siege of Troy.

Like the doctor, Shelley had now written a book, and fancied that his honour was concerned to defend it. For several years, therefore, the fairy *Mab* acted like his evil genius, and betrayed him into all sorts of Quixotic enterprises. But the rich and beautiful character of his genius could not be entirely misdirected. From time to time, he produced poems of great splendour and originality; and even in the most dreamy of his epics, there were passages so exquisite, so fresh, so saturated with the influences of external nature, that his worst enemies could hardly refuse to recognise their transcendent merit.

With his second wife, the daughter of Mr Godwin, Shelley now went abroad, traversed France, Switzerland, Italy, and pitched his tent at last in the sweet valley of the Arno. There, in ancient Pisa, his name is still remembered, even by the common people, who will point out to you with pleasure the house in which he dwelt under the frowning Apennine. Visible, full in front between the rocks, is that fatal blue sea in which he was destined to perish. Generally, especially in summer, it looks like a huge expanse of molten amethyst or turquoise, sleeping serenely beneath the sun. But in winter, a sudden *boraasco*, a strong north wind, or even the Homeric zephyr, will blow it up into a chaos of spray and foam.

Here Shelley remained for a considerable time, though not without frequent removes and residences elsewhere. He passed some time on the Lake of Como, at Florence, Rome, or Naples; but generally returned in a short time to Pisa, where he loved to meditate in the shadow of the Campanile, among the ashes of the Campo Santo, or on the half-deserted Lungarno. The influence of the climate and scenery produced a pleasant change in Shelley's mind; he became less harsh, less fretful, less inclined to social Quixotism. But his imagination was diseased, and loved to revel amid the triumphs of decay and death, on the verge of moral obliquity, sin, crime, hideousness, and horror. For what was genuinely healthy in mind or body, he had no sympathy. His Parnassus was dark, and peopled with frightful phantoms; his Helicon was the black pool of melancholy; his Muses, the Eumenides, whose voices of terror howl around the criminal, as they track and chase him to his doom. During his whole life, Shelley never was happy; he had a never-failing well-spring of bitterness within. He could create gorgeous pictures; he could delight the fancy with transient scenes, beautiful as Eden; he could diffuse splendour over the desert; he could call up visions of female loveliness, and place them in gardens which rivalled the Hesperides—but

Full in the fount of joy's delicious springs,
Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling venom sings.

Accordingly, to follow Shelley's track through life is like reading a Greek tragedy. You always feel that there is an invisible being moving beside you, which throws its shadow over your mind. For this reason, you are never easy, never taste anything with confidence, never yield yourself up to the joyousness of the passing hour. On the contrary, you hold your breath, you look about you, you listen to catch, if possible, the stealthy steps of Nemesis, as she approaches from behind. Whether you hear them or not, you know she is there, watching you everlastingly, and as you raise the goblet to your lips, ready to strike you down in the midst of your pleasures. By a species of second-sight, you look forward, and behold the boat upon the gulf, the thick evening clouds, the mounting waves; and then, upon the sea-shore, a knot of friends about a funeral-pile, and an urn, filled with ashes and burned bones.

Mr Middleton, through strong admiration for Shelley and his writings, has become an advocate and apologist. He tells the poet's story interestingly and well; he attacks his enemies with vehemence, and shows all his actions and his friends in the best possible light. This renders his volumes very agreeable to read, but we are by no means disposed to accept all his conclusions. In the matter of opinion, he proves, we think, clearly enough, that Shelley, ere he died, was passing through that phase of intellectual existence, so admirably described by a Roman poet, and not badly interpreted by an Englishman:

A fugitive from heaven and prayer,
I mocked at all religious fear,
Deep scienced in the mazy lore
Of mad philosophy. But now
Hoist sail, and back my voyage plough
To that blest harbour which I left before.

Great instruction may be derived from an attentive study of Shelley's life. That he possessed genius of a very high order, no one, we fancy, will be inclined to dispute. It seems to be equally clear that he was gifted with many excellent qualities—that he was benevolent, charitable, a lover of knowledge, and a lover of freedom. What, then, did he want to render him happy himself, and a source of happiness to others? Common sense. He partook of an opinion very widely diffused in modern times, that genius is not amenable to the laws which regulate the proceedings of ordinary individuals. An acquaintance with the history of literature might have taught him to think differently. The greatest intellectual powers ever ingrafted upon human nature have claimed no exemption for themselves from the common duties and observances of life. Shakspeare and Milton, Æschylus and Homer, breathe throughout their writings obedience to the great universal code of ethics which we must allow to guide our conduct, if we would taste of happiness. A man, whatever may be his poetical faculties, can never be contemplated as merely a poet: he is the citizen of some state, he is the son of some father, he is the husband of some wife, he is the father of some children; he has friends, he has acquaintances, he has contemporaries in literature, he has competitors for fame. In all these relations, he has duties to perform, and must perform them, or make up his account to be unhappy. If Shelley's whole career be examined, he will be found to have performed scarcely one duty as he ought. If his parents were bad, it will hardly be contended that, making all due allowance for that circumstance, he was a good son. He certainly was not a good husband, or a good father. What he was as a brother, we hardly know; but, if we must draw any inference at all, it is, that he was by no means exemplary. Towards his friends, he seemed always to have behaved generously, and, for the most part, much

better than they deserved, because the cardinal error of his life was the choice of those very friends. He should have borne in mind the immortal adage: 'Show me your friends, and I will tell you what you are.' To say the least, there was but one of them desirable. To the poor, Shelley invariably behaved with kindness and sympathy. He felt keenly for misfortune, and detested oppression of all kinds. He was ready at any hour of the day or night to rally forth and make sacrifices and succour the needy. Upon this point, Mr Middleton very properly insists, as it ought to be taken into account when we are drawing up our estimate of Shelley's character. His works, however, and his life are now before us, and whatever may be the design with which we sit down to examine them, we shall be inevitably influenced by our own idiosyncrasies. The fanciful, and imaginative will be inclined to be lenient; the affectionate, the impassioned, the impetuous, will probably condemn; the calm and philosophical will award a portion of blame and praise, according to the quality of the actions and writings they review. But friends and enemies, admirers and detractors, the poetical and the unpoetical, must acknowledge that his life was singularly checkered, strange, and full of vicissitudes. From the cradle to the grave, he was in perpetual troubles, difficulties, embarrassments, misfortunes, dangers, and his existence was at last terminated by a fierce and pitiless storm.

OCEOLA:

, A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XXIV.—A PRETTY PLOT.

To dispute the identity was to doubt the evidence of my senses. The mulatto was before me—just as I remembered him—though with changed apparel, and perhaps grown a little bigger in body. But the features were the same—the *tout ensemble* the same, as that presented by Yellow Jake, the *ci devant* woodman of our plantation.

And yet how could it *possibly* be he? And in the company of Arens Ringgold too, one of the most active of his intended executioners? No, no, no! altogether improbable—utterly impossible! Then must I be deluded—my eyes deceiving me—for as certain as I looked upon man, I was looking upon Jake the mulatto! He was not twenty feet from where I lay hidden; his face was full towards me; the moon was shining upon it with a brilliancy scarcely inferior to the light of day. I could note the old expression of evil in his eyes, and mark the play of his features. It was Yellow Jake.

To confirm the impression, I remembered that, notwithstanding all remonstrance and ridicule, the black pertinaciously adhered to his story. He would listen to no compromise, no hypothesis founded upon resemblance. He had seen Yellow Jake, or his ghost. This was his firm belief, and I had been unable to shake it.

Another circumstance I now remembered: the strange behaviour of the Ringolds during the post-prandial conversation—the action of Arens when I mentioned the mulatto's name. It had attracted my attention at the time, but what was I to think now? Here was a man supposed to be dead, in company of three others who had been active in assisting at his death—one of them the very keenest of his executioners, and all four now apparently as thick as thieves! How was I to explain, in one moment, this wonderful resurrection and reconciliation?

I could not explain it—it was too complicated a mystery to be unravelled by a moment's reflection; and I should have failed, had not the parties themselves soon after aided me to an elucidation.

I had arrived at the only natural conclusion, and this was, that the mulatto, notwithstanding the perfect resemblance, could not be Yellow Jake. This, of course, would account for everything, after a manner; and had the four men gone away without parley, I should have contented myself with this hypothesis.

But they went not, until after affording me an opportunity of overhearing a conversation, which gave me to know, that, not only was Yellow Jake still in the land of the living, but that Haj-Bwa had spoken the truth, when he told me my life was in danger.

'D—! he's not here, and yet where can he have gone?'

The ejaculation and interrogative were in the voice of Arens Ringgold, uttered in a tone of peevish surprise. Some one was sought for by the party who could not be found. Who that was, the next speaker made manifest.

There was a pause, and then reached my ears the voice of Bill Williams—which I easily recognised, from having heard it but the day before.

'You are sartint, Master Arens, he didn't sneak back to the fort 'long w' the ginral?'

'Sure of it,' replied 'Master Arens; 'I was by the gate as they came in. There was only the two—the general and the commissioner. But the question is, did he leave the hommock along with them? There's where we played devil's fool with the business—in not getting here in time, and watching them as they left. But who'd have thought he was going to stay behind them if I had only known that—' You say,' he continued, turning to the mulatto—'you say, Jake, you came direct from the Indian camp? He couldn't have passed you on the path.'

'*Carajo! Señor Aren! No!*'

The voice, the old Spanish expression of profanity, just as I had heard them in my youth. If there had been doubt of the identity, it was gone. The testimony of my ears confirmed that of my eyes. The speaker was Yellow Jake.

'Straight from Seminole come. Cat no pass me on the road; I see her. Two chiefs me meet. I hide under the palmettoes; they no me see. *Carambo!* no!'

'Duce take it! where can he have gone? There's no signs of him here. I know he might have a reason for paying a visit to the Indians—that I know; but how has he got round there without Jake seeing him?'

'What's to hinder him to hev goerd round the tother road?'

'By the open plain?'

'Yes—that away.'

'No—he would not be likely. There's only one way I can explain it; he must have come as far as the gate along with the general, and then kept down the stockade, and past the sutler's house—that's likely enough.'

This was said by Ringgold in a sort of half-soliloquy.

'Devils!' he exclaimed in an impatient tone, 'we'll not get such a chance soon again.'

'Ne'er a fear, Master Arens,' said Williams—'ne'er a fear. Plenty o' chances, I kalkerlate—gobs o' chances sech times as these.'

'We'll make chances,' pithily added Spence, who now spoke for the first time in my hearing.

'Ay, but here was a chance for Jake—he must do it, boys; neither of you must have a hand in it. It might leak out; and then we'd all be in a pretty pickle. Jake can do it, and not harm himself, for he's dead, you know, and the law can't reach him! Isn't it so, my yellow boy?'

'*Carrambo! si, señor* No fear have, Don Aren Ringgol; 'fore long, I opportunity find. Jake you get

rid of enemy—never hear more of him; soon Yellow Jake good chance have. Yesterday miss. She had gun, Don Aren—not worth stuck gun.'

'He had not yet returned inside the fort,' remarked Ringgold, again speaking in a half-soliloquy. 'I think he has not. If no, then he should be at the camp. He must go back to-night. It may be after the moon goes down. He must cross the open ground in the darkness. You hear, Jake, what I am saying?'

'Si, señor; Jake hear all.'

'And you know how to profit by the hint, eh?'

'*Carrambo! si, señor*. Jake know.'

'Well, then, we must return. Hear me, Jake—'

Here the voice of the speaker fell into a half-whisper, and I could not hear what was said. Occasionally there were phrases muttered so loudly that I could catch their sound, and from what had already transpired, was enabled to apprehend something of their signification. I heard frequently pronounced the names of Viola the quadroon, and that of my own sister; the phrases—'only one that stands in our way'—'mother easily consent'—'when I am master of the plantation'—'pay you two hundred dollars.'

These, with others of like import, satisfied me that between the two fiends some contract for the taking of my life had already been formed; and that this muttered dialogue was only a repetition of the terms of the hideous bargain!

No wonder that the cold sweat was oozing from my temples, and standing in bead-like drops upon my brow. No wonder that I sat upon my perch shaking like an aspen—far less with fear than with horror at the contemplated crime—absolute horror. I might have trembled in a greater degree, but that my nerves were to some extent stayed by the terrible indignation that was swelling up within my bosom.

I had sufficient command of my temper to remain silent, it was prudent I did so, had I discovered myself at that moment, I should never have left the ground alive. I felt certain of this, and took care to make no noise that might betray my presence.

And yet it was hard to hear four men coolly conspiring against one's life—plotting and bargaining it away like a piece of merchandise—each expecting some profit from the speculation!

My wrath was as powerful as my fears—almost too strong for prudence. There were four of them, all armed. I had sword and pistols; but this would not have made me a match for four desperadoes such as they. Had there been only two of them—only Ringgold and the mulatto—so desperate was my indignation, at that moment, I should have leaped from the tree and risked the encounter, *coûte qui coûte*.

But I disobeyed the promptings of passion, and remained silent till they had moved away.

I observed that Ringgold and his brace of bulkiest went towards the fort, while the mulatto took the direction of the Indian camp.

CHAPTER XXV.

LIGHT AFTER DARKNESS.

I stirred not till they were gone—till long after. In fact, my mind was in a state of bewilderment, that for some moments hindered me either from acting or thinking; and I sat as if glued to the branch. Reflection came at length, and I began to speculate upon what I had just heard and seen.

Was it a farce to frighten me? No, no—they were not the characters for a farce—not one of the four; and the reappearance of Yellow Jake, partaking as it did of the wild and supernatural, was too dramatic, too serious to form an episode in comedy.

On the contrary, I had just listened to the prologue

of an intended tragedy, of which I was myself to be the victim. Beyond doubt, these men had a design upon my life!

Four men, too, not one of whom could charge me with ever having done him a serious injury. I knew that all four disliked me, and ever had—though Spence and Williams could have no other cause of offence than what might spring from boyish grudge—long forgotten by me; but doubtless their motive was Ringgold's. As for the mulatto, I could understand his hostility; though mistaken, it was of the deadliest kind.

But what was I to think of Arens Ringgold, the leader in this designed assassination? A man of some education—my equal in social rank—a gentleman!

O Arens Ringgold—Arens Ringgold! How was I to explain it? How account for conduct so atrocious, so fiendish?

I knew that this young man liked me but little—of late, less than ever. I knew the cause too. I stood in the way of his relations with my sister—at least so thought he. And he had reason; for, since my father's death, I had spoken more freely of family affairs. I had openly declared that, with my consent, he should never be my brother; and this declaration had reached him. I could easily believe, therefore, that he was angry with me; but anger that would impel a man to such demoniac purpose, I could not comprehend.

And what meant those half-heard phrases—'one that stands in our way,' 'mother easily consent,' 'master of the plantation,' coupled with the names of Viola and my sister? What meant they?

I could give them but one, and that a terrible interpretation—too fearful to dwell upon.

I could scarcely credit my senses, scarcely believe that I was not labouring under some horrid hallucination, some confusion of the brain produced by my having been *en rapport* with the maniac!

But no; the moon had been over them—my eyes upon them—my ears open, and could not have deceived me. I saw what they did—I heard what they said. They designed to kill me!

'Ho, ho, young mico, you may come down. The *honoawo-huluak** are gone. *Hinklas*! Come down, pretty mico—down, down, down!

I hastened to obey, and stood once more in the presence of the mad queen.

'Now you believe Haj-Ewa? Have an enemy, young mico? Ho—four enemies. Your life in danger? Ho? ho?'

'Ewa, you have saved my life; how am I to thank you for the service you have done me?'

'Be true to her—true—true—true.'

'To whom?'

'Great Spirit! he has forgotten her! False young mico! false pale-face! Why did I save him? Why did I not let his blood fall to the ground?'

'Ewa!'

'*Huluak, huluak!* Poor forest-bird! the beauty-bird of all; her heart will sicken and die, her head will go mad.'

'Ewa, explain.'

'*Huluak!* better he should die than desert her. Ho, ho! false pale-face, would that he had died before he broke poor Ewa's heart; then Ewa would have lost only her heart; but her head—her head, that is worse. Ho, ho, ho!'

Why did I trust in a pale-faced lover?

Ho, ho, ho!

Why did I meet him?—

'Ewa,' I exclaimed with an earnestness that caused

the woman to leave off her wild song. Tell me! of whom do you speak?

'Great Spirit, hear what he asks! of whom? of whom? there is more than one. Ho, ho! there is more than one, and the true one forgotten! *Huluak, huluak!* What shall Ewa say? What shall Ewa tell? Poor bird! her heart will bleed, and her head be crushed. Ho, ho! There will be two Haj-Ewas—two mad queens of the Micosauca.'

'For heaven's sake! keep me not in suspense. Tell me, Ewa, good Ewa, of whom are you speaking? Is it?—'

The name trembled upon my tongue; I hesitated to pronounce it. Notwithstanding that my heart was full of delightful hope, from the confidence I felt of receiving an affirmative answer, I dreaded to put the question.

Not a great while did I hesitate; I had gone too far to recede, I had long waited to satisfy the wish of a yearning heart; I could wait no longer. Ewa might give me the satisfaction. I pronounced the words:

'Is it—Maumee?'

The maniac gazed upon me for some moments without speaking. The expression of her eye I could not read; for the last few minutes, it had been one of reproach and scorn. As I uttered the name, it changed to a look of bewilderment; and then her glance became fixed upon me, as if searching my thoughts.

'If it be Maumee,' I continued, without awaiting her reply—for I was now carried away by the ardour of my resuscitated passion—'if it be she, know, Ewa, that her I love—Maumee I love.'

'You love Maumee? You still love Maumee?' interrogated the maniac with startling quickness.

'Ay, Ewa—by my life—by my!—'

'*Cooree, cooree!* swear not—his very oath. *Huluak!* and he was false. Speak again, young mico! say you love Maumee—say you are true, but do not swear.'

'True—true!'

'*Hinklas!*' cried the woman in a loud, and apparently joyful tone—'*Hinklas!* the mico is true—the pretty pale-faced mico is true, and the *kaintche** will be happy.'

Ho, ho!

Now for the love, the sweet young love

Under the *tala*† tree.

Who would not be like yonder dove—

The wild little dove—

The soft little dove—

Sitting close by his mate in the shade of the grove—

Co-cooing to his mate in the shade of the grove,

With none to hear or see?

'Down, *chitta mico*'' she exclaimed, once more addressing the rattlesnake; 'and you, *ocoh chitta!* Be quiet both. It is not an enemy. Quiet, or I crush your heads!'

'Good Ewa'—

'Ho! you call me good Ewa. Some day, you may call me bad Ewa. Hear me!' she continued, raising her voice, and speaking with increased earnestness—'hear me, George Randolph! If ever you are bad—false like him, like him, then Haj-Ewa will be your enemy; the *chitta mico* will destroy you. You will, my king of serpents? you will? Ho, ho, ho!'

As she spoke, the reptile appeared to comprehend her, for its head was suddenly raised aloft, its bright basilisk eyes gleamed as though emitting sparks of fire—its forked, glittering tongue was protruded from its mouth, and the 'chir-r' of its rattles could be heard for some moments sounding continuously.

* The pretty one

† Green snake,

† Palm (*Chamissoa palmetto*).

* Bad men.

"Quiet! now quiet!" said she, with a gesture of her fingers, causing the sergeant to assume the attitude of repose. "Not too quiet! not too, then, King of the savans! Quiet, I say!"

"Why do you threaten me, Ewa? You have no arms."

"Hush! I believe it, false, mice, gallant mice! true, I believe it."

"But, good Ewa, explain to me—tell me of—"

"Coores, coores! not now—not to-night. There is no time, cooresses! See! look yonder to the west! *Naila-hass* is going to bed. You must be gone. You dare not walk in the darkness. You must get back to the topels before the moon is hid—Go, go, go!"

But I told you, Ewa, I had business here. I dare not leave till it is done."

"Hush! there is danger then. What business, mice? Ah! I guess. See! they come for whom you wait!"

"True—it is they, I believe."

I said this, as I perceived the tall shadows of the two chiefs flitting along the further edge of the pond.

Be quick, then, do what you must, but waste not time. In the darkness, you will meet danger. Haj-Ewa must be gone. Good-night, young mice; good-night!"

I returned the salutation; and facing round to the arrival of the chiefs, lost sight of my strange companion.

The Indians soon came upon the ground, and briefly delivered their report.

Holata Mico had struck his tents, and was moving away from the encampment.

I was too much disgusted with these traitorous men to spend a moment in their company; and, as soon as I had gained the required information, I hurried away from their presence.

Warned by Haj-Ewa, as well as by the words of Arens Ringgold, I lost no time in returning to the fort. The moon was still above the horizon; and I had the advantage of her light to protect me from being surprised by any sudden onset.

I walked hastily, taking the precaution to keep in the open ground, and giving a wide berth to any covert that might shelter an assassin.

I saw no one on the way, nor around the back of the stockade. On arriving opposite the gate of the fort, however, I perceived the figure of a man—not far from the sutler's store—apparently skulking behind some logs. I fancied I knew the man; I fancied he was the mulatto.

I would have gone after him, and satisfied myself; but I had already hailed the sentinel, and given the countersign; and I did not desire to cause a hurry among the guard—particularly as I had received injunctions to pass in as privately as possible.

Another time, I should likely encounter this Jacob *redivivus*; when I should be less embarrassed, and perhaps have a better opportunity of calling him and his diabolical associates to an account. With this reflection, I passed through the gate, and carried my report to the quarters of the commander-in-chief.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

IN NEED OF A FRIEND.

To pass the night under the same roof with the man who intends to murder you is anything but pleasant, and repose under the circumstances is next to impossible. I slept but little, and the little sleep I did obtain was not tranquil.

"The night came—the moon.

Neither resting for the night, I had seen nothing of the Ringolds, neither father nor son; but I knew they were still in the fort, where they were to remain, no guests a day or two longer. They had either gone to bed before my return, or were entertained in the quarters of some friendly officer. At all events, they did not appear to me during the remainder of that night.

Neither saw I aught of Spence and Williams. These worthies, if in the fort, would find a lodgment among the soldiers, but I did not seek them.

Most of the night I lay awake, pondering on the strange incidents of the day, or rather upon that one episode that had made me acquainted with such deadly enemies.

I was in a state of sad perplexity as to what course I should pursue—uncertain all night long; and when daylight shone through the shutters, still uncertain.

My first impulse had been to disclose the whole affair at head-quarters, and demand an investigation—a punishment.

On reflection, this course would not do. What proofs could I offer of so grave an accusation? Of my own assertions, unbacked by any other evidence, unsustained even by probability—for who would have given credence to crime so unparalleled in atrocity?

Though certain the assassins referred to me, I could not assert that they had even mentioned my name. My story would be treated with ridicule, myself perhaps with something worse. The Ringolds were mighty men—personal friends both of the general and commissioner—and though known to be a little scoundrelly and unscrupulous in worldly affairs, still holding the rank of gentlemen. It would need better evidence than I could offer to prove Arens Ringgold a would-be murderer.

I saw the difficulty, and kept my secret.

Another plan appeared more feasible—see, ~~secretly~~ Arens Ringgold openly before all, and challenge him to mortal combat. This, at least, would show that I was sincere in my allegations.

But duelling was against the laws of the service. It would require some management to keep clear of an arrest—which of course would frustrate the scheme before satisfaction could be obtained. I had my own thoughts about Master Arens Ringgold. I knew his courage was but slippery. He would be likely enough to play the poltroon; but whether so or not, the charge and challenge would go some way towards exposing him.

I had almost decided on adopting this course, though it was morning before I had come to any determination.

I stood sadly in need of a friend; not merely a second—for this I could easily procure—but a bosom-companion in whom I could confide, and who might aid me by his counsel. As ill-luck would have it, every officer in the fort was a perfect stranger to me. With the Ringolds alone had I any previous acquaintance.

In my dilemma, I thought of one whose advice might stand me in good stead, and I determined to seek it. Black Jake was the man—he should be my counsellor.

Shortly after daylight the brave fellow was by my side. I told him all. He appeared very little surprised. Some suspicion of such a plot had already taken possession of his mind, and it was his intention to have revealed it to me that very morning. Least of all did he express surprise about Yellow Jake. That was but the confirmation of a belief, which he entertained already, ~~that the shadow of a doubt~~. He knew positively that the mulatto was living—still more, he had ~~known~~ made by which the latter had made his ~~own~~ cautious escape.

And yet it was simple enough. The villain had seized him, as was supposed, and the fellow had the advantage to 'job' his way with the knife, and thus came it to let go the knife, which had followed the example of the young Indian, using the same weapon!

This occurred under water, for the mulatto was a good diver. His limbs were lacerated—hence the blood—but the wounds did not signify, nor did they hinder him from making further efforts to escape.

He took care not to rise to the surface until after swimming under the bank; there, concealed by the drooping branches, he had glided out, and climbed up into a live-oak—where the moss sheltered him from the eyes of his vengeful pursuers. Being entirely naked, there was no sign left by dripping garments, to betray him; besides, the blood upon the water had proved his friend. On seeing that, the hunters were under the full belief that he had 'gone under,' and therefore took but little pains to search further.

Such was Black Jake's account of this affair. He had obtained it the evening before from one of the friendly Indians at the fort, who professed to have the narration from the mulatto's own lips.

There was nothing improbable in the story, but the contrary. In all likelihood, it was strictly true; and it at once dispersed the half-dozen mysteries that had gathered in my mind.

The black had received other information. The runaway had taken refuge with one of the half-negro tribes established amid the swamps that envelop the head waters of the Amazura. He had found favour among his new associates, had risen to be a chief, and now passed under the cognomen of the 'Mulatto-mies.'

There was still a little mystery—how came he and Arens Ringgold in 'caloot?'

After all, there was not much puzzle in the matter. The planter had no particular cause for hating the runaway. His activity during the scene of the baffled execution was all a sham. The mulatto had more reason for resentment; but the loves or hates of such men are easily set aside—where self-interest interferes—and can, at any time, be commuted for gold.

No doubt, the white villain had found the yellow one of service in some base undertaking, and *vice versa*. At all events, it was evident that the 'hatchet had been buried' between them, and their present relations were upon the most friendly footing.

'Jake!' said I, coming to the point on which I desired to hear his opinion, 'what about Arens Ringgold—shall I call him out?'

'Golly, Masser George, he am out long 'go—I see um 'bout dis two hour an' more—daat ar bossy doant sleep berry sound—he hant got da good conscience, I reck'n.'

'Oh! that is not what I mean, my man.'

'Wha—what masser mean?'

'To call him out—challenge him to fight me.'

'Whugh! masser, d'you mean say a dewel ob sword an' pistol?'

'Swords, pistols, or rifles—I care not which weapon he may choose.'

'Gorramity! Masser George, don't talk ob sech a thing. O Lordy! no—you hab moder—you hab sister. 'Spouse you get kill—who know—the bullock he sometime kill the butcha—den, Masser George, no one lef—who lef take care ob ya moder?—who be guardium ob ya sister Vagin? who 'tect Viola—who 'tect all ob us from dese bad bad men? Gorramity! masser, let um 'lone—doant call 'im out!'

At that moment, I was myself called out. The earnest appeal was interrupted by the braying of bugles and the rolling of drums, announcing the

assembly of the council; and, without waiting to reply to the disinterested reproaches of my companion, I hastened to the scene of my duty.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Most people know that there is an organization existing throughout England and Wales for the purpose of recording the births, deaths, and marriages of the population; but few are aware how extensive and elaborate it is. We purpose in this paper to give some description of its machinery, more particularly so far as the central controlling office in Somerset House is concerned.

Previously to the year 1837, the business of registration was chiefly in the hands of the clergy, or rather of the parish-clerks; and a pretty business they appear to have made of it. They did not profess to record births and deaths, but only baptisms and burials; so that the system was imperfect in theory, but ten times more so in practice. It is a curious thing that the civil duties of religious bodies have nearly always been bunglingly performed; and nowhere is this more apparent than in the parish registers. The parochial officials, to whom they were generally intrusted, were for the most part illiterate men, with a very grand idea, no doubt, of the magnitude of their own office, and of headledom and bumbledom generally, but with a very vague notion of the importance of the documents committed to their charge. Alterations, erasures, and interlineations, to suit the convenience of interested persons, were of no uncommon occurrence, and are traceable, like many other crimes, not so much to a distinct determination to do wrong under a full sense of the enormity of the offence, as to a drowsy inapprehension that any great violation of the law is being committed. We remember hearing that on one occasion in a borough in one of the eastern counties, there was a quietly contested election, and every vote was of importance. Now, it so happened that the choice of a member rested with those who possessed the freedom of the town. This freedom could be obtained in various ways. Persons who married the daughters of freemen were considered as freemen themselves; and numbers of poor women were married in order to qualify their husbands, who voted as soon as the ceremony was concluded. It was also at that time the law that a man could take up his freedom from his grandfather, and it consequently became necessary for a certain person, whom we will call George Smith, to prove that his grandfather, whose name was Thomas Smith, was born in the parish. On searching the registers at the church, no Thomas Smith could be found; but on further search, the name of John Smith was discovered. This was of no avail; and the great cause represented by the worthy aspirant to parliamentary honours for the borough of M— was likely to lose a supporter, when the parish-clerk soon settled the difficulty by pulling out his penknife, altering John into Thomas, and giving his certificate to the man, who forthwith went and voted.

Since the year 1837, all this has been altered; and the whole business has been placed by act of parliament in the hands of the registrars of births, deaths, and marriages, who are controlled by the registrar-general in London.

It is the duty of the registrars of births and deaths to register these events as they occur; and it is the duty of the registrars of marriages to be present at and record every marriage which takes place amongst the dissenters, Jews and Quakers alone excepted, for whom provision is made by a special enactment. It might be supposed that the duties of the registrar-general were of a very subordinate character; nothing of the sort.

He then to see that the act of parliament is properly carried out, that the registers are properly kept, that all discoverable errors are corrected, and that the whole of the year returns made to him are properly indexed and arranged in volumes. His establishment consists of nearly seventy persons, who are divided into the various classes of superintendents, travelling inspectors, senior, assistant, and junior clerks, transcribers, indexers, scribes, and messengers. These are distributed into four departments, to which are respectively intrusted the care of the records, the compilation of statistics, the issuing of the books and forms, together with part of the correspondence, and the management of the accounts. Each of these departments is under the control of one or two superintendents, while the chief clerk acts as general secretary. At the close of each quarter, the registrars throughout the country make out copies of all the births, deaths, and marriages which they have registered, and collect from the clergymen copies of the various entries in the register-books of the different churches. These are then transmitted to the superintendent registrars of the respective districts, who examine them so far as the births, deaths, and dissenting marriages are concerned, and finally transmit them to the registrar-general. On their arrival, they are carefully arranged in volumes, indexed and paged. Now comes one of the most arduous duties surely that was ever committed to mortal clerk: all these volumes are carefully examined by seven clerks, who do nothing else all the livelong day but microscopically inspect these sheets to see whether all the forms of the act of parliament are complied with, and whether or not there are internal discrepancies which shew that any entry of a birth, death, or marriage is imperfect or invalid. In each entry there may be twenty or thirty blunders arising from nonconformity with regulations, besides all those which have their origin in ignorance or bad writing. Consequently, every record of a birth or death—and there are more than a million persons in England who are either born, married, or die in the course of a year—has to be regarded from all these points. All day long do these seven gentlemen sit at their posts investigating whether Alfred Jones is truly and properly described as the son of Thomas Jones, and not as the son of Thomas Jones, or some other equally mythical personage; whether Timothy Smith is dignified with the title of boy, and not, as is too frequently the case, unsexed by the careless registrar, who describes him as girl; whether, the poor thing, by an unpardonable substitution of March for February, is not described as having been born after he was registered—besides a thousand other questions which turn upon the construction of the act of parliament and the various regulations founded upon it. The great enemies of these seven examiners and the registrar-general are imperfect 'e's' which look like 'i's,' 'n's' which look like 'u's,' and decapitated 'o's' metamorphosed likewise into 'u's.' These little trifles appear at first sight of no consequence; but when it is recollected that by a slight touch of the pen, instead of asserting that the Lady Blanche did, on the 12th instant, give birth to a pretty Rose, you affirm to her great horror that she did give birth to a Nose, which Nose henceforward appears in the index amongst the Noses, and not amongst the Roses, you will see that these gentlemen cannot well attach too much importance to clear calligraphy. We should scarcely be surprised if, occupied as they are in judging men according to their capacity of forming 'u's' like 'v's,' and not like 'o's,' they were to make it the test as to whether a man ought to have a vote: 'Does he join the two sides of his "o's"?'

All sorts of revelations are unfolded by these registers—some pathetic, some ridiculous. Name after

name alike, down a page of deaths, shews a child, suddenly swept off by some epidemic. Signatures after signatures of the coroner, shew a struggling soldierly explosion or a shipwreck. Here is a poor child named Alpha Omega—on looking closely, you see that it is illegitimate—First and Last the mother calls it, seconding her repentance on the brow of her offspring. No names are too absurd for parents to give their children. Here are innocents stamped for life as Kidney Toste, Lavender Marjoram, Patient Pipe, Tabitha Curoi, Fussy Gotobed, and, strangest of all, here is one called Eli Lama Sabachthani Pressmail! Other parents are more ambitious, and prematurely ennoble their children by designating them Lord, Earl, Princess Charlotte, &c.; whilst, during the Russian war, numbers of poor things were labelled Melakoff, Sebastopol, Redan, Inkermann, and Balaklava. Florence Nightingale, however, seems to have been the greatest favourite, especially amongst the poor, who have shewn their admiration for her by perpetuating her name in their families all over the country. The returns for the last two years would shew that Florence has become a much commoner name lately. Some of the marriage registers are curious. The greatest extremes of age—seventy and seventeen—are often found to unite in matrimony. Occasionally we see an entry only half completed, and a note to this effect: 'Ceremony begun, but not finished, the marriage being broken off,' or, 'Bridegroom so drunk that the marriage could not proceed.' If people's names are any index to their characters, the most extraordinary union of qualities often appears to take place. 'Friend' marries a woman named 'Amor'; a 'Lamb' before marriage, becomes a 'Lion' after; a 'Nightingale' marries a 'Partridge'; 'Mutton' takes 'Ham'; 'Salmon,' 'Codd,' &c. Some of the mistakes which the registrars make with the causes of death are rather remarkable. People are discovered to die of the following strange complaints, most of which are probably new to our medical readers: 'Imperfect closure of the foreman,' 'Turner on the right anne,' 'Disease of the lever,' 'Hanged himself in a fit of temperate insanity from excessive drinking,' &c.

All the errors discovered by the examiners, are noted on proper forms, which are sent to the clerk, who writes to the registrars respecting the different mistakes. The average number of errors discovered each quarter may be between three and four thousand, so that the correspondence necessary to point them out and give instructions for their correction, is no easy matter: of course, great assistance is obtained by means of printed forms, each of which applies to a certain class of error. To write a special letter on each case would be absolutely impossible. About one hundred and thirty different printed circulars are used, and it is found that even these do not include every description of blunder. The registrars are not allowed to make any alteration in an entry when it is once completed, so that a correction can be effected only by means of a note in the margin. Neither are they allowed, except in certain cases, to alter the copies which are once delivered to the office. A fresh copy of every entry which is corrected must be transmitted to Somerset House, and there it is placed in a supplement, which is almost a kind of hospital for entries; for although most of those which are there imprisoned are good, sound, and able to do service, yet the majority at some time or other have had their limbs set, or have been otherwise tinkered. Some are so hopelessly bad, that nothing but a feeling of compassion prevents their existence being terminated by speedy cancellation. Four clerks are constantly occupied in instructing the registrars how to place these poor fractured entries on their legs again, while another sees that, when in a state of convalescence, they are comfortably

deposited for the rest of their lives in the institution appropriated to them, instead of retiring with their more capable companions. The mass of writing necessary in order to conduct all this correspondence and the other business of the office, may be estimated from the fact, that the annual expense of postage reaches the enormous sum of £.8600 a year. Every mistake which is discovered in the returns is carefully entered in a large kind of ledger to the account of the man by whom it was made. There will be found a complete record of all his official delinquencies—how many times he has wilfully left out his dots to his 's's' and crosses to his 'r's,' and otherwise neglected his duties. After the sheets are dismissed by the examiners, they are bound up, and sent to the transcribers, who copy out the name and surname in each entry, together with the district, volume, and page in which it is to be found, on sheets of paper, which are afterwards cut into slips. These slips are then sorted into alphabetical order, and so copied into large parchment indexes. After this, the volumes pass into the hands of the statistical department, who eliminate from them all those manifold results which appear in the registrar-general's quarterly and annual Reports. Magnificent theories to be evolved respecting population and disease lie here only waiting, like those that were to be deduced from the collection of errata by Jean Paul's parson, for some one to deduce them. But it is a mistake to suppose that no practical results have been obtained. Many of the zealous inquirers in cholera and epidemic times have had light thrown upon the subject by these tables. Thence we see that mortality increases in inverse proportion to the purity of the water-supply and the height of the district above the sea. It is a fact, though, that the law of elevation which Dr Farr has shown, other things being equal, to regulate the cholera, was noticed by Procopius more than thirteen hundred years ago, as characteristic of the plague which devastated Constantinople.

After having passed through these various manipulations, the volumes are finally entombed in the vaults, so as to be easily accessible to the public at large. Here lies the real history of the English people for the last twenty years. My history's epochs are my birth, my marriage, and the memorable days when Tom and Jack, Susan and Jane, came into the world and gathered round me. The history of the nation may be in Macaulay or in the columns of the *Times*, but the history of the people is in the registrar-general's vaults at Somerset House.

MY THIEF.

Yes, respected reader, my thief! Your eyes have not deceived you, and there is no glamour on the page, no talisman but the type, no spells but the compositor's, no black art except the printer's.

My thief! I, the writer of this confession, and the reader's very humble servant, once kept, harboured, and maintained a light-fingered, soft-treading, slippery conveyancer, who would have taken honours in Rat's Castle, and becomingly graduated at the Central Criminal Court. Having volunteered such a statement as the above, I feel it due to my reputation, to use a parliamentary form of speech, to vindicate the character which, I cannot doubt, is already painted in sufficiently dark hues by the fancy of those who may peruse these lines.

I'll warrant me, now, good friend, that you have already sketched for me an uglier portrait than even cheap photography, in its most malignant mood, could inflict upon a suffering world.

You imagine me a member of the aristocracy, of 'finesse,' some back-bowed, heavily-lashed individual with a shining yellow face, goggle eyes, three-cornered hats on his head, and a class of youngsters under his tutelage, to be trained for the station-house, the hulks, and the gallows.

You never made a worse guess in your life.

At the period to which my present adventures refer, instead of being surrounded by the squeaking hovels, flaunting gin-shops, and all the seething caldrons of blanded guilt and misery which form the natural abode of a resetter of thieves, I dwelt in a highly respectable bungalow, clean and trim as bamboo-thatch, and whitewash could make it, and encircled by a 'compound' or homestead, that contained four such giant palms, with Titania trunks and feathery branches, as the untraveller hath not beheld, no, not even in his dreams.

Instead of a patched wrap-rascal and nailed high-tops, I wore the red coat and epauletts of the Company's regular infantry when on duty, and a sort of planter's suit of white linen when off it—no bad exchange when the hot winds are blowing, and the thermometer keeps steadily at ninety of Fahrenheit, except when it rises to a hundred. In short, I was one of those officers whom irreverent guardsmen on the shady side of Pall Mall are wont to speak of as 'Quy Ilys.' Yet I kept a thief!

To be sure, many an Anglo-Indian might say that, he did the same, not in one, nor two, but in a dozen instances. Lucky, indeed, is the oriental resident whose score of servants all deserve a certificate of unimpeachable honesty; lucky he whose khansamah is not a rogue, and whose bearers never indulge their supple fingers in the luxury of picking and stealing! And in England itself, are such deeds unknown? Does no butler's nose assume an unlicensed purple, due to stealthy potations of fine crusted old port? Is there no groom on whose slumbering breast remorse should weigh in the shape of many a sack of purloined oats, many a truss of embezzled hay, while defrauded horses sniff at an empty rack, and hungrily whinny over a rifled manger? And as for that much reviled, long-enduring race, the 'slaveys' of lodging-houses, are all the extant traditions of pillaged tea-caddies and miraculously lessening joints to be esteemed as fabulous? But I scorn unworthy subterfuges, Jesuit quibbles, pitiful equivocations. My thief was no tricky page, no fraudulent Abigail, no finger-licking cook: he was one of the moon's choicest minions, a bird of prey from the hour in which he chipped the shell.

The blood in his veins was all felonious, for he could boast, and often did boast, that his father was a thief; his mother, a thief; his venerable white-bearded grandsire, a perfect patriarch of pickpockets, was a thief; his brothers and sisters, his aunts and uncles, thieves all, from the hisping brat that could scarcely crawl to pilfer, up to the dim-eyed crone that flicked on the verge of the grave. The very first precept engraven on my thief's plastic mind was, 'Thou shalt steal.' It was his mission, his labour, the object of his education. His early lessons were directed to this one end; so were his sports, in which he was taught to abstract and conceal the toys and ornaments of his childish comrades, a game at hide-and-seek, which the elders superintended with fond pride. In short, this creditable retainer of mine was just what Filch wished for, 'a young thief' who could 'steal well.' And this personage did I, being an officer in the — Native Infantry, openly and avowedly foster, feed, lodge, cherish, and maintain, not mowing up the thief,

what, like a poet, might be said to be born, and not made, in wild-beast fashion in a cage, but giving him the run of the house, and a fair share of confidence.

This was how it came about.

We were in the extreme south of India, and were ordered to take up our station in a little town at the edge of an alluvial plain. We heard the order, however, with some dismay, for this town bordered on the territory of a certain little tributary rajah whose reputation was more than dubious. It is a delicate operation to discuss the petty failings of royalty, but the painful truth must be told: the prince was a thief, and a receiver to boot, while every one of his amiable subjects followed the same ancient calling.

You may inquire whereabouts his royal highness's dominions lie, but I am not at all sure that my worshipful masters of the Honourable Company would approve of my being very exact in that particular. The rajah is rather a pet with the Council at Madras, and in good odour in Leadenhall Street and Cannon Row, for he is punctual with his tribute, though somehow he always takes back with the left hand what he pays with the right. So I must content myself with observing, that this potentate reigns near the river Cauvery, and not very far from the Ghauts.

On arriving upon the frontiers of his light-fingered highness, we were strongly advised by the garrison whom we came to relieve to pay black-mail to the rajah, and to hire a certain number of his people for our protection. On this subject there was a difference of opinion, and most of the ladies protested vehemently against admitting such allies within their doors.

'It's the only plan, I assure you,' said Jack Tompion of the artillery: 'these fellows respect no houses but such as contain one of their own tribe. Mere vigilance is useless. They'd steal the eye-teeth out of your head without your missing them.'

Then followed a long catalogue of predatory doings, evincing, certainly, wondrous dexterity and craft on the part of our unpleasant neighbours. Still, the ladies declared they could never sleep comfortably with a thief, 'a wretch of a thief,' in the house, until the old colonel lost patience, and silenced his wife by alluding to an oft-lamented crimson satin, which an ayah was more than suspected of having cut up into turbans and loongees for her two swartly sons. Then every lady present took up the cry, and amid endless tales of domestic trickery and pilfering, declared that never, never, never were such dishonest servants as theirs.

'Then,' said Jack Tompion, 'can one more thief in each bungalow be so very formidable?' And so the matter was settled.

'But, Jack,' said I, 'if one hires a thief, can one rely on his vigilance?'

'Set a thief to catch a thief!' answered the artilleryman pithily.

'And will he be trustworthy?' asked Mrs Colonel Pypeley.

'Honour among thieves!' responded Jack, who, in proverbs, was a match for Sancho Panza himself.

So we hired thieves—that is to say, the majority of us, for some obstinately held out, headed by the police magistrate, who thought it *infra dig.* to bargain with plunderers, and chose to trust to his own grim-faced peons. Well, we took possession of our bungalows, bought mutton and poultry, beat the jungles for peafowl, and sent a foraging party of reckless subalterns to kill snipe in the swamps, and explore for wild hogs. On the whole, we made ourselves pretty comfortable, barring a trifle too much heat and a few fevers. But we, who had feed and housed thieves, soon had cause of self-congratulation. All the obstinate ones suffered. Miss Girder's fat poultry

were conjured out of a walled yard in open day; the adjutant's pistols were taken from under his very pillow; a six-foot hedge of prickly pear did not save the chaplain's plump ass; and while the paymaster lost a bag of rupees from a Bramah-locked chest, his wife's pet Arab horse, a pretty white creature, with just the pinkish nose and long tail that ladies love, was conveyed out of a stable in which slept two armed eyes, with a grass-cutting lying across the threshold, and a watchman with a lantern hard by. Endless were the laments, terrific the apprehensions. Guards were posted, sentinels doubled, traps set, but all to no purpose; something vanished daily. Young Hall's new uniforms, fresh from Buckmaster's—Lieutenant Straddle's big Australian mare, the Flyer, that had won the Bellary handicap, and run second at the Ascot meeting, were missing on the same morning.

Then the police magistrate's turn came. He had set our neighbours at defiance, and his whiskered peons had sworn great oaths that their swords should make mince-meat of the first robber who should approach the verandahs where they kept ward; but alas! one night the magistrate's house was thoroughly looted. Every coin, every weapon, the contents of all the wardrobes, every ounce of plate, down to the egg-spoons, disappeared; and when the peons, who had smoked themselves stupid with hemp and opium, were aroused to active life by the kicks of their irate master, thieves and spoil were miles away, never to be traced to their lair, for nothing that crossed the rajah's borders could ever be recovered.

Still, such as had hired marauders had no reason to lament it. Mine was a civil, intelligent lad of twenty, with a handsome face and bright eyes. He slept all day, and by night sat in the verandah, a red paper lantern beside him, beating a small drum at intervals, and calling out in his own language, though he spoke Hindustani fairly. His presence kept all his kith and kin aloof, and I never lost the value of a single pie. When I passed, the lad would rise and gravely salam, and I often conversed with him, and was much pleased with his ready wit and sense. I paid him good wages—about double those of a common chowkedar. One night I was awakened by a crash and clatter without, and the noise of a violent struggle. Pistol in hand, I darted out. A prostrate form lay on the ground, with a sack beside it, and another figure was crouching beneath the brandished sword of a man whose left foot was pressing on the breast of the first, while his left hand compressed the throat of the other. A number of bundles lay around, containing various portable articles of value, among which were my epaulets and my wife's bracelets and rings. A robbery had been evidently attempted, and frustrated by the gallantry and vigilance of—my thief.

Yes, to my unutterable amazement, I found the sprawling wretch on the ground was my trusty mussaulchee; the other fellow, whose teeth chattered with terror, my respectable butler, or khansumah; and the triumphant swordman, who hailed my appearance with a cry of delight, was no other than my invaluable thief, who had surprised the rascals in the act of absconding with their booty.

'Upon my word, Ghoolab Ramdeen,' said I—'upon my word, my worthy thief, you are the honestest fellow I ever knew in my life!' Will the reader say nay?

Now, improbable as the above narration sounds, I beg to assure those who doubt its accuracy that what I have related is strictly and literally true, and I have no hesitation in saying that few officers, who have been quartered in the extreme south of the Madras presidency, can fail to have become acquainted, at least by report, with the robber rajah, his tribe,

and the singular custom of stagh-hising; while many will no doubt smile as they recognise an anecdote which they first heard among the torrid plains or tangled forests of Southern India.

MINERAL WATERS.

It is a common complaint that the titles of books have little or no affinity with their contents. The purchase of Miss Edgeworth's *Essay on Irish Bulls* for an agricultural society may have been no fault of the author; but, generally speaking, title-pages are without apology, mystifying us, as they do to the best of their ability, as to the nature of what follows:

Perhaps it may turn out a sang, perhaps turn out a sermon.

This is not the case with the volume before us—*Three Weeks' Scamper*.* Scamper is the word, and the only word in the language that would suit it. The author neither walks, nor trots, nor gallops: he scampers through Germany and Belgium, and from spa to spa, on the most cordial terms with himself and everybody else; complimenting and being complimented at every bound; drinking freely of every sort of nasty water he can get at; eating ravenously of the table d'hôte dinners; quaffing his half-bottle of wine at each—a much more elevating quantum, he knows well, than the whole bottle; and all with alarming good-humour, and such breathless haste—

Trump, tramp along the land he speeds,
Splash, splash across the sea;
Hurra, the doctor can ride apace—
Dost fear to ride with me?

We don't: but the book, nevertheless, is so preternaturally springy and buoyant, that we feel as if we wanted something weighty to keep it down upon the table, and let us read it comfortably.

The doctor feels this too; for he flings in here and there, as he passes, some bits about mineral waters, and ties on to the end, like the steady tail of a kite, an appendix on their nature and uses. It is from these parts of the volume we mean to draw a few points of information, which, placed in a collective form, will serve to give an idea of a subject on which even the habitual frequenters of mineral springs are, generally speaking, in profound ignorance.

Mineral waters are either cold or thermal (warm); and the latter must always be sought for in a mountainous country, in the neighbourhood of volcanic operations, however long suspended, where the fires of the earth's centre approach nearest the surface. The surrounding scenery, therefore, is usually beautiful and picturesque; the thermal spring is *sedative*, the feeling of warmth and comfort it bestows upon the skin penetrating to the inner man; and, influenced by this natural medicine, the pains of chronic rheumatism, the twitchings of disordered nerves, and the morbid fancies of the brain, are laid asleep. Thermal baths may likewise be stimulant, according to the temperature employed and the mode of administration. When the waters are taken internally, the warmth increases the action of the salts they may contain, and enables the patient to drink more freely.

Cold mineral waters, as well as thermal, owe their medicinal properties to the substances they contain in solution, derived from the soil or rocks through which they have passed in rising to the surface of the

earth. These substances are chiefly soda, magnesia, lime, iron, and sulphur; and the acids which unite them are the muriatic, sulphuric, and carbonic. When the muriatic acid uniting with soda, magnesia, and lime, will give origin to the compound salts, muriate of soda, muriate of magnesia, and muriate of lime, and distinguish the group of mineral waters known as the *muriated saline waters*. In like manner, the sulphuric acid will give rise to sulphates of soda, magnesia, and lime, and constitute a group of *sulphated saline waters*; and the carbonic acid with similar bases will form carbonates of soda, magnesia, and lime, and compose a third group of *carbonated saline*, or, more correctly, *carbonated alkaline waters*. Iron is the basis of the chalybeate waters, and, to be held in solution, requires in the first instance to be united with oxygen, forming an oxide of iron; and it is rendered additionally soluble and efficacious by a combination of the oxide of iron with carbonic acid gas, constituting a *carbonated or acidulated chalybeate water*. Sulphur, forming the peculiar characteristic of the *sulphureous waters*, is present in the shape of sulphuretted hydrogen, and may be combined either with the muriated saline water, constituting a *sulphuretted saline water*; or with the carbonated saline water, so as to produce a *sulphuretted alkaline water*. In addition to the above, the presence of bromine and iodine in the waters gives rise to a *bromated and iodated saline water*; while certain waters are met with which are so deficient in salts of any kind as to deserve the distinguishing title of *negative waters*.

1. *Muriated saline waters* are alterative, aperient in a slight degree, and tonic; but in choosing the special waters, it will be necessary to ascertain the relative proportions of their qualities. The chief types of this class are the Kochbrunnen of Wiesbaden, the Elisabethbrunnen of Homburg, and the Ragosi of Kissingen. The first of these waters is thermal, the second cold, the third 52 degrees of temperature. The popular Selters water is of this description. Its sparkling and piquant qualities are caused by the large quantity it possesses of carbonic acid gas, which is 30 cubic inches to the pint. It is found useful in dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, acid secretions from the kidneys, and in scrofulous and glandular affections. It has also some popularity in chronic catarrh and bronchitis, and it is used with warm milk or asses' milk in consumption.

2. The *sulphated saline waters* are found for the most part grouped in the mountainous parts of Bohemia; and we may take as their types the Sprudel of Carlsbad, the Kreutzbrunnen of Marienbad, and the Franzensbrunnen of Franzensbad. These waters are primarily aperient, and secondarily alterative, differing in these respects from the muriated saline waters, which are primarily alterative, and secondarily aperient. They have likewise the alkaline element wanting in the others. They are applicable to all the diseases of the blood and the digestive system for which the muriated saline waters are useful, and are less likely to create congestion of the brain.

3. The *carbonated alkaline waters* are represented by the springs of Enns, Fachingen, and Gellnau. Their peculiar properties are derived from the presence of carbonate of soda, and an excess of carbonic acid gas; being thus antacid and solvent, or in other words, with the power to soften and dissolve morbid tissues. They are used remedially in chronic affections of the mucous membrane of the air-passages, in threatened consumption, gout and rheumatism, neuralgia, gall-stones, tumours and chronic thickening of organs, and in female complaints.

The *chalybeate waters*, which are represented by Spa and Langan Suhrwaldach, owe their character to the tonic element, iron, and are likewise alkaline, aperient, and alterative. The diseases in which the

* *A Three Weeks' Scamper through the Spas of Germany and Belgium, with an Appendix on the Nature and Uses of Mineral Waters.* By Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S. London: J. Churchill.

chalybeate waters are of essential service, are those of debility from deficiency of blood in the body, either from previous loss, or from imperfect formation. They are sometimes employed as the after-cure in maladies of various kinds attended with debility; and are particularly serviceable in anæmia [deficiency of blood] from whatever cause, and debility of the mucous membranes of the body, whether of the respiratory, digestive, or organic system. Chalybeate waters are also indicated in cases of acrofula, accompanied with inertness of the general powers.

The *sulphuretted waters*, such as those of Aix-la-Chapelle and Weilbach, are essentially alterative, acting especially on the liver, the kidneys, and the skin—indeed, on all the mucous membranes of the body. These waters are divided into several kinds, being modified by the muriated saline, sulphated saline, and alkaline elements they possess. The diseases these waters, taking them generally, are used for, are gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, chronic bronchitis, certain cutaneous eruptions, chronic dyspepsia, chronic disease of the liver and lower stomach.

The *bromated and iodated waters* are characterised by the presence of the salts bromine and iodine, in combination with soda or magnesia. They are alterative and tonic, with little or nothing of the aperient element. They are serviceable in acrofula, and all diseases springing from a scrofulous origin.

The *negative waters*, which are always thermal, owe their medical qualities chiefly to their warmth. They may be either *stimulant* or *sedative*, according to their temperature and their mode of application; stimulant to the skin, so as to increase its functions; stimulant to the nerves, when used in the form of douche and combined with friction; and sedative when employed at a moderate temperature and in a passive state of the muscular system and brain.

It will be seen from the above slight sketch that mineral waters form a very complicated study. No person should use them without skilful advice; for, in fact, even if they should contain in their composition the very quality the invalid wants, this may be modified by other qualities, or altogether neutralised by some component part, which our doctor terms the *drag*. There can be no doubt, however, that if one must swallow medicine, this is a very nice way of doing so. The travelling before you get at the brunnens, the scenery when there, the new faces, the new manners—all are powerful aids of Hygeia that give double effect to the actual remedy. They are, in fact, like the springy buoyant parts of this amusing volume, which lead you to the important matters, and make you accept them as a component part of the amusement.

For our part, we have on this occasion reversed the common process: instead of skimming the surface, we have exhibited the minerals at the bottom. And the doctor has nothing to complain of: for he will get plenty to scamper with him, and tramp and splash, who would otherwise be but little sensible of the riches they pass over.

A ROYAL CUP OF TEA.

The following curious anecdote is taken from a very elaborate article in the *Spectator* of January 30, on the origin, intermarriages, and connections of the royal families of Europe. Gustavus Adolphus had been deposed from the Swedish throne, and his uncle crowned as Charles XII., with the reversion to Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's generals, who had worked his way up from a corporalship of marines. As soon as the deposed king had left the country, the new heir-apparent came to Stockholm, where he was well received by the whole royal family, with the exception of the wife of the ex-monarch, who had not followed her husband into exile, but, for

some reason or other, preferred to stay in her old residence. She was continually shut up in her palace, and seldom mixed with the gay world, except when she could not help doing so without offending her kind uncle, the new king, who always treated her with the greatest consideration. At last, wishing to draw her out of her seclusion, he succeeded in persuading her to receive the crown-prince, John Bernadotte, who all the while had stood aloof respectfully, not intruding himself on the ex-queen, nor on anybody else. Having consented to receive him, the wife of Gustavus Adolphus arranged the meeting at her own palace; stipulating that the entertainment on the occasion should only consist of tea and cards, as music had never been allowed under her roof since her misfortune. To this rather meagre fête the whole court and all the distinguished foreigners residing in Stockholm were invited. Sudden indisposition prevented the old king from joining the party, but the ex-queen did the honours with great seeming affability. She played a rubber of whist with Prince Bernadotte and the ambassadors of England and Russia. After cards, the tea was served, with a magnificent plateau, prepared for the queen and prince. The queen advanced, and poured out the tea into two cups, indicating one to Bernadotte, who was just in the act of taking it, when suddenly he felt the pressure of a thumb on his shoulder, forcible and significant enough to convince him that it was meant for a warning. Calm and collected, as Bernadotte was throughout his life, he did not move his eyes, but quietly and in the most unconcerned manner exclaimed: "Ah, madame, it is impossible that I can permit your majesty to serve me!"—which saying, he seized the plateau, and turned it round adroitly in such a manner that the cup which was intended for him was placed before the queen, and the other before himself. On this, the ex-queen turned deadly pale, and made a movement as if fainting. However, the hesitation was but momentary. Collecting herself suddenly, she bowed to the crown-prince and the company, and, taking the cup, drank its contents to the last drop. Great was the astonishment of the citizens of Stockholm, when they read next day, in the official gazette of Stockholm, the following short paragraph—"The Queen Dorothea died suddenly during the night. The cause of the death is believed to be apoplexy." The writer of this anecdote refers to the *Diary of Thomas Raikes, Esq.*, iii. 190.

A L O N E.

PATIENT and faithful, and tender and true,
Praying, and thinking, and working for you—
Bearing all-silently sorrow for years—
Hopefully striving to conquer my fears:
Say, did my patience, my tenderness, truth,
Merit not more than the blight of my youth?

Give me once more my wild energy back,
Give me the hopes that illumined life's track;
Give me the faith that I wasted on you—
Give me the love that I squandered thereto—
You cannot: too lightly you cast them aside,
And for you and all others those feelings have died.

Yet, though the hopes that I cherished are dead,
Though the light from my spirit for ever hath fled,
Though 'twas doubting in God when I doubted in
you—
As my standard and type of the ideal and the true;
O'er the wreck of my life I would never repine,
If the peace I have lost were but added to thine.

T. D. A.

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POPULAR PARADOXES.

MR WALDO EMERSON is a person of great talent, but he has done society much evil: he has increased the admiration of paradoxes amongst us to an alarming extent. The love of common-place folk for paradox has been long one of the small unpleasantries of social life, and it has now got to be absolutely rampant. To one who is at all enamoured of fact and truth, conversation seems at present to have become little more than a series of contradictions. Polite society appears to have got one degree beyond the three stages of M. Comte's philosophy, and to the religious, the metaphysical, and the positive, has added the paradoxical—the tenets of which are, that everything is in reality the reverse of what common sense and reason would suppose it to be.

The cause of it all, of course, is, that the true is now felt to be trite, and we are too smart and too fond of excitement to bear triteness, or any approach to it. The process followed is almost mechanical, consisting simply of a catching up of exceptional cases, and converting these into rules. For instance, let a boy at a great public school chance to distinguish himself not only in the examination-hall but in the playground, be not less excellent at hockey than at hexameters, surpass all at fives, and carry away the foundation scholarship—his astonished companions circulate young Crichton's fame; and innumerable paterfamilias, with sons all for hockey and fives, protest straightway that animal vigour and talent—*mens sana in corpore sano*, if nothing more rare and applicable strikes them—are generally found united. Byron was a great swimmer and also a man of genius. Popular paradox has thus got its rule complete—made out of a couple of exceptions—and is prepared to contend that most heads of eleven, most captains of boats at public schools, are in the habit of carrying off prizes from the studious and unathletic of their own standing; nay, that young men at the universities competing for high wranglerships and first classes in the tripos, are so far from being necessitated by the severity of their course to give themselves up almost entirely to study, that the senior is generally selected from the racing-boats, and the head of the classical year from among the members of the drag.

We have ourselves had much school, and the ordinary amount of university experience, and in both cases have doubtless seen one or two exceptions, such as popular paradox delights to point out; but certainly, as a rule, the youths who gave most attention to the amusements of the playing-fields, shewed, as was naturally to be expected, less diligence

at their books; while the *sappers*, or readers out of school-hours, for the most part rose—nor were we surprised at it—to the head of their forms. We don't mean to state that the great football players or first-rate bowlers were fools—no person who excels in any pursuit whatever can well be termed so—but they were, upon the whole, although very good fellows, the dullest amongst us. The school of so-called muscular Christianity has been supposed to give some colour to popular paradox in this respect, but we think without reason. It only protests against an undue prominence being given at our schools to the mere development of intellect, and insists upon the great advantage and moral benefit of athletic sports. Mr Kingsley's Tregarva did not write poetry because he was a gamekeeper and always out in the open air; nor is it asserted that gamekeeping is the profession most suitable for a bard to follow during his uninspired hours.

It used to be acknowledged that men of genius did not make good men of business, or men of the world; but latterly, a few instances of the reverse having appeared, the paradoxical are now heard asserting that such men are quite as acute and knowing as their neighbours. Now the fact is that, to be a man of genius implies a nervous organisation of great delicacy, impressionableness, and excitability—a frame of mind little suited for bearing well the rubs and contentings of common worldly life; while to pursue the path of a man of genius, in poetry or in art, demands an abstraction and concentration of thought which usually unfits one for paying attention to common worldly things. Hence it is not to be expected, as a rule, that such men are to shine in the world of affairs, or even in ordinary social life. But sometimes there is an instance of a poet or a high-class painter being successful also as a man of the world or of society; and the paradoxical accordingly discovers that it is a mistake to speak of men of genius as heretofore—see such and such instances. Or perhaps he points to instances of men who are merely men of ability, as verifying his rule; when the truth is that all the successful men of the world are men of ability—a different thing, however, from being men of genius.

Another very popular paradox is this, that the cleverest persons are the most modest. As we do not happen to have known, nor even to have read of, any person at all remarkable for cleverness who was not aware of the fact, and perfectly conscious of his superiority, in that respect, over his fellow-creatures, we are at a loss to conceive how this opinion first arose: it must, we think, have been

school, in malice to cast at some conceited wit; just as one might viciously intend, for the setting down of a vain young woman, that really pretty people were always the least cognizant of their prettiness. We do not, of course, contend that there is not a charming modesty, the companion of true talent, which shrinks from a comparison with even an inferior rival; but that is not at all what popular paradox in this case means. It means, we believe, simply to convey something disagreeable to a clever antagonist, or to one who thinks himself so—who, in the matter of confidence, has often, it is true, the advantage of him of genuine power. In the same spirit, it is alleged that your new great man is always exclusive and proud, while your old aristocrat is the reverse. We have had opportunities of observing people of all ranks and conditions, and of every kind of history; and our conclusion is, that there is, with scarcely ever an exception, a hesitation and want of assumption in those who have risen from mean estate, and even in the children of such, as if feeling how unbecoming anything else would be in them; while the utmost affability of the old aristocracy—and affability is with them the rule—always leaves a certain halo of dignity reserved, which is never to be broken through. On this latter point, let us only consider—is it to be expected that a class of persons studiously toadyed, or, to say the least, most deferentially treated, from their basinets with Valenciennes trimmings, to their coroneted fourfold collars, by nine-tenths of those who surround them, should not be proud?—that persons exempt from the ordinary cares by which they persecute the rest of the world to be annoyed, should not consider themselves as superior beings?—and that those who, by the accident of birth, find themselves entitled to rule their fellows, should not fully estimate that accident? The contrary cannot reasonably be looked for; nor if it, save in exceptional cases, found. Popular paradox is in this matter guilty of a flattery so gross, that snobbiism herself—for she is certainly less male than female—has forged an excuse for it: she calls the pride of birth a proper pride.

Now and then, and to our extreme disgust, we find some virulent democrat abusing himself to the dust at the feet of a lord; and from our astonishment at chance specimens of this kind, arises the not uncommon saying, that there is no toady like your radical. Such a sweeping paradox must, in the very nature of things, be false. What a vain disguise must the mantle of independence be to that poor wretch who strips himself, and spreads it for a carpet for the first great man who comes his way to tread upon! What possible end can it serve? Its would-be proprietor can scarcely get a single day's wear out of it, not to mention that his less pretentious fellows are always ready to tear off the flimsy garment, and expose him in his cringing nakedness. So difficult, indeed, is the assumption of this independence by a character to which it is not natural, that the vulgar have a popular paradox to excuse their laying claim to it at all—the superior mind minds its superiors; which, although somewhat plausible-looking, is, as it stands, next to meaningless, and, in the sense which they would have it to signify—persons most conscious of their individuality, are the most ready to defer to the authority of rank—is simply untrue.

Now and then, a man of distinguished talent is found to have had a clever mother, while the father was an ordinary person; and paradox, delighted with the unlikelihood of the weaker vessel thus manifesting the superiority, rushes to the apothegm, that talent always comes through the maternal parent. Perhaps the illusion is assisted by an amiableness in men of ability themselves, which disposes them to attribute as much as they possibly can to that parent

from whom all are conscious of having received the most affection. While autobiographies are generally favourable to this paradox, biographies show its fallaciousness; there we find whole strings of men—father, son, grandson—all eminent in some particular walk, and not a word of the mother. The truth is, ability sometimes comes from the one parent, and sometimes from the other. It is perhaps an equal chance—no more.

Proverbs, from the necessity of their being sententious and epigrammatic, are very often paradoxical, and not seldom contradictions in terms. The fact, for instance, that, here and there, circumstances have occurred in real life so extraordinary, that no one could have imagined them, and far less ventured to embody them in a work of fancy, assumes, proverbially, the form of 'truth is stranger than fiction'; although, when anything particularly astounding appears in the public prints, it is straightway ascribed to America, and turns out, as was to be expected, not to have had foundation in fact.

What terrible mistakes in the judgment of character have arisen from a proverb such as this: 'A little straw shews where the wind blows'; that is to say, an individual and unimportant act may be taken as an index of a disposition; as though, of all the thousand springs which influence a human soul, we could lay our finger upon the particular cause that has actuated it in some transitory matter, and, far less, as if from that action we might assume the mainspring of a nature. How often has a more kindly impulse been thus mistaken for a noble principle, or a thoughtless deed ascribed to the dark influence of self!

Let us forget these sad reflections in the recital of an amusing circumstance very illustrative of the fallacy of a similar proverb. We had occasion once in our hot youth to start from Oban on the west coast of Scotland to join a reading-party at Inverary, and, as it sometimes the case in that locality, it was raining; the third silk umbrella which we had purchased within that year had been 'mis-laid' on the sea-passage, and we were resolved to buy no more: a very ugly cotton one, however, bulgy as Mrs Gamp's, and without even the decoration of a handle, tempted us by its very reasonable cost of one-and-ninapence, to become its proprietor; and with that we started on the coach-box, where it did its duty through the whole journey as bravely as though it had been valued at thirty shillings. At Inverary it was the most useful machine possible; its ferrule happening to fit into the rudder-hole of a somewhat rudely appointed boat, in which we navigated the loch, and so steering us; and its ample folds forming an admirable drag-net for shrimps, much better than either pocket-handkerchiefs or towels, in the pools left upon the rocks when it was low-water. Finally, it answered its original purpose in keeping off the rain so far as Tarbet upon our homeward journey; but at that fashionable hotel we were of course not desirous that attention should be directed to it. It was old, indeed, in years already (for we had bought it at second-hand), and besides that, the uses to which it had been put had prematurely aged it. It was much worn, in some places even to baldness; more than one of its ribs were broken; and the action of sea-water had very much affected its original colour. Now that we had thrown off our long-vacation toggery, and were on our way to the metropolis, we would not indeed have been seen in its company upon any account; therefore, on the morning of our departure, we laid it carefully beneath the bedroom window-seat, as in a tomb, intending to bid it a good-bye for ever, and forget it like any other old friend in evil circumstances, who was become no longer necessary to us.

But while the company were waiting upon Loch Lomond for the arrival of the steam-boat, and we

ourselves in fashionable costume were becoming impressive to certain young ladies of rank and fortune, a cry arose from the direction of the inn, and down rushed one of the waiters towards us, waving the horrid thing in his hand, and shouting that some gent had left his umbrella behind him.

We knew indeed that it was a shabby one; but never before that moment, when it was held aloft amid the general laughter and contempt, had we had any conception how very disreputable and even debauched its appearance was.

'Whose can it be?' cried one of our fair friends in convulsions of merriment.

'We can't imagine,' cried we: 'there must be some mistake. I daresay it belongs to poor Boots.'

'Surely,' cried one of our long-vacation party maliciously, being consumed with envy at our popularity with the beautiful heiresses—'surely that must be your favourite old umbrella.'

'Yes, sir,' cried the waiter snappishly: 'No. 15; that was the party's room, sir; and the party's name is scratched, I see, upon the stick.'

Amidst roars of laughter, we were obliged to confess to the proprietorship of the disgraceful object.

'Remember the waiter, please, sir,' urged the officious menial. 'I ran down as quick as I could for fear of your losing it.'

'Yes,' said we, with withering sarcasm; 'in remembrance of your kind attention, you may keep the umbrella all to yourself.'

The mischief, however, had been done; and for any attention, not to say kindness, that was thenceforth paid to us, we might just as well have been among the steerage-passengers. A new silk umbrella, we had never been able to keep above two months; but the old *gingham*, you see, stuck to us whether we would or not. Now, we put it to the reader, does not this pretty effectively dispose of the popular paradox: 'Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.' That is, to say: 'Be careful in little matters, and you will surely be prudent enough in great affairs.' As though the celebrated miser, Elves, had not been accustomed to walk away from the gambling house where he had lost his thousands, to meet, in polished leathers, his muddy sheep, and see that they were cared for upon their road to Smithfield. As though there were not countless speculators upon 'Change this day, who have risked their all twice over, and yet would think it wild extravagance to return home by cab instead of omnibus. Nay, as though there were no antidote to be found among proverbs themselves, for such a poisonous paradox, in the simple saw of 'Penny wise and pound foolish.'

CATALOGUE OF THE IRISH ACADEMY MUSEUM.

Amongst the books of general interest in which our day abounds, we may fairly begin to give catalogues a place. They are no longer uninviting columns of hard names, additional perplexities to the unlearned; they are becoming interesting and suggestive companions; friendly guides, combining simplicity of plan with minuteness of detail; teaching us how to observe, as well as telling us what to observe. It is happy for us that there are such works, for few of our searches after pleasure prove more utter failures than visits to museums, galleries, collections of any kind, without the clue a systematic and explanatory catalogue affords. This holds good especially of antiquarian museums, where there is comparatively little to attract the eye, and things by no means tell their own tale. The Museum of the Royal Irish Academy has had rare service done to it by Mr Wilde in his

catalogue now before us. A laborious undertaking it must have been; but it was, we are told, a labour of love, with success for its only, yet adequate reward. Equally profound and clear, it is calculated to give elementary knowledge to the previously unformed, and to extend the specific information of the archaeologist. But it is in its former capacity we have to deal with, it on the present occasion; and therefore it is to the many who, whatever their floating notions on the subject of Irish antiquities may be, prefer, like the immortal M. Jourdain, that their instructor should proceed as if they had none at all, we now say: 'Come and place yourselves, with us, under Mr Wilde's guidance; and let us follow him through the grim and dingy treasures of these sections of the Dublin Antiquarian Museum.' Grim and dingy indeed, yet appealing to our sympathies, by the claim irresistible, when pondered, of their human interest. These rude unshapely stones around are not bones or footprints of some mighty monster of the pre-Adamite earth; these vegetable remains are no fossilised branches of its giant flora, waking our vague wonder, and drawing largely upon our imagination. These relics come more nearly home: they have all been hewn out in the sweat of the brow of our brother-man; more, they have been the weapons of his warfare against human foes—some, of his better warfare against the stubborn soil; others were the decorations dear and significant to him as ours to us—others, the implements that ministered to his sense of comfort in his temporary home; these, the altars sanctified by the form of his ignorant worship—these, the monuments made sacred by his tears for his beloved dead. The whole represent, or form an unwritten history of our species in the earliest stage of their being, while as yet the use of metals had not been learned.

Availing ourselves of the system of classification adopted by our guide, and relieved to find that, in the absence of positive chronological information, it is a simple one referring to material and use, we know beforehand what we are going to look at—no inconsiderable point gained. In the first place, as class one—Stone materials subdivided into three orders—flint, stone, and crystal; next, as class two—Earthen materials, comprising clay and pottery, glass and enamel; then as class three, which includes wood, amber, and jet. Such is the primary division, so far as it concerns us on the present occasion, for animal and metallic materials, as well as for excepted classes, form no part of the first volume of this remarkable catalogue. The secondary division is according to use, and contains twelve species: 1. The earliest necessity of savage communities—weapons offensive and defensive against man and beast. 2. Weapon tools. 3. Food-implements, almost all of them as familiar in name as they are diverse in materials and structure from their modern representatives—old-world means for present ends. 4. Household economy, comprising articles of domestic use, aid to the toilet, models of habitations. 5. Dress and personal decoration. 6. Amusement. 7. Music. 8. Money. 9. Medicine—that is, magical medicine, with crystals and amulets for its pharmacopoeia. 10. Religion. 11. Sepulture, including relics illustrative both of the heathen and Christian mode of hiding their dead out of their sight. And 12. Miscellaneous—objects arranged according to material, but the uses of which are problematical.

First in order, then, we glance at a tray of flakes of various hues and sizes; flint, the steel of those olden times when iron was slumbering in the earth's veins, unguessed at and unneeded, for it is marvellous how much and well flint could do, when it was to be had. Flint proper, however, is by no means abundant in Ireland. We should be rather pained to oblige these flakes so cleverly now,

especially with flint for our only tool; and how those we call barbarians conquered the difficulty, must remain as yet matter of conjecture. We are rather comforted by supposing that they failed sometimes, for we find a large collection of rude and shapeless objects, evidently the production of 'prentice hands,' and thrown aside as useless.

Next, we have flint sling-stones, carefully shaped and polished, looking at which, all, even the youngest of our party, is reminded of the smooth stones out of the brook which the ruddy shepherd-boy chose for his weapons, although the heavy sword and armour-of-proof of Israel's king were ready for his use. Very fatal these sling-stones were in the hands of skill, even when these were feminine hands; a fair Kathleen, in dim-distant times, having thus killed Balor, a one-eyed chieftain. A less fortunate Amazon, Meane, Queen of Connaught, fell victim to a stone, slung across the Shannon by a cowardly Ulster prince, who took dishonourable advantage of an unsuspecting hour when she was bathing in that beautiful river. Equally fatal was a sling-stone to the poetess Dubh—a warlike muse, no doubt—who fell down into the Linn, a dark pool of the Liffey; whence comes the name of her country's capital, Dubhlinn, or, as we write it, Dublin.

From sling-stones, we pass to arrow-heads of every variety; from the simple triangle to the more convenient stemmed arrow, the true barbed arrow and the delicate leaf-shaped—the connecting-link between the arrow and the most perfect manufacture of the weapon class, that of the spear. But before we leave the arrows, we must allude to the ancient superstitions that among the northern peasantry attributed to them certain malignant influences. This fact gives us some idea of their remote antiquity, since we find that at a very early date these stone-weapons were looked on as relics of a far-distant period, and wondered at as now. The Norwegians called them thunder-stones; the Gaels, elf-darts; nay, the popular mind still pronounces them as uncanny, connects them with the falling away of that family-prop, the cow; and the cattle-doctor, by some legerdmain, is sure to verify the theory by producing a fairy missile or two—found, he avers, in its skin—which being, upon some homœopathic principle, placed in the water the animal drinks, is known to effect a cure. Curious this popular poetising of what was once matter-of-fact everyday implements, appealing no more to the fancy of those who aimed them, than the Minié-balls our soldiers ram down into their rifles do to theirs. Time has ever some gradual growth of legend to green over the driest fact.

The line of demarcation between large arrow and small spear-heads is, we are told, difficult to draw; and we are led to suppose that such specimens may have been turned to either use as the case required. But we proceed to flint-tools, invariably made of the best and hardest flints, which are 'generally' of a yellow or orange hue. Here we have the picks, punches, points, piercers, and chisels, or, as we generally find them called, celts, with which the early inhabitants of Ireland wrought in wood, horn, leather, and stone alike; for all these flints—unmentioned in the earliest existing records—belong to the pre-metallic period.

We pass next to the weapons of softer stone, and tools which were hard enough to work with in wood. Under this head we have swords, knives, cleavers, and, above all, we have celts—so called from the Latin word *celtis*, a chisel—the most widely distributed of stone-implements. Ireland and Scotland alike abound with them, and they are to be found of every species of native rock, from the brittle sandstone and the soft micaceous schist, to the sharp-edged silex and compact porphyry. As in

materials, so they differ in workmanship, some of them being blunt and clumsy, others elegant in form and elaborate in polish—marvellous to behold indeed, when we reflect that all this symmetry and precision was the result of no better tool than another stone afforded. An immense amount of skill and toil must have gone to the turning out of a 'first-rate article,' in those days of honest and unpuffed manufacture. These celts were formidable weapons, no doubt, in the hands of their namesakes. It is generally believed that they were first used as a mere hand-tool, and subsequently fixed in a cleft stick. It is thus that some South-sea Islanders use them at the present time. Some late researches tend to show that the French celt, as might be expected, was more elegantly fitted into the hollow pith of a stag's horn.* But perforated celts are very rare in Ireland. Whether celts were exclusively weapons or exclusively tools, is a nice little open question for the scientific to differ upon. The chances are that a celt was turned to many purposes, and hacked down a tree as well as a foe. It has come to peaceful uses in its later days. The weavers in the north of Ireland rejoice to find a smooth celt to rub on their cloth, thus giving it the desired gloss. There is one in the Museum of 'green felstone, stained bluish,' and marked with mysterious lines and scratches much like Ogham characters. Before, however, any imaginative archæologist had translated them into a meaning, the Rev. Dr Graves discovered their recent origin. The blue turned out to be caught from the indigo dye of a linsey-woolsey petticoat, the tracery thereon being perhaps the work of the weaver's child, who no more dreamed of perplexing the erudite than did Aiken Drum of misleading the worthy Monkbarns into his splendid day-dream of Agricola's *Prætorium*.

From the five hundred and twelve specimens the Irish Academy Museum possesses, we pass on to what implies a decided advance in art—the stone-hammers, of which we have here several varieties, one resembling a good deal in its form the hammer of our own day. In Scotland, so we are told by Dr D. Wilson, these hammers were often found in old cists; and superstition explained the fact by supposing that the owner had wanted them to knock with at the gate of purgatory.

We glance next at objects the use of which involves the acquaintance with metals, such as whetstones, burnishers, touchstones, and moulds for casting. We look with peculiar interest at primitive stone plough-shares and grain-rubbers for tritulating corn—the latter an implement of incalculable antiquity, since the rotatory querns we come to next have been in use since the earliest historic period; we notice one specimen of a stone drinking-bowl, very few of which have come down to our time; we give a passing glance at the stone buttons, beads, and armlets, that once gratified the innate love of decoration man in all ages exhibits; we are glad to find what we assume to be traces of his amusements in fourteen decorated, domino-like pieces of sandstone; and now our eye rests with interest on the sheen of two crystal balls, one of which, of two inches and an eighth in diameter, is reported to have belonged to the regalia of Scotland, globes of crystal having been commonly set in sceptres; the other was found in the county of Kilkenny, and has no known history attached to it. Crystal balls and ovals are frequent in British collections of antiquities, the smaller kind having evidently belonged to shrines, whence, no doubt, their supposed healing powers arose. This Kilkenny ball we look at here—was it like that celebrated globe, now in the possession of the

* See Dr D. Wilson's valuable work on Scotch archæology.

Marquis of Waterford, brought from the Holy Land by some returning crusader—has it, too, been placed in running streams, through which sick cattle have been driven to and fro; or has it served as a magic-mirror, gazing into which the omnipotent fancy of a yearning heart has seen in weird procession pass 'the changed, the loved, the lost, the absent and the dead? Nay, if we held it in our own hands, might we possibly contrive to see something within its globe? Modern superstition has of late years taken the occult properties of crystal balls into grave consideration; and no further back than the year of the Great Exhibition, more than one grave professional mind—to say nothing of more facile and fanciful believers—did positively hold that wonders were to be seen in them by the clear eye of childhood.

We have now arrived at species ten; and under the head of religion, we have altar-stones, and the model of a stone enclosure in the deer-park of Hazelwood, county Sligo. In such stone enclosures it is with good reason supposed that the cruel mysteries of Druidical worship were carried on, and possibly solemn assemblies or courts of justice held. Sligo is rich in remains of this kind, the largest collection of circles and cromlechs in the British Islands being, according to Dr Petrie's statement, not far distant from the one this model represents.

Under the head of sepulture we have, as might be expected, much to occupy our attention. 'The small square stone grave, or kistvaen, containing a single cinerary urn; the collection of urns that mark the site of an ancient cemetery; the large stone circle or oblong enclosure, popularly called a 'giant's grave,' the huge barrow (the western type of the true Oriental pyramid), the rude pillar-stone, the Ogham-inscribed monolith, the sculptured cross, wayside monument, stone-coffin, &c.—all affording examples of the use of stone materials in sepulchral rites.' There is a large collection of pillar-stones inscribed with Ogham characters; a kind of circling which some antiquaries believe to have been invented by the Scythian progenitors of the Danish race, and introduced into Ireland about thirteen centuries before the Christian era. A few of these curious stones have been found in Wales and Scotland, and one in Shetland; but it is in Kerry and Cork they most abound. Just noticing that these inscriptions generally present proper names in the genitive case, as do the ancient monumental inscriptions of Cornwall and Wales, we leave Ogham for sculptured stones on which Irish inscriptions may still be traced, such as, 'A prayer for Bran,' 'A prayer for Dunciad the Presbyter.' Amidst inscriptions like these, we are struck by a bass-relief, said to commemorate the destruction of Ireland's last wolf by a noble dog belonging to the O'Dowd.*

We have now come to the second class—that of earthen materials, under which are included, as sole representatives of the tool species, four small crucibles; the food-implement and domestic economy departments being more fully illustrated by sundry glazed jars, known under the name of bellarmine or greyboards, bottles, smoking-pipes of primitive fashion, small-bowled and thick-shanked, but not so old as we might suppose. Then we have pavement tiles, more or less glazed and ornamented, well worthy the attention of those interested in tessellated work.

In order two, class two, species five, according to Mr Wilde's lucid system of arrangement, we come to glass and enamel articles of decoration. It is suggested that one of the very first uses of glass was that of personal adornment; and until we have learned to connect costliness with beauty, and difficulty of attainment with pride of possession, it does—with its sparkle and its rainbow colours—seem admirably adapted for it. The child would choose the head-

string before the pearl; and the savages, whether in arctic or tropic regions—grown children as they are—like nothing so well. Blue and white appear to have been the favourite colours in porcelainous enamel, that link between pottery and glass. We are told that it is impossible to decide when glass was first introduced into or manufactured in Ireland.

We return to order one, class two, to contemplate, under species nine, a number of Irish cinerary urns. These Dr Wilde has, he tells us, found difficult to classify, since, in the absence of metallic weapons, or other relics that define date, chronological arrangement becomes impossible—the skill they display, and the varieties they exhibit being probably indexes of their relative value, or characteristic of peculiar races, rather than data to fix their epoch. There is every reason to suppose that urn-burial was not the earliest form of sepulture adopted in Ireland, but that the bodies of their chiefs were interred entire within their cromlech-chambers, in ghastly splendour, with their favourite animals to bear them company. Hundreds of these cromlechs are still to be seen, with chambers capable of containing one or more human bodies in whatever attitude placed.

Urn, whatever their position, erect or inverted, are found to contain fragments of human bones which have unquestionably been subjected to fire. In addition to these, those of minor animals are found less calcined, which leads to the conjecture that these animals were thrown on the expiring embers of the funeral pile. Most of the urns in this collection are formed by the hand alone, and were probably made with whatever materials came readiest, and baked on the spot. Some of them, however, appear to have been far more carefully made. The most beautiful mortuary urn ever discovered in the British Isles is so like in form and pattern to the echinus, common on our shores, that it is probable the artist took that shell for model. It is composed of very fine clay, and possesses a handle, which is rare. This pretty little urn, which is but two inches and one-eighth high, and three and three-quarters wide, was found to contain baby-bones. It was enclosed in a much larger and ruder urn—perhaps mother and child were burnt together; and yet we think that this delicate little urn must have been chosen, if not designed, by a mother's love. Some years back, cromlechs, we are told, were held to be Druid altars; but a discovery made in the Phoenix Park twenty years ago has gone far to prove them 'uncovered tumuli, which originally contained sepulchral remains.' It may be stated here that both cromlech and urn burial in Ireland are pre-historic. Passing over Chinese seals, which have been formerly noticed in this Journal,* we now prepare to follow our guide to the third class—that of vegetable materials.

Although the timber of the forest must, as Mr Wilde remarks, have been the material of man's earliest weapons of protection or offence, as well as of his earliest habitations, yet, from its decaying nature, we cannot, in Ireland's humid climate, expect to find any very ancient relics, save those which the peat-bogs have preserved for us.

Both history and tradition, and the still more infallible peat-moss records, aver that the Emerald Isle was once well covered with wood. Far down beneath the surface of its oldest bogs, traces of oaks, yews, and pines of stupendous size are still found. Even within the period of modern history, we have accounts of extensive forests as still existing. A few indigenous woods still remain, but the fir is scarce in these.

No weapons or tools of great antiquity having come down to the present day, we pass on to species three—that of food-implements; and amongst these, our

* See No. 414, New Series for December 6, 1851, p. 364.

attention is peculiarly attracted by some ancient boats, of which there were two kinds in use in very early times: the curragh, composed of wicker-work, and covered with hide; and the single-piece canoe. Ancient curraghs of course no longer exist; but we have two specimens of the canoe in this museum, the first measuring twenty-two feet in length, and about two in breadth, flat-bottomed, round-prowed, and square-sterned. In this boat—discovered below the surface of a marsh on the Wexford coast—were two rollers, apparently for the purpose of getting it out to sea, and a small bowl for baling. The second specimen is sharp at both ends, lighter, narrower, and thinner. Its width is but twelve inches; its length, twenty-one feet three inches, and it is perfectly flat at the bottom. Passing on (rather quickly, for our visit to the Museum has been a long one, we notice a rope made of 'three strands of heath,' and are informed that heath-ropes, though becoming very rare, are not absolutely unknown in Ireland in modern times. Next, we observe spades and forks, one of the latter, a colossal implement indeed—seven feet and five inches in length, with prongs of more than a yard. The Academy possesses an extensive collection of kneading-troughs, dishes, bowls, and tables, all made of one single piece of wood. The small portable table to which our attention is called, is supported by legs of only four inches and a half high; and the natural inference drawn is, that those who used it, sat round it on the ground. It is also probable that, when wanted, it served as a kneading-trough. Next come milk-pails and butter-prints, one of which looks as if it would still turn out meat, flower-patterned pats. Of methers—drinking-vessels so called because merriment or metherglin was quaffed out of them—this museum boasts twenty—some very ancient indeed. The mether and its handles was always formed of a single piece of wood, but the bottom was separate, and inserted into a groove. In methers of the simplest make, this bottom piece was probably pressed into its place after the vessel had been soaked in water, and secured there by its contraction in drying.

Species four includes several wooden articles of domestic use, all of considerable antiquity, such as candlesticks, beetles, bodkins, stamps, &c.; many of them found in crannoges. It is with some of the information Mr Wilde supplies on this head that we shall conclude our present article; but first we must notice, under the head of domestic use, an ancient waxed tablet-book of pine, found in one of the bogs of Derry, on the four sheets of which the letters are traced with a sharp point, and still very legible in places. The character is Irish, but the language Latin. After all the trouble of deciphering it, it appears to have been 'little better than mere scribbling'—'Exercises in grammar and dialectics.' Possibly the scholar of the eleventh century, to whom these tablets may have belonged, did dream of immortality for some work of his, but he could never have supposed that these memoranda would, after six centuries, excite the interest of posterity!

To return to crannoges. These were stockaded or little wooden islands, many of which have come to light during the general drainage of late years; the agriculturist, without in the least intending it, having proved himself a most valuable labourer in the field of archaeology. These crannoges, though alluded to as early as in records of the ninth century, and as late as in those of the seventeenth, were never examined till about twenty years ago. Crannoges are chiefly found in the clusters of small lakes in Roscommon, Leitrim, and Monaghan, and are not, strictly speaking, artificial islands, but clay islets enlarged and fortified by timber piles, and in some cases by stone-work. A few were approached by

causeways, but they were generally isolated. These beaver-like habitations afford several indications of the changes that have taken place in the face of the country between their day and ours: their submerged condition showing us how great the spread of water has been; while from additions made to the height of the stockades, and from traces of fire at different elevations, it may be inferred that this spread had, owing to the decrease of timber and increase of bog, begun during their period of occupation.

The first crannoge ever examined was one at Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, county Meath. Looking into the authorities, we find this crannoge to be the first alluded to. Loch Gabhair is said to have been one of the nine lakes which burst forth in Ireland, 3581 A.M.* Its discovery in 1839 was accidental—as we phrase it—in looking for one thing, another was found. The lake around had been drained within the memory of man, and the crannoge bore the appearance of a circular mound of about 520 feet in circumference. Some labourers having met with several large bones while clearing the stream-way, the fact became known; bone-collectors came, and so the crannoge, with its vast collection of antiquities, was revealed. Structures very similar in character have been discovered in the lakes of Switzerland in the year 1853-4, where, the winter having been unusually dry and cold, the lake-level was depressed in proportion; and one or two have also been described as existing in Scotland.

With the vegetable materials, the first volume of Mr Wilde's invaluable catalogue ends, and rejoicing to hear that the remainder of it is in progress, we close our present survey of the Irish Academy Museum.

JOHN BULL'S DINNER AT NING-PO.

We are all familiar with the story of the Englishman who interrogated his Chinese host as to the character of a relishing dish on which he was feeding, by a significant repetition of the words, 'Quack, quack, quack?' and how the mandarin replied by simply pronouncing, with a gesture of negation as to the hypothesis, the expressive monosyllables, 'Bow, wow, wow!'—thus tracing the agreeable viand to a canine instead of an anserine origin.

Again, our ordinary idea of a Celestial breakfast, dinner, or supper, is expressed by the formula, 'boiled rice, and hunger for sauce.' Looking at it in a general way, this may not be so far wrong; but there is more than this to be told about the culinary arrangements of our tea-producers on the other side of the globe.

If we are to judge in this matter from a report in a recent number of the *Times*, the Chinese 'cooking animal,' man, has often something better to do than merely boiling rice and stewing dog's meat. According to the shewing of 'Our Special Correspondent,' Paris itself must yield the palm to Ning-po, and Very hide his diminished head before the superior merit of mine host of 'the Gallery of the Imperial Academicians' in that famous city. Acknowledging, then, our deep obligations to the ingenious writer alluded to, and tendering him our best thanks for the information conveyed in his letter, we shall proceed to give our own report on his report, with a few observations thereupon.

Our author begins with some severe strictures on our English methods of cookery, and by so doing raises the whole question as to the salubrity of baking and stewing as compared with roasting and boiling in general.

Our space will not allow us to take up formally the gauntlet thus thrown down, or to enter the arena to fight out à l'outrance this battle of the spit and gridiron against the stew-pan and baking-dish. We would only observe that, in all such cases, climate, early habit, the age and state of health of the party—we had almost said the patient—and, last not least, the quality of the provisions supplied, must enter into and greatly modify the consideration of such questions as this.

No man will say that it is wise, in a culinary point of view, to roast a sirloin cut from the back of a ten-year-old ox, well accustomed to the yoke; or that a pickled round of such beef will be juicy and tender; or that a goat's haunch, with turnips, will be as satisfactory as one which our own South Downs or Black Faces can supply. If you have a certain sort of meat to dress, you must dress it so that it shall be eatable; and the soup and bouilli, or the disintegrated stew, enriched with a strong and spicy gravy, is, in a great many instances, far preferable to what could be produced were the same meat to be sent to table à l'Anglaise.

We believe that the objection made by this ingenious writer against English cookery would apply much more to the excessive quantity which the excellence and succulency of the national food induces our countrymen to eat, than to any particular mode of preparation. He speaks of 'a slice of red flesh from a joint,' as if the eating of such a thing were an act only one degree removed from cannibalism; but we can inform him that *raw* flesh, when sent to table, must always look purple or blue, and that the very fact of *redness* shews that it is cooked enough; and we can bring at least one set of digestive organs to testify that it is much lighter and more easy of assimilation in that state, than when it has passed into that of being what is called 'well done.'

We attach, however, no especial importance to any particular mode of cookery. If one method is found to be more conducive to health and comfort than another, by all means let it be adopted; and we will go so far as to add, that if men must *cram* when they dine, we should think it a less injurious process, on the whole, for them to do so with a variety of dishes, and many of them what we should call over-cooked, than with meat from one simple joint; while, at the same time, we cannot agree that to eat a moderate share of our own 'rare' and juicy mutton or beef, is equivalent to bringing the civilised man down to something like the level of the savage or the wild beast, both of whom, it must be confessed, have a fancy for 'joint-meat,' and prefer it, if anything, a little under-done.

We shall not enter further here into this culinary controversy, but return at once to our notice of the dinner at the 'Gallery of the Imperial Academicians' at Ning-po.

'Our Correspondent,' it seems, had learned that matters gastronomic were managed in a superior manner at the above-named hostelry; and he accordingly resolved to bring the report to the test, in a sensible, practical sort of way, as a true Englishman should. So he issued invitations to a select circle of friends, English and Chinese, for a banquet to be there provided. With each invitation, a chop-stick—to be used, we presume, as a fork—was sent to each guest. In due time the day arrived; the party assembled; and now, 'to dinner with what appetite we may!'

The first course was merely a prelude—a sort of light fencing with chop-sticks, intended to excite rather than to gratify the cravings of hunger. It consisted of 'a small square tower, built of slices from the breast of the goose; a tumulus of thin square pieces of tripe; hard-boiled eggs, which had been

preserved in wine, and the excellence of which was supposed to be in proportion to their antiquity; berries and other vegetable ornaments, preserved in vinegar; a curious pile of some unknown shell-fish, taken from the shell, and cut in thin slices; greens in their natural, or rather in their artificial, and white; ground nuts, ginger, and candied fruits.' 'Everything,' we are informed, 'was excellent in its kind'—one unknown shell-fish especially so. 'I am afraid to say,' adds the writer, 'that the tripe was a creditable piece of cookery. It was boiled to almost a gelatinous consistence; but many Englishmen, known to the author, would, he doubts not, have devoured the whole small heap, as it stood, with avidity.' For our part, we should quite think so.

A certain doubtfulness was observable in the approaches of the strangers at first; but this soon gave way to complete confidence before the more serious attack commenced.

The 'trifles,' above enumerated being despatched, we are informed that the real business of the day was fairly begun. Each guest was furnished with a porcelain spoon and saucer; knives were altogether needless, and their chop-sticks they brought themselves. A folded towel, just saturated with hot water, was placed beside each saucer, and two tiny metal cups, not so large as egg-cups, were allotted to each person.

The first dish, according to all precedent, was of course *birds-nest soup*. To our surprise, our friend professes not to know what these nests are. We believe they consist of the dwellings of a particular species of swallow, and are composed of a gelatinous sea-weed, which is recommended by its viscous quality to these ingenious constructors, as an excellent building material. Unluckily for the peace and security of their domestic arrangements, John Chinaman has found out that it is more convenient to plunder the poor swallows than to collect and prepare the sea-weed with his own hands, just as we do by taking the honey from our bees instead of seeking it 'from flower to flower' for ourselves.

Our author does not write enthusiastically about this celebrated dish. The presence of the birds-nests, it seems, is apparent from a glutinous substance which floats upon the top of the soup. Below this is a white liquid, and lower still is chickens' flesh, altogether an insipid affair enough, we have no doubt; but as a variety of prepared sauces and spices were at hand, by following the example of the Chinese, who excel in the use of such condiments, this insipidity was in great measure removed, and the swallows' nests are got rid of with tolerable ease.

The next course is, a *stew of sea-slugs*. At Macao, these are white; at Ning-po, they are green: at both places they are excellent eating. They are difficult, we are told, to catch with the chop-stick, as they slip about with much alacrity on the china saucer. When caught, however, they are well worth the trouble; for it is said they resemble, and are quite equal to, the 'green fat' of the turtle. Here is a hint for our own aldermanic banquets; and after this, let no man, while devouring oysters, cockles, and mussels, venture to sneer at a mess of sea-slugs.

But now the plot thickens. Our next dish is a grand affair: it consists of *sturgeons' skull-caps*. This is a rare and expensive dainty, as of course the sturgeon has to be killed, like an Indian warrior, for his *scalp*; or as fowls sometimes are in France, for the sake of their combs and gills, to fill up a *vol au vent*; or again, as the poor unhappy Strasbourg goose is for her liver. It may, however, be hoped that all the refuse portions of these animals are turned to some account, and may be applied to the sustentation of the ordinary sort of men, although a contrary impression, so far as it relates to the sturgeon, seems to

have been produced on the mind of Our Correspondent. No doubt, after the Gallery was served with the cap, other people would be glad to take up with the remainder of the royal fish.

As to flavour, the skull-caps seemed to eat very much like the birds-nests, gelatine being decidedly in the ascendant in both cases.

After this came 'a soup composed of balls of crab.' This is too vague to satisfy our curiosity. Was the soup made on a 'stock' of shin of beef, or chine of dog, and then merely added to and decorated with the 'balls of crab,' as our own mock-turtle is with little imitation eggs? Further information would be desirable, and we hope the next dispatches will be more explicit.

All this time, there appears to have been a great preponderance of the rich and luscious sort of viands; and we felt quite astounded at the discovery that neither bread nor other farinaceous matter was supplied as an absorbent. This is 'against the statute' in Chinese feasts; and we venture to suggest as a reason, that the 'corners' are too precious as stowage for choicer morsels, to be wasted upon such common affairs as rice or bread. Our English friends, however, could not go on swallowing all this mucilaginous matter without something of the kind; and so, as a special favour, some bread was conceded to them; and we really feel a sort of relief ourselves as we record the fact: such is the force of sympathy in generous minds.

While all this was going on, nectar was supplied by Celestial Ganymedes, in the shape of warm wine, with which the tiny cups were repeatedly filled. The favourite variety with our countrymen was something closely resembling sherry negus, and pronounced very fair drink in its way, when better could not be had.

We are next introduced to a 'stew of preserved fruits; then comes a dish of some sort of vegetable of a hairy description, resembling that species of endive which in France is called *barbe du capucin*. After that, stewed mushrooms from Manchouria; and then we relapse into a series of *entrées* of various sorts, in which a root, 'something between a turnip and a horseradish' (the black radish?) meets with much approbation.

And now, reader, would have been the moment for the interrogatory 'quack, quack?' noticed at the beginning of this paper, according to all the rules of dramatic propriety; for the next dish is nothing less than 'a bowl of ducks' tongues,' to which, no doubt, ample justice was done; and here again is a delicacy which we in our wisdom throw away.

The 'royal and imperial dish' follows next. This is a *compote of deer's tendons*. On reading this, our first impression was a doubt as to the power of any cooking to bring such a material into an eatable condition; but we are told that, on the contrary, it appeared in a tender and gelatinous form, 'after probably a week's boiling' to produce the desired result. These sinews come, it is said, from Tatar, and form—like the *pietra dura* of Italy, which they somewhat resemble in one respect, and the Gobelin tapestry of Paris—material for royal presents; and when a great man receives a consignment of the catgut, he usually celebrates the joyous event by some grand festivities. We need but to observe, further, that, cooked as it was, this dish only added a little more gelatine to the quantity already sent down 'red lane' by the guests whose progress we are thus faithfully recording.

The royal dish being despatched, there appears on the scene one composed of what we should have thought better eating—'earshell fish;' but as everything here below must have its limits somewhere, the guests found themselves at this juncture *hors de combat*.

A very sensible mode of declaring when people have eaten enough, has, it seems, been adopted in China since the days of *Confusion*, as we once heard the Chinese philosopher injuriously called. Thus, it is understood that no more food is needed when a dish is sent away untouched. This was, therefore, the signal for the close of the feast, for the earshells were reluctantly declined, waistcoat buttons being already on the strain to a rather perilous extent.

But, what have we said? Do our eyes inform us rightly, when we read that, after all this, the guests partook of 'plain boiled rice, confectionary, candied fruit, and acanthus berries steeped in spirits?' It is even so, and confirms the adage that we do not know what we can do till we try.

It deserves to be recorded to the credit of the Chinese *maitre d'hôtel*, that he had in reserve some dozens more of the triumphs of his art, fully as *recherchés* as those already chronicled here; but which, for the reason stated, did not appear. What they were, therefore—from what region procured—what portion they may once have been of the organism of fish, flesh, or fowl, remains only as a subject of ingenious and interesting speculation.

So ended John Bull's dinner at Ning-po. We should have liked to call next morning, and ask how he felt himself; but our anxiety was quite dissipated by his own assurance, that the guests of the banquet we have been describing met the same evening and made a hearty supper, at the house of one of their number. We therefore take leave of them, trusting that they all had, in the words of our poet—adapted to the occasion by a slight change in the punctuation—

A fair, good, night;
With pleasing dreams, and slumbers light.

For our own part, we must confess that we live with the fear of *dyspepsia* before our eyes, and that, unwarlike—cowardly, if you will—as we are, we should almost as soon have clutched a musket at the siege of Delhi as have been forced to stand to it, chop-stick in hand, beside our countrymen on this memorable occasion. Had we tried our gastro-dynamic powers to the same extent as they did, we should have had a nightmare of no ordinary sort, and our visions would doubtless have been influenced by the events of the day. Huge sturgeons, like scalped Indians, would have grinned at us, and with horrid grinnaces, called on us to restore their skull-caps. Flocks of melancholy and reproachful swallows would have fluttered round us, and pecked at our eyes as the ruthless plunderer who had not only stolen, but actually eaten their houses. We should have been afflicted with a 'cruel conscientiousness' that we had the missing property somewhere about us; that we were willing to make restitution, but could not, for the life of us, lay our hands upon it for the purpose. Crabs would have nibbled at our toes, and sea-slugs would have trailed their slow and slimy length over our shuddering body. We should have had a ride in the Mazeppa fashion, on the back of a Tartar deer—the first time that a man's *deer* and his *tartar* were identified. We should have been 'sounded drowned' in an ocean of gluey mucilaginous soup; and a whole regiment of ducks would, in spite of the apparent impossibility of speaking while deprived of the very organ of speech, have clamoured for their tongues in a polyglot and most deafening chorus of 'quack! quack!'

Such being the case, it is just as well, gentle reader, that we should be quietly perming these lines in an attic region, while digesting our solitary mutton-chop, eaten with a German-silver fork for a chop-stick, and with a roasted potato, a modicum of bread, a pickled gherkin for condiment, and a moderate irrigation of half a pint of bitter beer.

We must confess that Our Correspondent has

shewn us that a gelatinous dinner can be digested, if we had ever doubted the fact: but although he has made a good move, and taken one of our best pieces, we cannot give up the game, or allow that we are as yet check-mated; but the controversy must now be let fall into abeyance, not for want of matter, but for lack of space to carry it further at the present moment.

ENGLISH HEARTS AND HANDS.

THIS is the title of a very remarkable little book lately published, and already widely circulated. Its object is twofold: to place a long dreaded and despised race of men, according to the phrase of one of their number, 'straighter with other people;' and to shew how much power for good lies latent within the grasp of 'men and women placed by God's providence in another position of life.' The book itself we owe to the fact that, 'early in the year 1853, nearly three thousand railway excavators were gathered from different parts of the kingdom to work at the grounds of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham,' and that of these men, 'two hundred lodged in the village of Beckenham,' the home of the writer.

Railways have run down many a prejudice in their unswerving track: landowners who once protested against them as a wrong, have long learned to welcome them as a boon; the profit, convenience, social interests of a neighbourhood, are all on their side; nay, our sense of beauty even has accommodated itself to their intrusion into some of our most picturesque scenes; but it was reserved for these pages effectually to dispel the still lingering impressions that no large bodies of this hitherto Pariah race could be quartered in a country neighbourhood without injury to its peace and respectability; to shew us that actually 'two or three hundred navvies could take up their abode in a country village for two winters, and instead of spreading moral contagion, set a good example to many of its inhabitants.'

Looking over the touching narrative before us, we find, as indeed we usually do, that a great work had a small beginning. It was on Sunday, the 13th of March 1853, that the writer first attempted to seek the navvies out. 'About seven in the evening' she went to 'a cottage where several were lodging, and asked for one of the family, as an easy introduction to the strangers.' Undaunted by the announcement that they were a 'lot of rough uns,' she entered, 'inquired if any of them had been at church—not one of them had thought of it'—gave them an account of the morning's sermon; spoke of the important subjects most closely intertwined with every conviction of her own mind, every feeling of her own heart; linked these as they had never been linked before with the wants and spiritual instincts of those whom she addressed; and, in short, concluded this introduction, by melting them to tears, and left them her fast friends and loyal subjects! From that time forward, meetings for similar intercommunings were held on Sunday evenings, and twice in the week, and these were soon attended by the navvies in large numbers. Nor were their pleasures unthought of. A tea-party was devised. 'The school-room was decorated with festoons of flowers, and a button-hole bouquet of geranium and jessamine tied up with blue ribbon, and laid upon each plate.' We do not wonder that 'long afterwards some of these flowers were seen carefully preserved in books!' A pleasant sight that school-room must have afforded that summer-day! 'To a minute, our friends arrived, each man looking as clean as a baby on its christening-day. They quietly and quickly seated themselves, and no gentlemen in the united

kingdom could have conducted themselves more admirably.'

Nor was the softening, elevating, refining influence unexerted even when distance removed 'their lady' from her true-hearted friends. Letters were frequently exchanged, and numbers are given in the book before us, simple, earnest, manly—such letters as do honour to England's working-men.

'On the last day of 1853, the sergeant of police stationed at Beckenham called to return thanks for the interest that had been taken in these noble fellows. He said that his duty had never been so easy before in Beckenham, for their example had restrained the wilder young men of the place, and even shamed a few into attendance at public worship.'

The good work went on throughout 1854. More and more stout hearts were bent beneath the same spell. We read of many a victory over the working-man's direct temptation, drunkenness. We read, it is true, of relapses into the cruel hold of the inveterate habit; but the fallen are not forsaken—they are followed after, reclaimed by tenderness and tears: the gentle hand, strong to rescue, is stretched out again and again, and most of the strugglers triumph in the end. Several of the Crystal Palace navvies having enlisted, we have a number of letters given from different barracks, all expressing a grateful remembrance of Beckenham influences, and shewing how permanent these were in new scenes and under new forms of temptation.

In 1855, we read:—'A new interest sprung up for us in the gathering of the Army Works Corps. This corps, formed by the suggestion, and under the arrangement of Sir J. Paxton, amounted from first to last to nearly 4000 men—railway labourers, artisans of various kinds, smiths, stone-masons, bricklayers. The first ship was to sail early in July, the last about the middle of December.' News was brought to the Beckenham rectory on the 19th of May that several strangers had arrived to look for lodgings in the village. The time was short, indeed, but to such a one as the writer of the book before us, this was no reason for giving up the work, but rather for the doing it with all her might. The new-comers, indeed, were described as 'the roughest lot as ever came to Beckenham.' 'At the first words addressed to them, they looked surprised, and somewhat disposed to look away; but they were no more proof than their predecessors had been against the magic of an exquisite sympathy, and the unerring tact of a wise and loving heart. In her own words, always the best: 'We met them with friendly interests; they returned it with generous sympathy.'

The impression thus made was so strong, that the poor fellows longed to communicate it to others. One, after conferring with his friends, remarked: 'I wish the whole lot could hear these things. We're all together outside the Crystal Palace at seven of a morning, and the paymaster says we're the finest lot he ever saw, and the mildest—just like four hundred roaring lions.'

The following morning at the early hour named, a carriage from Beckenham was on its way to the ground, where about fifty men were already gathered. The carriage was sent away. 'Conversation easily followed, and by the time the remainder of the four hundred began to make their appearance, the first fifty had become our firm friends; not one uncivil word was said, not one unwilling hand received the prayer.'

This drive to the 'place appointed for the roll-call each morning,' became a regular thing. Invitations to 'cottage-readings' were given, a parting breakfast-party arranged, friendships formed. The ship not sailing at the time appointed, a 'round robin' was

addressed to their benefactress by the natives, pressing her return from Essex, whither she had gone, 'to give them some more good advice before they should go away from their own country, perhaps never to return.' This perfect confidence in her 'care for them' is surely very touching. On the 18th of June, an early visit was paid to the Crystal Palace grounds; not only to take leave, but to 'take charge of any portion of their large wages which they chose to empower me to receive during their engagement in the Crimea. . . . Not only wives and children were thus provided for, but amongst the majority, who had no such ties, an aged mother, an infirm father, a widowed sister, a sickly brother, or orphan niece, were remembered with a generous care for their comfort.' Stamped receipts for money-orders being given to the men, they were 'flung back by common consent, with something like a shout of disdain, at the supposition that they could possibly require such a pledge from a friend and a lady.'

From that time till their departure, these men 'visited the rectory at all hours on their pecuniary matters,' and many an opportunity of quiet inter-communion was thus afforded its inmates. On the morning of the 21st of June, on the occasion of the final visit to the Crystal Palace grounds, the writer tells us: 'After shaking hands with each man, I took my leave, but was requested by an official to return, to hear the subject of a communication which had been passing from the men to the foremen of the corps. It was to express the united wish of these warm and grateful hearts that I should go out with them to the Crimea, to keep them straight, and to be with any of them who should die out there in their last hours. And they humbly begged to know if they might take the best place on board for me, and pay for it amongst themselves. It went to my heart to refuse them. . . . But when I explained to them the sacred home duties which withheld me from leaving England, they recognised them at once as paramount claims, and satisfied themselves by asking for a promise of one more farewell visit on board their ships.'

These farewell visits were paid upon the occasion of the sailing of each ship that bore away the Army Works Corps. Of these ships, the *Jura* was the last; she left England on the December of 1855, with her complement of five hundred men. A very touching incident in connection with this final visit well deserves to be given in full. Two men having borrowed half a sovereign each, came to the rectory to repay it the evening before their departure. 'Are you sure, my friends,' said their benefactress, 'that you can afford to give it back?'

'Quite sure, and thank you, ma'am, a thousand times.'

'When we met on board ship, we found that whilst other men had been laying out from ten to twenty shillings apiece in warm vests, John and James had been obliged to do without them, to enable them to repay their debts. . . . It was not to be borne. So, early in the day, we despatched a messenger for four warm knitted vests from London. Five o'clock came—our messenger had not returned. There was plainly some mistake. . . .

'The colder blew the night-breezes about us, as we drove through Deptford, the more unbearable was the thought of these two men suffering for their high and delicate sense of honour towards us. . . . At the fifth shop searched, the articles of clothing which we wanted were obtained. But who was to take them back to the ship? No shopman could be spared.

'Beneath a lamp in the street stood a group of boys; its light fell on a face which seemed to introduce the sort of messenger I desired. The story was told

him. "Now, my boy, we are strangers, and I do not want to know your name or where you live. You might take these vests, and sell or give them away as you choose, I should never send the police after you; but my confidence in the honour of English boys, which stands so high now, would be broken down, and those two nobly honest men would suffer, and might take cold, and go into consumption and die, and their wives and children break their hearts about them."

'The boy's eyes flashed under the lamp-light, and snatching the parcel, he said: "Trust me. I'm the boy for it."

'Eightpence happened to be the worldly all we had with us, after paying for the vests. I told him how sorry I was for this.

'It's a plenty. Father's a waterman. I shall get his boat for nothing. All's right!" and off he ran. . . .

'The next day passed, and the next, but no letter from the *Jura*. We read in the *Times* that she had sailed on Thursday morning. The day-posts of Saturday arrived, but brought no news of the parcel.

'My trust failed. "My boy is dishonest," I said; "and my confidence in human honour can never be the same again."

'But by the last post on Saturday evening came a note to say that about seven o'clock on Wednesday evening a boy had brought a parcel on board, and had requested permission to deliver it to James P—and John M—.

'Having discharged his duty, the last sound heard amidst the splashing of his oars as he left the ship's side was the shout: "Tell that ere lady I kept my word, and the jackets was in time."

They were gone then, the last of this bold, brave, yet tender-hearted band; gone without their guardian angel, to face the many toils and dangers of the camp before Sebastopol. But the strong silken ties of protecting and of grateful love were not overstrained by distance. 'The correspondence with the men themselves began to average about fifty letters a week from the Crimea,' and the receipts arising from the men's money-orders averaged about £500 a month. Many died in that far-off land—and we have touching accounts given in letters from their mates of some who remembered Beckenham teaching to the very last. On the 8th of May 1856, the *Cleopatra* brought 600 men of the Army Works Corps safely back to English ground. 'From that time,' says the narrator, 'until the last detachment of working-men landed from the Crimea, we were in the habit of keeping open house for their visits. . . . Pleasant was it to hear their short strong statements of not having forgotten us in the Crimea.' 'Once we heard as you was dead, and nigh two thousand of us ran together and prayed God it wasn't true.' And again: 'Whenever any more comed over, we said first thing: "Been to Beckenham, mates? How was they?"'

We conclude this short abstract by a few remarks. Plainly the influence we have seen exerted by a refined and accomplished woman over large bodies of men of the roughest class was remarkable both in kind and in degree. What was its secret? We answer in her own words: 'The working-man values your courtesy above your liberality; and your friendship most of all. Shew him your interest in his welfare, your desire for his improvement, your care for his happiness, and, above all, your trust in his honour. Let him feel that he can give back as much as he gains. . . . Allow him the glorious equality of being able to repay friendship with friendship.'

A word to the many who will read this book with beating heart and tearful eyes, and a sudden and enthusiastic yearning to exercise a like influence. It

is not to discourage that we would say to such: Before you can do what the author has done, you must be what she is: your convictions must be as intense, your experience as confirmatory of these. 'The tone of seeking is one thing, the tone of having is another.'

One word, too, to our working-brothers: Give us credit for much unexpressed sympathy. We often stand aloof, not because our hearts are cold, but because they are timid. We yearn for closer kindredship than we venture to seek. Our minds are narrowed by conventional restrictions; we feel powerless to arrest your attention or to win your confidence. But we have blessed our more gifted sister as we have read of what she has done; and we appreciate to the full the rich reward she meets with in the affection of natures so noble and so tender as yours.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—THE FINAL ASSEMBLY.

THE spectacle of yesterday was repeated: the troops in serried lines of blue and steel—the officers in full uniform with shining epaulettes—in the centre the staff grouped around the general, close buttoned and of brilliant sheen; fronting these the half-circle of chiefs, backed by concentric lines of warriors, plumed, painted, and picturesque—horses standing near, some neighing under ready saddles, some picketed and quietly browsing—Indian women in their long *hunnas*, hurrying to and fro—boys and babes at play upon the grass—flags waving above the soldiers—banners and pennons floating over the heads of the red warriors—drums beating—bugles braying; such was the array.

Again the spectacle was imposing, yet scarcely so much as that of the preceding day. The eye at once detected a deficiency in the circle of the chiefs, and nearly half of the warriors were wanting. The assemblage no longer impressed you with the idea of a multitude—it was only a respectable crowd, with room enough for all to gather close around the council.

The absence of many chiefs was at once perceived. King Onopa was not there. The coronet of British brass—lackered symbol of royalty, yesterday conspicuous in the centre—was no longer to be seen. Holata Mico was missing, with other leaders of less note; and the thinness in the ranks of the common warriors shewed that these chiefs had taken their followers along with them. Most of the Indians on the ground appeared to be of the clans of Omatis, 'Black Dirt,' and Ohala.

Notwithstanding the fewness of their following, I saw that Hottle-mattec, Arpiucki, negro Abram, and the Dwarf were present. Surely these stayed not to sign?

I looked for Oqeola. It was not difficult to discover one so conspicuous, both in figure and feature. He formed the last link in the now contracted curve of the chiefs. He was lowest in rank, but this did not signify, as regarded his position. Perhaps he had placed himself there from a feeling of modesty—a well-known characteristic of the man. He was in truth the very youngest of the chiefs, and by birth-right entitled to a smaller command than any present; but, viewing him as he stood—even at the bottom of the rank—one could not help fancying that he was the head of all.

As upon the preceding day, there was no appearance of Bravado about him. His attitude, though stately and statuesque, was one of perfect ease. His arms were folded over his full chest—his weight resting on one limb, the other slightly retired—his

features in repose, or now and then lit up by an expression rather of gentleness. He seemed the impersonation of an Apollo—or, to speak less mythologically, a well-behaved gentleman waiting for some ceremony, of which he was to be a simple spectator. As yet, nothing had transpired to excite him; no words had been uttered to rouse a spirit that only seemed to slumber.

Ere long, that attitude of repose would pass away—that soft smile would change to the harsh frown of passion.

Gazing upon his face, one could hardly fancy such a transformation possible, and yet a close observer might. It was like the placid sky that precedes the storm—the calm ocean that in a moment may be convulsed by the squall—the couchant lion that on the slightest provocation may be roused to ungovernable rage.

During the moments that preceded the inauguration of the council, I kept my eyes upon the young chief. Other eyes were regarding him as well; he was the cynosure of many—but mine was a gaze of peculiar interest.

I looked for some token of recognition, but received none—neither nod nor glance. Once or twice, his eye fell upon me, but passed on to some one else, as though I was but one among the crowd of his pale-faced adversaries. He appeared not to remember me. Was this really so? or was it, that his mind, pre-occupied with great thoughts, hindered him from taking notice?

I did not fail to cast my eyes abroad—over the plain—to the tents—towards the groups of loitering women. I scanned their forms, one after another.

I fancied I saw the mad queen in their midst—a centre of interest. I had hoped that her protégée might be near; but no. None of the figures satisfied my eye: they were all too *squaw-like*—too short or too tall—too corpulent or too *maigre*. She was not there. Even under the loose *hunna* I should have recognised her splendid form—if still unchanged.

Is the hypothesis excites your surprise. Why changed, you ask? Growth?—development?—maturity? Rapid in this southern clime is the passage from maiden's form to that of matron.

No; not that, not that. Though still so young, the undulating outlines had already shewn themselves. When I last looked upon her, her stature had reached its limits; her form exhibited the bold curve of Hogarth, so characteristic of womanhood complete. Not that did I fear.

And what then? The contrary? Change from attenuation—from illness or grief? Nor this.

I cannot explain the suspicions that racked me—sprung from a stray speech. That jay bird, that yestreen chattered so gaily, had poured poison into my heart. But no; it could not be Maimee? She was too innocent. Ah! why do I rave? There is no guilt in love. If true—if she—hers was not crime; he alone was the guilty one.

I have ill described the torture I experienced, consequent upon my unlucky 'eaves-dropping.' During the whole of the preceding day, it had been a source of real suffering. I was in the predicament of one who had heard too much, and too little.

You will scarcely wonder that the words of Haj-Ewa cheered me; they drove the unworthy suspicion out of my mind, and inspired me with fresh hopes. True, she had mentioned no name till I myself had pronounced it; but to whom could her speech refer? 'Poor bird of the forest—her heart will bleed and break.' She spoke of the 'Rising Sun:' that was Oqeola. Who could the 'haintclitz' be? who but Maimee?

It might be but a tale of bygone days—a glimpse of the past deeply impressed upon the brain of the

maniac, and still living in her memory. This was possible. Haj-Ewa had known us in those days, had often met us in our wild wood rambles, had even been with us upon the island—for the mad queen could paddle her canoe with skill, could ride her wild steed, could go anywhere, went everywhere.

It might be only a souvenir of these happy days that caused her to speak as she had done—in the chaos of her intellect, mistaking the past for the present. Heaven forbid!

The thought troubled me, but not long; for I did not long entertain it. I clung to the pleasant belief. Her words were sweet as honey, and formed a pleasing counterpoise to the fear I might otherwise have felt, on discovering the plot against my life. With the knowledge that Maimee had once loved—still loved me—I could have dared dangers a hundredfold greater than that. It is but a weak heart that would not be gallant under the influence of love. Encouraged by the smiles of a beautiful mistress, even cowards can be brave.

Arens Ringgold was standing by my side. Entrained in the crowd, our garments touched; we conversed together!

He was even more polite to me than was his wont—more friendly! His speech scarcely betrayed the habitual cynicism of his nature; though, whenever I looked him in the face, his eye quailed, and his glance sought the ground.

For all that, he had no suspicion—not the slightest—that I knew I was side by side with the man who designed to murder me.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

CASHING THE CHIEFS.

To-day the commissioner shewed a bolder front. A bold part he had resolved to play, but he felt sure of success; and consequently there was an air of triumph in his looks. He regarded the chiefs with the imperious glance of one determined to command them; confident they would yield obedience to his wishes.

At intervals his eye rested upon Ogeola with a look of peculiar significance, at once sinister and triumphant. I was in the secret of that glance: I guessed its import; I knew that it boded no good to the young Seminole chief. Could I have approached him at that moment, I should have held duty but lightly, and whispered in his ear a word of warning.

I was angry with myself that I had not thought of this before. Haj-Ewa could have borne a message on the previous night; why did I not send it? My mind had been too full. Occupied with my own perils, I had not thought of the danger that threatened my friend—for in this light I still regarded Powell.

I had no exact knowledge of what was meant; though, from the conversation I had overheard, I more than half divined the commissioner's purpose. Upon some plea, Ogeola was to be arrested.

A plea was needed; the outrage could not be perpetrated without one. Even the reckless agent might not venture upon such a stretch of power without plausible pretext; and how was this pretext to be obtained?

The withdrawal of Onopa and the 'hostiles,' while Omatla with the 'friendlies' remained, had given the agent the opportunity. Ogeola himself was to furnish the plea.

Would that I could have whispered in his ear one word of caution!

It was too late: the toils had been laid—the trap set; and the noble game was about to enter it. It was too late for me to warn him. I must stand idly by—spectator to an act of injustice—a gross violation of right.

A table was placed in front of the ground occupied by the general and staff; the commissioner stood immediately behind it. Upon this table was an ink-stand with pens; while a broad parchment, exhibiting the creases of many folds, was spread out till it occupied nearly the whole surface. This parchment was the treaty of the Oclawaha.

'Yesterday,' began the commissioner, without further preamble, 'we did nothing but talk—now we are met to act. This,' said he, pointing to the parchment, 'is the treaty of Payne's Landing. I hope you have all considered what I said yesterday, and are ready to sign it?'

'We have considered,' replied Omatla for himself and those of his party. 'We are ready to sign.'

'Onopa is head-chief,' suggested the commissioner; 'let him sign first. Where is Miconopa?' he added, looking around the circle with feigned surprise.

'The mico-mico is not here.'

'And why not here? He should have been here. Why is he absent?'

'He is sick—he is not able to attend the council.'

'That is a lie, Jumper. Miconopa is shamming—you know he is.'

The dark brow of Hoitle-mattee grew darker at the insult, while his body quivered with rage. A grunt of disclaim was all the reply he made, and folding his arms, he drew back into his former attitude.

'Abram! you are Miconopa's private counsellor—you know his intentions. Why has he absented himself?'

'O Masser Ginral!' replied the black in broken English, and speaking without much show of respect for his interrogator, 'how shed ole Abe know the 'tention ob King Nopy? The mico no tell me ebberthing—he go he please, he come he please—he great chief; he no tell nobody his 'tention.'

'Does he intend to sign? Say yes or no.'

'No, den!' responded the interpreter in a firm voice, as if forced to the answer. 'That much ob his mind Abe do know. He no 'tend sign that ar dockament. He say no, no.'

'Enough!' cried the commissioner in a loud voice—'enough! Now hear me, chiefs and warriors of the Seminole nation! I appear before you armed with a power from your Great Father the President—he who is chief of us all. That power enables me to punish for disloyalty and disobedience; and I now exercise the right upon Miconopa. He is no longer king of the Seminoles!'

This unexpected announcement produced an effect upon the audience similar to that of an electric shock. It startled the chiefs and warriors into new attitudes, and all stood looking eagerly at the speaker. But the expression upon their faces was not of like import—it varied much. Some shewed signs of anger as well as surprise. A few appeared pleased, while the majority evidently received the announcement with incredulity.

Surely the commissioner was jesting? How could he make or unmake a king of the Seminoles? How could the Great Father himself do this? The Seminoles were a free nation; they were not even tributary to the whites—under no political connection whatever. They themselves could alone elect their king—they only could depose him. Surely the commissioner was jesting?

Not at all. In another moment, they perceived he was in earnest. Foolish as was the project of deposing King Onopa, he entertained it seriously. He had resolved to carry it into execution; and as far as decrees went, he did so without further delay.

'Omatla! you have been faithful to your word and your honour; you are worthy to head a brave nation. From this time forth, you are king of the Seminoles. Out Great Father, and the people of the United

States, hail you as such; they will acknowledge no other. Now—let the signing proceed.'

At a gesture from the commissioner, Omatla stepped forward to the table, and taking the pen in his hand, wrote his name upon the parchment.

The act was done in perfect silence. But one voice broke the deep stillness—one word only was heard uttered with angry aspirate; it was the word 'traitor!'

I looked round to discover who had pronounced it; the hiss was still quivering upon the lips of Ogeola; while his eye was fixed on Omatla with a glance of ineffable scorn.

'Black Crazy Clay' next took the pen, and affixed his signature, which was done by simply making his 'mark.'

After him followed Ohala, Itolasso Omatla, and about a dozen—all of whom were known as the chiefs that favoured the scheme of removal.

The hostile chiefs—whether by accident or design I know not—stood together, forming the left wing of the semicircle. It was now their turn to declare themselves.

Hottle-mattee was the first about whose signing the commissioner entertained any doubt. There was a pause, significant of apprehension.

'It is your turn, Jumper,' said the latter at length, addressing the chief by his English name.

'You may jump me then,' replied the eloquent and witty chief, making a jest of what he meant for earnest as well.

'How? you refuse to sign?'

'Hottle-mattee does not write.'

'It is not necessary; your name is already written; you have only to place your finger upon it.'

'I might put my finger on the wrong place.'

'You can sign by making a cross,' continued the agent, still in hopes that the chief would consent.

'We Seminoles have but little liking for the cross; we had enough of it in the days of the Spaniards. *Huluck!*'

'Then you positively refuse to sign?'

'Ho! Mister Commissioner, does it surprise you?'

'Be it so, then. Now hear what I have to say to you.'

'Hottle-mattee's ears are as open as the commissioner's mouth,' was the sneering rejoinder.

'I depose Hottle-mattee from the chieftainship of his clan. The Great Father will no longer recognise him as a chief of the Seminoles.'

'Ha, ha, ha!' came the scornful laugh in reply.

'Indeed—indeed! And tell me,' he asked, still continuing to laugh and treating with derision the solemn enunciation of the commissioner, 'of whom am I to be chief, General Thompson?'

'I have pronounced,' said the agent, evidently confused and nettled by the ironical manner of the Indian; 'you are no more a chief—we will not acknowledge you as one.'

'But my people?—what of them?' asked the other in a fine tone of irony; 'have they nothing to say in this matter?'

'Your people will act with reason. They will listen to their Great Father's advice. They will no longer obey a leader who has acted without faith.'

'You say truly, agent,' replied the chief, now speaking seriously. 'My people will act with reason, but they will also act with patriotism and fidelity. Do not flatter yourself of the potency of our Great Father's advice. If it be given as a father's counsel, they will listen to it; if not, they will shut their ears against it. As to your disposal of myself, I only laugh at the absurdity of the act. I treat both act and agent with scorn. I have no dread of your power. I have no fear for the loyalty of my people. Sow dissension among them as you please;

you have been successful elsewhere in making traitors—here the speaker glared towards Omatla and his warriors—but I disregard your machinations. There is not a man in my tribe that will turn his back upon Hottle-mattee—not one.'

The orator ceased speaking, and folding his arms, fell back into an attitude of silent defiance. He saw that the commissioner had done with him, for the latter was now appealing to Abram for his signature.

The black's first answer was a decided negative—simply 'No.' When urged to repeat his refusal, he added:

'No—by Jovah! I nebbber sign de d—paper—nebbber. Dat's enuf—ain't it, Bossy Thompson?'

Of course this put an end to the appeal, and Abram was 'scratched' from the list of chiefs.

Arplucki followed next, and 'Cloud' and the 'Alligator,' and then the dwarf Poshalla. All these refused their signatures, and were in turn formally deposed from their dignities. So, likewise, were Holata Mico and others who were absent.

Most of the chiefs only laughed as they listened to the wholesale cashiering. It was ludicrous enough to hear this puny office-holder of an hour pronounce edicts with all the easy freedom of an emperor!

Poshalla, the last who had been disgraced, laughed like the others; but the dwarf had a bitter tongue, and could not refrain from a rejoinder.

'Tell the fat agent,' cried he to the interpreter—'tell him that I shall be a chief of the Seminoles when the rank weeds are growing over his great carcass—ha, ha!'

The rough speech was not carried to the ears of the commissioner. He did not even hear the scornful cachinnation that followed it, for his attention was now entirely occupied with one individual—the youngest of the chiefs—the last in the line—Ogeola.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE SIGNATURE OF OGEOLA.

Up to this moment the young chief had scarcely spoken; only when Charles (Omatla) took hold of the pen, he had hissed out the word traitor.

He had not remained all the time in the same attitude, neither had his countenance shewn him indifferent to what was passing. There was no constraint either in his gestures or looks—no air of affected stoicism—for this was not his character. He had laughed at the wit of Jumper, and applauded the patriotism of Abram and the others, as heartily as he had frowned disapproval of the conduct of the traitors.

It was now his turn to declare himself, and he stood, with modest mien, in the expectation of being asked. All the others had been appealed to by name—for the names of all were well known to the agent and the interpreters.

I need hardly state that at this crisis silence was on tiptoe. Throughout the ranks of the soldiery—throughout the crowd of warriors—everywhere—there was a moment of breathless expectancy, as if every individual upon the ground was imbued with the presentiment of a scene.

For my part, I felt satisfied that an explosion was about to take place; and, like the rest, I stood spell-bound with expectation.

The commissioner broke silence with the words:

'At last we come to you, *Porrell*. Before proceeding further, let me ask—Are you acknowledged as a chief?'

There was insult in the tone, the manner, the

* The United States government afterwards disapproved of this absurd dethronement of the chiefs; but there is no doubt that Thompson acted under secret instructions from the President.

words. It was direct and intended, as the countenance of the speaker clearly showed. There was malice in his eye—malice mingled with the confidence of prospective triumph.

The interrogation was irrelevant, superfluous. Thompson knew well that Powell was a chief—a sub-chief, it is true, but still a chief—a war-chief of the Redsticks, the most warlike tribe of the nation. The question was put for mere provocation. The agent tempted an outburst of that temper that all knew to be none of the gentlest.

Strange to say, the insult failed in its effect, or it seemed so. They who expected an angry answer were doomed to disappointment. Ogeola made no reply. Only a peculiar smile was observed upon his features. It was not of anger, nor yet of scorn: it was rather a smile of silent, lordly contempt—the look which a gentleman would bestow upon the blackguard who is abusing him. Those who witnessed it were left under the impression that the young chief regarded his insulter as beneath the dignity of a reply, and the insult too gross, as it really was, to be answered. Such impression had I, in common with others around me.

Ogeola's look might have silenced the commissioner, or, at least, have caused him to change his tactics, had he been at all sensitive to derision. But no—the vulgar soul of the plebeian official was closed against shame, as against justice; and without regarding the repulse, he pressed on with his plan.

'I ask, are you a chief?' continued he, repeating the interrogatory in a still more insulting tone. 'Have you the right to sign?'

This time his questions were answered, and by a dozen voices at once. Chieftains in the ring, and warriors who stood behind it, shouted in reply:

'The Rising Sun?—a chief! He is a chief. He has the right to sign.'

'Why call his right in question?' inquired Jumper, with a sneering laugh. 'Time enough when he wishes to exercise it. He is not likely to do that now.'

'But I am,' said Ogeola, addressing himself to the orator, and speaking with marked emphasis. 'I have the right to sign—I shall sign.'

It is difficult to describe the effect produced by this unexpected avowal. The entire audience—white men as well as red men—was taken by surprise; and for some moments there was a vibratory movement throughout the assembly, accompanied by a confused murmur of voices. Exclamations were heard on all sides—cries of varied import, according to the political bias of those who uttered them. All, however, betokened astonishment: with some, in tones of joy; with others, in the accents of chagrin or anger. Was it Ogeola who had spoken? Had they heard aright? Was the 'Rising Sun' so soon to sink behind the clouds? After all that had transpired—after all he had promised—was he going to turn traitor?

Such questions passed rapidly among the hostile chiefs and warriors; while those of the opposite party could scarcely conceal their delight. All knew that the signing of Ogeola would end the affair; and the removal become a matter of course. The Omatias would have nothing more to fear: the hostile warriors, who had sworn it, might still resist; but there was no leader among them who could bind the patriots together as Ogeola had done. With his defection, the spirit of resistance would become a feeble thing: the patriots might despair.

Jumper, Cloud, Coa, Hajo, and Abram, Arpiacki, and the dwarf, seemed all equally stricken with astonishment. Ogeola—he on whom they had reposed their fullest confidence—the bold designer of the opposition—the open foe to all who had hitherto advocated the removal—he, the pure patriot in whom all had believed—whom all had trusted, was now

going to desert them—now, in the eleventh hour, when his defection would be fatal to their cause.

'He has been bribed,' said they. 'His patriotism has been all a sham; his resistance a cheat. He has been bought by the agent; he has been acting for him all along. *Hohwagus! Iste-huwa-stohay.*' 'Tis a treason blacker than Omatla's!'

Thus muttered the chiefs to one another, at the same time eyeing Ogeola with the fierce look of tigers.

With regard to Powell's defection, I did not myself know what to make of it. He had declared his resolution to sign the treaty; what more was needed? That he was ready to do so was evident from his attitude: he seemed only to wait for the agent to invite him.

As to the commissioner being a party to this intention, I knew he was nothing of the kind. Any one who looked in his face, at that moment, would have acquitted him of all privy to the act. He was evidently as much astonished by Ogeola's declaration as any one upon the ground, or even more so; in fact, he seemed bewildered by the unexpected avowal; so much, that it was some time before he could make rejoinder.

He at length stammered out:

'Very well, Ogeola! Step forward here, and sign then.'

Thompson's tone was changed: he spoke soothingly. A new prospect was before him. Ogeola would sign, and thus agree to the removal. The business upon which the supreme government had deputed him would thus be accomplished, and with a dexterity that would redound to his own credit. 'Old Hickory' would be satisfied; and then what next? what next? Not a mission to a mere tribe of savages, but an embassy to some high court of civilisation. He might yet be ambassador? perhaps to Spain?

Ah! Wiley Thompson! thy castles in the air (*châteaux en Espagne*) were soon dissipated. They fell suddenly as they had been built: they broke down like a house of cards.

Ogeola stepped forward to the table, and bent over it, as if to scan the words of the document. His eyes ran rapidly across the parchment; he seemed to be searching for some particular place.

He found it—it was a name—he read it aloud: 'Charles Omatla.'

Raising himself erect, he faced the commissioner; and, in a tone of irony, asked the latter if he still desired him to sign.

'You have promised, Ogeola.'

'Then will I keep my promise.'

As he spoke the words, he drew his long Spanish knife from its sheath, and raising it aloft, struck the blade through the parchment till its point was deep buried in the wood.

'That is my signature!' cried he, as he drew forth the steel. 'See! Omatla! it is through your name. Beware, traitor! Undo what you have done, or its blade may yet pass through your heart!'

'Oh! that is what he meant,' cried the commissioner, rising in rage. 'Good. I was prepared for this insolence—this outrage. General Clinch!—I appeal to you—your soldiers—seize upon—arrest him!'

These broken speeches I heard amidst the confusion of voices. I heard Clinch issue some hurried orders to an officer who stood near. I saw half a dozen files separate from the ranks, and rush forward; I saw them cluster around Ogeola—who the next moment was in their grasp.

Not till several of the blue-coated soldiers were sent sprawling over the ground; not till guns had

been thrown aside, and a dozen strong men had fixed their gripe upon him, did the young chief give over his desperate struggles to escape; and then apparently yielding, he stood rigid and immobile, as if his frame had been iron.

It was an unexpected *dénouement*—alike unlooked for by either white men or Indians. It was a violent proceeding, and altogether unjustifiable. This was no court whose judge had the right to arrest for contempt. It was a council, and even the insolence of an individual could not be punished without the concurrence of both parties. General Thompson had exceeded his duty—he had exercised a power arbitrary as illegal.

The scene that followed was so confused as to defy description. The air was rent with loud ejaculations; the shouts of men, the screams of women, the cries of children, the yells of the Indian warriors, fell simultaneously upon the ear. There was no attempt at rescue—that would have been impossible in the presence of so many troops—so many traitors; but the patriot chiefs, as they hurried away from the ground, gave out their wild 'Yo-ho-hee'—the gathering war-word of the Semidole nation—that in every utterance promised retaliation and revenge.

The soldiers commenced dragging Ogeola inside the fort.

'Tyrant!' cried he, fixing his eye upon the commissioner, 'you have triumphed by treachery; but fancy not that this is the end of it. You may imprison Ogeola—hang him, if you will—but think not that his spirit will die. No; it will live, and cry aloud for vengeance. It speaks! Hear ye yonder sounds? Know ye the "war-cry" of the Redsticks? Mark it well; for it is not the last time it will ring in your ears. Ho—yo-ho-hee! yo-ho-hee! Listen to it, tyrant! it is your death-knell—it is your death-knell!'

While giving utterance to these wild threats, the young chief was drawn through the gate, and hurried off to the guard-house within the stockade.

As I followed amid the crowd, some one touched me on the arm, as if to draw my attention. Turning, I beheld Háj-Ewa.

'To-night, by the *wa-rra*,'* said she, speaking so as not to be heard by those around. 'There will be shadows—more shadows upon the water. Perhaps'—

I did not hear more: the crowd pressed us apart; and when I looked again, the mad queen had moved away from the spot.

BIRDS AS OBSERVED BY ME.

In my early days, birds of every kind were* my friends, and much of my time was taken up watching them. I never studied much of their learned classification, nor did I ever care much about having any of my own; I simply was fond of them, and liked to watch their habits. I have often, when I ought to have been at school learning my lessons, stolen away to the wood, at the back of our house, to watch the motions of the titmice, or try to discover the exact tree whereon the cuckoo sat. And when I succeeded in getting a good view of the cuckoo, I found its attractions quite resistless, and would be chained to the spot as long as that strange bird remained on the tree. I was surprised at first—but I soon became accustomed to it—to find that the cuckoo uttered a low, harsh, grating sound, something like a gurgle in the throat, before giving forth the clear, dreamy Ku-koo, Ku-koo;

and I also noticed that when she left the tree, her flight seemed to be zigzag and uncertain, as if she could not make up her mind which tree to light on next. Soon after she left the tree, too, several little birds would twitter off, and follow the stranger wherever she went.

I had always thought—and I don't know why I should have thought it—that the cuckoo frequented the neighbourhood of trees only; but I found her as frequently on the hillside, perched upon some stone, and calling Ku-koo, Ku-koo, just as she did in the wood. At first, I thought she must have strayed or been hunted by other birds from the woods; but when I afterwards saw other cuckoos on the hillside, I knew that she frequented both. I never saw a cuckoo far in the wood, but generally on the outskirts: tall elm-trees bordering parks or gardens seemed to be preferred to the middle of woods, and never very far from houses, which made me think the bird liked to be within sight of our dwellings.

During all my watchings, I never found the cuckoo molesting other birds, as the hawk does, and yet I could not help seeing that she was no favourite with her feathered brethren. This jealousy or natural spite was at times carried to great lengths; and I have seen a cuckoo's enjoyment sadly marred by a little army of persecutors, and the very life of the bird endangered. It seemed to me that these tiny assailants took periodical fits of anger; for I have listened to a cuckoo in full song, when numerous little birds were in the neighbourhood, and observed that none of them noticed her presence excepting her body-guard—a pair of marsh-tits. On the other hand, during some days, a whole army of little birds would spend hours in pursuing their helpless victim, the air ringing with their screams of defiance and rage. Even at those times, the cuckoo occasionally emitted her notes while on the wing—not plaintively uttered, but just as usual, which always gave me the idea that the bird enjoyed the fun, and rather wished to lead her tormentors a gay chase, than hide herself from such overwhelming odds. These attacks took place, so far as ever I saw, only in the neighbourhood of trees. Her life was certainly more enjoyable amongst the hills: there, she flitted about from one stone to another, her flights usually extending to several hundred yards, at the same time accompanied or followed by her faithful friends, the marsh-tits. Why they attended her, I never could quite find out, unless they acted as guards to warn the cuckoo of the intrusion of enemies, or as purveyors to supply her with food. I dare say if I had been a reader, I should have seen why the cuckoo was molested by many birds, why she was carefully guarded by some, and spitefully entreated by others; but I hated reading, and liked watching: so it was many a day before I found out the wonderful truth, that she lays her eggs in the nests of other birds. The first nest occupied by a young cuckoo which fell to my notice, was the water-wag-tail's: here I found the intruder one day in June. I was unprepared for any such discovery, and at first I did not know what to make of it; and it was not until his feathers began to come to maturity, that I ascertained the fact, and knew that the two wagtails already deprived of their rightful progeny, were toiling from morning till night to supply the voracious appetite of the young cuckoo. Nor did their cares cease when the bird left the nest; for I noticed that for some time afterwards, the foster-parents fetched food, which was eagerly devoured by this adventurer.

This is about all I can remember of the cuckoo; and many a holiday have I spent in her company. I was more led to watch her habits than those of any other birds, because they always appeared so strange and mysterious. Moreover, I loved to listen to the quiet notes, stealing through the warm air of June or July. I have said that I often stole a day from school to spend

* Spring, pond, or water.

among the copses and woods: these days were generally in June or July; and to this day I never can hear the notes *Ku-koo*, *Ku-koo*, without associating them with a certain gull, *felt* long ago when I (too often) played truant.

Of all birds, I always thought the tits the most indefatigable in their search for food. They are not shy birds, but allow one to remain within a very few yards when they are at work. I remember they were fond of the silver birch-tree, and seemed to prefer a young or moderate-sized one to the full-grown tree. And of all the varieties of blue, greater, lesser long-tailed, and cole, the blue titmouse or ox-eye was the most active. Several kinds would often claim equal right to one tree, and each pursued its avocations without disturbing, or even noticing, its neighbours. The blue tit preferred the branches to the stem, and the smaller sprays to the branches; and when one began searching its spray, it never left it till the search was complete. Back downwards was the favourite position; and every little chink in the bark was tried, tapped, and plundered. The plunder was minute insects, their eggs, chrysalises, and tiny caterpillars.

I used to suspect the tits were fond of seeds also, but of this I never was certain. From where the small branch sprung from the greater, and along its entire length, clung, traversed, and pecked, this tiny bird, accompanying the action with sundry low, shrill notes or squeaks; and when several tits were at work on one tree, these notes were constant. Their motions were very quick: a branch several feet long could be examined and plundered in a very few minutes—varying from half a minute to about four usually; and they reminded me of bees, for a few seconds sufficed to shew newcomers whether the branch had been previously visited by others. Their claws are well adapted for clinging, and their necks are very supple; so much so that the bird, while hanging to a horizontal branch of an inch or two in diameter, can twist its head round to the upper part, and examine and probe it, without changing its position. It generally confines itself, however, to the under part and sides of the branch.

The nest of the tit used to be an object of much delight to me. I never harried one, but seldom could resist putting my finger into the small hole at the side, to find if there were eggs or young birds. Such a colony—some dozen or more in one nest not larger than a cricket-ball: no wonder the parent tits require to make the best of their time to supply food for all at home. However, they manage to rear their numerous brood; but that would be impossible were both birds not constantly engaged in getting food. They may both stay away, too, from the nest for some time at a stretch, for it does not require the heat of the parent to keep the young ones warm in their dry ball of feathers.

Another little bird (the least of British birds, I believe), the wren, or katy-wren, as we used to call it, was strange in its habits. I always found it in hedgerows, or close to drains or small streams. Unless for its shrill note, I should seldom have noticed its whereabouts, for the colour of the wren is too dark to admit of the bird being easily seen. I never saw the wren feed. Its motions were very quick, and it seemed an easily scared bird. Its favourite resorts were up drains, or amongst the tangled briars that fringed the sides of some tiny brook: there it would sit, or hop from one little spray to another, emitting its sharp note, so loud for a bird of its size; and if startled from its retreat, would seek the nearest drain-mouth, and vanish. I always deemed the wren a shy bird, and cannot say it was ever a great favourite, but it had its mystery, too, for I never saw it feeding.

It puzzles one to remember the Latin names of

birds; and I always prefer home titles, such as the mavis, the robin, the ox-eye or yellow yerlin; to following them up with hard Latin words, such as *Troglodytes vulgaris*, which I have carefully copied from a book as the name given by naturalists to the katy-wren!



LOOKING EAST:

IN JANUARY 1858.

'Lover and friend hast Thou put far from me, and hid mine acquaintance out of my sight.'

LITTLE white clouds, where are you flying,
Over the sky so blue and cold?
Fair faint hopes, why are you lying
Over my heart like a white cloud's fold?

Little green leaves, why are you peeping
Out of the mould where the snow yet lies?
Toying west wind, why are you creeping
Like a child's breath across my eyes?

Hope and terror by turns consuming,
Lover and friend put far from me—
What should I do with the bright spring's coming
Like an angel over the sea?

Over the cruel sea that parted
Me from mine—is't for evermore?
Out of the woful East, whence darted
Heaven's full quiver of vengeance sore.

Day teaches day—night whispers morning,
'Hundreds are weeping their dead, and thou
Weepest thy living! Rise, be adorning
Thy brows, unwidowed, with smiles.'—But how?

O had he married me—unto anguish,
Hardship, sickness, peril, and pain,
If on my breast his head might languish,
In lonely jungle or burning plain:

O had we stood on the rampart gory,
Till he—ere Horror behind us trod—
Kissed me, and killed me, and with his glory
My soul went happy and pure to God!

Nay, nay—God pardon me, broken-hearted,
Living this dreary life in death;
Many there are far wider parted
Who under one roof-tree breathe one breath.

But we *that loved*—whom one word half broken
Had drawn together close soul to soul,
As lip to lip—and it was not spoken,
Nor may be, while the world's ages roll.

I sit me down with the tears all frozen:
I drink my cup, be it gall or wine:
I know, if he lives, I am his chosen;
I know, if he dies, that he is mine.

If love in its silence be greater, stronger
Than hundred vows, or sighs, or tears,
Soul, wait thou on Him a little longer
Who holdeth the balance of thy years.

Little white clouds, like angels flying,
Bring the young spring from over the sea:
Loving or losing, living or dying,
Heaven, remember—remember me!

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THE WILD WHITE MAN.

In the year 1803, the British government, observing the successful progress of the convict settlement at Port Jackson, fitted out an expedition for the formation of a similar establishment on the southern coast of Australia. The great inland bay of Port Phillip had been explored during the previous year by Captain Flinders, in the *Investigator*; and his favourable report of the surrounding country greatly influenced the government in their choice of a locality.

The command of the expedition was given to Colonel Collins. The convicts—367 in number—were all males. Of these, only seventeen received permission for their wives to accompany them; and with the exception of seven little ones, who were too young to be left behind, their children were forbidden to undertake the long and dangerous voyage, which was then regarded with extreme distrust. A detachment of about fifty soldiers, with three lieutenants, formed the military guard; and various civil officers, four surgeons, and a chaplain and seven soldiers' wives, completed the *matériel* of the new settlement.

In these days of breathless enterprise, when our countrymen hurry to and fro over the whole earth, and undertake a voyage to the antipodes, or an expedition to the north pole, with equal coolness, it is interesting to note the gloomy forebodings of these early voyagers to the southern world. The means of so doing are furnished by the diary of the Rev. Robert Knopwood, chaplain to the expedition. 'The land behind us,' he writes, 'is the abode of civilised people; that before us, the residence of savages. When, if ever, we shall enjoy an intercourse with the world, is doubtful and uncertain. We are leaving the civilised world behind us to enter upon a career unknown.'

The expedition sailed from Plymouth in the month of April, but it was not until October that the shores of Australia were descried. Collins and his officers chanced to land on a sterile and desolate portion of the coast; and after sundry disappointments, arising from the absence of fresh water, the barrenness of the soil, and other causes, a spot without the Heads—as the rocky barriers at the entrance of Port Phillip are termed—was selected as the site of the intended settlement. A more unfortunate choice could scarcely have been made; it was found impossible to subsist in such a locality; nor were they successful in their endeavours to discover a favourable district. Acting, therefore, on the discretionary powers wherewith he was invested by the government, Colonel Collins

decided on abandoning Port Phillip, and steering across Bass's Strait. He eventually founded the penal colony of Tasmania.

But before this removal occurred, eight of the prisoners absconded. Five of these were subsequently recovered; but the others never returned, and were supposed to have perished of hunger, or to have been slain by the natives.

For thirty-two years, Port Phillip remained unsettled, and, in fact, was supposed to be unfit for the habitation of civilised man. In the interval, however, sundry partial explorations had taken place. Hume and Hovell had penetrated overland to the Geelong country; and the Sydney government had failed in a second attempt at convict colonisation. Sturt had discovered the source and embouchure of the Murray River; McKillop had ventured to Lake Omeo, and gazed upon the eternal snows of the Australian Alps; and Henty had established a whaling-station at Portland Bay. But the honour of practically demonstrating the capabilities of Port Phillip belongs to John Batman. In May 1835, this gentleman sailed from Launceston, in Tasmania, and landing on the western shores of the bay, at a point named by him Indented Head, he at once observed that the land in that region was excellently adapted for either tillage or pastoral uses. The natives were also very friendly; and having, by the aid of interpreters, begun to comprehend the object of the white man's visit, they cordially welcomed and granted him a large tract of land.

Delighted with the successful result of his enterprise, Batman returned to Tasmania for seeds and implements, leaving six of his men, with three months' supply of provisions, in charge of his newly acquired property. During his temporary absence, a strange event occurred.

The natives were so little alarmed at the presence of the whites as to mix freely with them, and often assisted them by various friendly offices, which were requited in kind. One day, however, a savage of fiercer aspect than usual made his appearance. He was very tall, and of monstrous bulk; his matted hair hung wildly about his shoulders, and his features were nearly hidden by the profuse growth of his beard. A loose 'rug' or wrapper, made of the skins of the kangaroo, was his sole garment; and in his hand he carried a long and formidable spear, constructed of the close-grained wood of the country, and its point and rows of inverted teeth hardened by the action of fire.

As this uncouth being approached the tents, their inmates perceived with astonishment that his skin

was of a tawny hue; whereas all the natives whom they had yet seen were black. This caused them to surmise that he might possibly be of European origin; and as he stood before them, evidently labouring under strong excitement, and apparently striving to speak, yet uttering no sound, one of them offered him bread, at the same time pronouncing its name. The poor fellow mechanically seized the proffered food, and endeavoured to repeat the word. After reiterated efforts, and as many failures, a sudden thought seemed to strike him. His eyes brightened, he cast away his spear, and stretching out his arm, with eager gestures, invited their attention to something marked thereon. On examination, this proved to be two letters, 'W. B.,' rudely pricked out and stained, sailor-fashion. These they sought to decipher. 'W,' said they for William. He smiled and nodded. 'B' for Burges. He shook his head. Brown, Bruce, Ball—every name commencing with the second letter of the alphabet that they could think of, was tried, with the like result; till at length, as by a mighty effort, their strange visitor burst into speech, and exclaimed, with a genuine English accent: 'W. for William, B. for Buckley.'

Then they knew that it was one of their own countrymen who stood in that wretched guise before them.

On Batman's return to Port Phillip, he was informed of this discovery, and being a man of kindly disposition and feeling heart, he at once assumed the protection of the white savage. His first care was to shave and clean his *protégé*—a process which appears to have considerably lessened the duskiness of the latter's complexion. The kangaroo skins were dispensed with, and a more civilised costume substituted; but it was long ere he could walk in shoes without much discomfort. His first shirt—sewn by Miss Batman—was of Brobdignagian proportions, consisting of an incredible quantity of linen: and when he was set on horseback to accompany his protector, it was discovered that the stores of the settlers could not furnish stirrups sufficiently large to accommodate his huge feet.

By slow degrees, the reclaimed man recovered the use of his native language, and was enabled to communicate his history and adventures. It must not be supposed, however, that his reminiscences assumed the form of a connected narrative: on the contrary, they were extracted from him, not without difficulty, at various times. To the last, he was sullen and reserved, usually answering in monosyllables; and not unfrequently he manifested great anger on being questioned of his past life. He is also said to have varied considerably in his account of some particulars; but his habitual taciturnity, and imperfect command of language, probably caused him to be misunderstood by the retailers of his conversation.

His history, divested of the romance wherewith it has sometimes been clothed, is as follows:

William Buckley—for such was indeed his name—was born at Macclesfield, in Cheshire, in 1780. In early life, he followed the occupation of a stone-mason; but his great height—which is stated at six feet six inches—and stalwart proportions attracting the notice of a recruiting sergeant, he was easily induced to exchange the trowel for the musket, and accordingly enlisted in the 4th regiment. He had served but a short time in his new capacity, when he robbed one of his comrades; for which offence—such was then the severity of our laws—he was sentenced to transportation for life. This occurred in 1803, in the twenty-third year of his age; and it thus happened that he became an unwilling member of Colonel Collins's abortive expedition to Port Phillip. When the order for removal to Tasmania was issued, Buckley, and two others, named respectively Pye

and Marmon, feeling doubtful of their ultimate fate, effected their escape from the camp, as previously stated; and the vessels sailing shortly after, nothing more was heard of them.

What became of Pye and Marmon has never been satisfactorily ascertained. Buckley himself always evinced great dislike to being questioned about them, and seemed to regard the inquirer with much suspicion. It appears that the course taken by the fugitives was around the head of the bay; and Mr Wedge, in his report to the Geographical Society of Tasmania, dated 1835, says that Buckley assured him, that in their flight, Pye became exhausted, and was left behind at the Yarra River; and that Marmon quitted him at Indented Head, with the avowed intention of returning to the camp. But there are many different versions of this affair. Sometimes Buckley averred that they were killed by snakes, and at others that they had lost themselves in the bush, and were never seen by him after. But the Australian wilds furnish no indigenous fruits capable of affording sustenance to man; and it is generally believed that hunger, and the difficulty of procuring food, induced a repast at which humanity shudders. Be this as it may, no vestige of their remains has ever been discovered.

After parting from his companions, Buckley appears to have remained alone some time. One day, however, disgusted alike with his solitary life, and the precariousness of his means of subsistence, he wandered on the beach, anxiously endeavouring to descry some vessel, which happily might rescue him from his vast prison. His shoes had long since abandoned his feet, which now therefore left their imprint on the soft sand. As he strolled listlessly along, he picked up a fragment of a spear, and with this he waded amongst the rocks in search of shell-fish, now his principal food. Whilst thus engaged, he was observed by three native women, who, creeping stealthily down to the beach, imagined that they beheld in him their lost chief Murragark, whom Buckley appears to have resembled in size and stature. The illusion was increased by the circumstance of his carrying the broken spear of the deceased warrior; and the colour of his skin excited but little surprise, being readily ascribed to the potent influence of the grave.*

The Delahs of the forest having, in a manner, captured this ungainly Samson, brought him, nothing loath, to the men of their tribe, who, in fact, had seen his footprints on the sand, and were already in search of him. He was immediately surrounded by a mob of yelling savages, and doubtlessly imagined that he was destined to be carved into collops for the gratification of his epicurean captors; but again his resemblance to the great chief befriended him. They examined his feet and hands—they eagerly scrutinised the spear, of which he had fortunately retained possession; and when they discovered on his side a scar, similar in appearance to one which had marked the body of Murragark, they deemed the evidence of his identity complete. Buckley, meantime, mistook their very animated gestures for so many tokens of their pleasure at his fleshy condition. A long conversation ensued, during which the name of Murragark was incessantly repeated. It ended, very much to his satisfaction, in their feeding, instead of eating him; and he was given to understand, by signs, that thenceforth he was never to quit his savage entertainers.

Accordingly, although treated with great respect,

* The superstition here alluded to is very prevalent amongst the Australian aborigines, who imagine that the whole of the white population are their deceased brethren. For a supposed restored friend, they testify great affection; but it is very unpleasant, and not a little dangerous, to be mistaken for a departed enemy.

he was scrupulously watched, by day and night. He was never suffered to fatigue himself with the exertions of the chase, nor to perform that infinitesimal amount of labour to which the natives of Australia unwillingly submit. His gunyah was reared for him, and his larder stocked with unwonted extravagance, by his savage friends. The daintiest morsels of the kangaroo, and the most juicy of opossums, the sweetest portions of the wombat, the whitest grubs of the mimosa, and the largest of gum-balls, were his. His also the largest eggs and the finest fish—the richest berries and the most delicate roots. The rarest pigments were devoted to his use, and the warmest skins were added to his wardrobe.

Thus, from a state of abject misery and utter loneliness, Buckley was suddenly elevated to a species of savage royalty, and held in reverential awe as the restored Murragak. For some time, the only perceptible fluctuation of public opinion was the occasional outburst of cannibal propensities, when his wild subjects seemed to survey his colossal form with much peculiar admiration.

Buckley's domestic comfort was also duly considered, and a dusky, but buxom young widow was assigned to him, by the general consent of the tribe, as his lubra, or spouse. For a time the pair enjoyed the utmost felicity of which two such strange turtle-doves were capable. But this lasted not long; for, according to Buckley, the honeymoon was scarcely over, when his hut was one night invaded by sundry native gentlemen, who, claiming a prior right, forcibly carried off the bride. Much violence does not appear to have been offered, nor were the husband's feelings greatly lacerated by this stroke of fortune. He acknowledged, indeed, that his lubra went very willingly, and that he did not 'make a fuss about the loss.' But the natives seem to have taken a widely different view of the affair; for, irritated probably at this practical disparagement of their own judgment, at the lady's faithlessness, and the injury inflicted on their white friend, they speared both the frail one and her lovers.

But if Buckley's first companion was insensible to his charms, there were other hearts more tender and more true. A gentle damsel, of the same tribe, of her own accord visited his solitary home, and sought to soothe and please the forsaken stranger. Nor were her efforts unsuccessful. Buckley, at various periods, had many wives, but he always expressed himself in more favourable terms of his second partner than of any other. On the sea-shore, near Point Lonsdale, is a natural cavern, in the limestone rock, which is said to have been the abode of the wild white man and his mate during this portion of his eventful career.

It has been doubted whether Buckley had any children. By those who knew and conversed with him, this point is diversely stated; some declaring positively that he was childless, but others, and the majority of evidence is on this side, speak of sons and daughters. When reclaimed, in 1835, he had with him two lubras, and a boy and girl; but he always spoke of these as adopted children.

Many other particulars were at sundry times extracted from him, and have been worked up, by Mr Morgan of Hobart-town, into a long and interesting narrative. In it are numerous details of native feasts and fights, of huntings and corroborees; but, as might be expected, there is a great paucity of actual events. Occasionally, he seems to have lost a portion of the influence he ordinarily exerted over his black friends. Whether their faith in his involuntary personation of Murragak sometimes became weak, or was overpowered by hunger, we know not; but he averred that for some years he constantly expected death. The young men, he said,

were for killing him; but the elders of the tribe always interfered to save his life. He appears to have taken matters very coolly; and if he possessed, he certainly never attempted to exert the magic of civilised intellect, nor sought, by the communication of useful arts, to improve the condition of his savage associates: on the contrary, contented apparently with the gratification of his animal appetites, he willingly sunk to the dead and dreary level of Australian barbarism. Like his untutored friends, he fed on raw or semi-roasted flesh, clothed himself in the skins of beasts, and acquiring the native dialect, ceased even to think in his mother-tongue, until, as we have seen, he had totally forgotten its use. Once or twice, he said, he saw ships enter the bay; but he does not appear to have made the slightest effort to attract the attention of their inmates, nor in any way to extricate himself from the degrading position into which he had fallen, until Batman firmly planted his foot upon the soil.

Such was the poor lost creature whom, after thirty-two years of savage life, the early colonists of Port Phillip restored to civilised society; and, it is proper to add, that his own delight, when he was enabled to comprehend the change, was unbounded. 'Nothing,' says Mr Wedge, 'could exceed the joy he evinced at once more feeling himself a free man, received again within the pale of civilised society.'

However he may have been deficient in other qualities, ingratitude was clearly not one of Buckley's faults. Both Batman and Wedge concur in stating that he exerted himself greatly in maintaining amicable relations between the natives and the colonists. To the former gentleman—his constant friend and patron—he was much attached; and when informed of his death, it is recorded that 'he threw himself on the bed and wept bitterly.'

Buckley's subsequent career is soon told. A free pardon was, at his own urgent desire, procured for him from Colonel Arthur, the governor of Tasmania; and he was appointed native interpreter, with a salary of £50 per annum. In this capacity, his services were in great request; and when Sir Richard Bourke came down from Sydney to survey the new colony, Buckley was selected to accompany him in his tour through the country. But his position soon became uncomfortable. Serious disputes broke out between the settlers and the native population. The latter committed many robberies, and at length speared two of their white neighbours, whose graves, on the Flagstaff Hill, near Melbourne, are still religiously preserved. We have no record of offences on the other side, but doubtless the whites were not blameless. Buckley, who could not forget the kindness of his old friends, refused to interpose between the contending parties, declaring that the hostility of the blacks was solely attributable to the misconduct of the colonists. Fearing, therefore, that he might relapse into barbarism, Batman resolved to send him out of Port Phillip; and accordingly, in 1836, he was induced to embark for Hobart-town, where he resided during the remainder of his life. His figure and strength obtained for him the post of constable, which he held many years. Subsequently, he was employed as assistant-storekeeper at the Immigrant's Home, and, later still, as gate-keeper of the Female Nursery.

In his sixtieth year, Buckley, again venturing on matrimony, contracted a union with the widow of an immigrant. In 1850, the Tasmanian government bestowed on him the insignificant pension of £12 per annum; and in the following year, Victoria having been separated from New South Wales, and erected into an independent colony, its legislature voted an additional annuity of £40.

Endowed by nature with an iron constitution,

which his wild life no doubt materially assisted to strengthen, Duckley enjoyed vigorous health almost to his latest hour. His death was occasioned by accident. In January 1856, he was thrown from a vehicle, and received such severe injuries in the fall, that in a few days he breathed his last sigh, at the advanced age of seventy-six.

LONG BALL-PRACTICE.

Ten years ago, large guns and small were the simplest things imaginable. A tubular orifice driven not quite through the length of a metallic bar; a very much smaller tube bored at right angles to the aforesaid, near to its closed extremity, thus serving as a touch-hole—and, behold, a gun! The axial bore might be a little tube, it might be a big tube, without disturbing our ideas in the least degree as to what should constitute a gun. Except in reference to that particular sort of gun known as 'the rifle,' the philosophy of firearms, as they were in England some twenty years ago, is soon exhausted. Since that period, extraordinary developments have arisen in the construction of firearms, all of them very beautiful, and some of them very curious. A few special cases have been touched upon by us in these columns already. For example, on the occasion of the Russian war, we presented our readers with rudimentary knowledge of a department of conchology not much studied even in these days of sea-side ramblings and marine aquaria. *Marital conchology* we would be understood to signify, explanatory of the difference between common and shrapnel shells, together with several other matters of the sort. We also said our say ament that very curious specimen of no-tailed war-rocket devised by Mr Hale. Colt's pistols and Minié bullets have also passed under our review; so now, keeping well *au courant* in the projectile art, we purpose acting as master of the ceremonies to certain other candidates for public approbation in the man-killing, wall-splitting, gunpowder-consuming line.

Banishing for a moment all names and designations, let us look at the requirements of the projectile art of war; and, firstly, of small-arms. The simplest classification of these is into pistols, cavalry carbines, and muskets; by which latter term we will understand all infantry firearms, whether rifled or non-rifled. In each of these three, there have been great improvements during late years; to some of which we shall advert.

Firstly, in respect of pistols, the revolver principle has fairly beaten all others out of the field. As to the antiquity of that principle, there may be now seen in the Tower of London a revolver firearm made for the special use of Henry VIII. If that bluff monarch, with tender conscience and delicate sensibilities, had fired the weapon pretty often, it might have fared better with a few of his queens. Our meaning is, that the arm would have inevitably gone off at the wrong end, so roughly is it constructed. Indeed, not all the latest improvements of flint-locks could enable the manufacturer to turn out a perfectly reliable revolver; to the successful construction of which the detonating or percussion principle is absolutely necessary.

Having all the useful phases of revolving firearms well under view, we do not hesitate to say that Colonel Colt was the first person who succeeded in turning out of hand a revolver perfectly efficient and reliable, adapted for all the exigencies of war to which a pistol can be applied. For many years this celebrated weapon maintained a distinguished precedence over all others, notwithstanding that an English firm—Deane and Adams—constructed revolving pistols which admitted of being discharged with greater

rapidity than Colt's. The American pistol requires to be cocked by the thumb, like any ordinary firearm; when cocked, the line of aim is clear, and discharge may be effected by as light a touch at the trigger as the shooter may desire. The English revolver required—we speak of the past—no special cocking, the trigger-pull acting that part. Necessarily, a trigger-pull performing this function must be somewhat dead and heavy; so that at very close quarters the English pistol undoubtedly possessed advantages over its American competitor, yet Colt's revolver was better adapted to the taking of steady aim. An officer, whose name at this instant we forget, was surrounded at the battle of Inkermann by six Russians; possessing one of the self-cocking English revolvers, he shot four, and testified to the manufacturers that had there been a necessity for cocking the pistol by thumb in the ordinary way, his life would have been taken. Still the dead trigger-pull incidental to cocking was in some cases a disadvantage. It has been obviated. The British revolver may now be caused to discharge itself by mere trigger-pull as formerly, or it may be cocked by thumb and exploded like any ordinary firearm.

The revolver principle has succeeded well in the construction of pistols, as we have seen. Has it answered in respect of cavalry carbines and infantry muskets? No, it has not; and we think there is but little chance of its thus succeeding. By this we would wish to be understood as expressing our belief that although tolerable weapons of the carbine and musket classes admit of being made by adoption of the revolver principle, still much better weapons of the same classes admit of construction by adopting other types. This for several reasons. Firstly, inasmuch as a cavalry carbine has to be shouldered and discharged with one hand, it should be light; and seeing that inasmuch as one barrel must be necessarily lighter than five or six, though they be only rudimentary barrels, as we find them in revolver pistols, *therefore*, *ceteris paribus*, a one-barrelled carbine must be best. But a functional objection exists to the adoption of the revolver principle by any kind of firearm larger than a pistol; and we beg the reader's attention to it, inasmuch as the remark applies with still greater force to artillery. *By increasing the calibre of a gun, the strength of its parts relative to gunpowder, decreases in a rapidly increasing ratio.* Wherefore it happens, that, though in pistols the breech-joints necessary to carry out the revolver principle may be made practically tight, there comes a maximum bore at last, with which such tightness is impossible. Developing still the size of our ideal gun, there comes finally a bore beyond the diameter of which, though no joints are involved, the mere cohesive strength of material used forbids the manufacturer to go; for, curiously enough, it is a well-demonstrated fact, that after a given thickness of material, varying according to the cohesive strength of material employed, no mere addition to thickness adds to strength or power of resistance. Slightly anticipating another part of our subject, we may here indicate that the limit of strength for cast iron, fashioned into long pieces of ordnance, capable of projecting with safety solid balls, corresponds with about eight inches diameter. True, cast-iron long-guns are now made of ten, and even eleven inches diameter, but they are only strong enough to be used for projecting shells or hollow shot.

Though the revolver principle seems barely compatible with the necessities of a cavalry carbine, yet in no description of firearm is the want of some efficient breech-loading contrivance more pressing. Even with all the facilities of loading which the conoidal expanding principle has given, as exemplified in the Minié and Enfield rifled muskets, still, the

operation of charging a cavalry carbine by the muzzle, and on horseback, at all, is most inconvenient. Various attempts have been made to obviate this inconvenience; some answering well enough with low charges, others with high charges, in careful hands; but very, very few complying with all the requisitions of common cavalry practice. In the improvement of carbines, no less than of pistols, our American cousins have been foremost. The cavalry carbine of Colonel Greene is a breech-loader. It is charged with an ordinary paper-cartridge, and has the remarkable peculiarity of causing the explosive force of the charge to contribute to the tightness of the joint. We hardly know whether we shall succeed in rendering intelligible the manner by which this is done. Firstly, the piece, though one-barrelled, has two triggers; one being pulled, liberates the barrel, which now admits of being pulled out of a catch, and turned towards the operator's right, in such manner that a paper-cartridge holding powder and ball admits of being slid in; the use of a common cartridge indeed being a great point gained. The cartridge is neither bitten nor broken; but the act of replacing the barrel in its catch forces a sort of pointed perforated steel tooth—something like a snake-fang, though straight—into the very middle of the cartridge, which is thus ready to be fired as soon as a percussive blast rushes through the tubular orifice of the fang. This is accomplished by the very ingenious contrivance known as the Maynard primer, and universally employed now in all American non-revolving military small-arms. If we turn aside from our main object to describe such a collateral thing as the Maynard primer, we shall never have done. The reader will therefore be so good as to excuse our stating more on that head than the general principle subserved. The Maynard primer is a little magazine of some fifty or sixty percussion patches brought successively, by the act of cocking, quite over the nipple, so that the niggling act of capping the piece is obviated. From the Maynard primer let us now go back to the piece itself, and trace out the destiny of the cartridge. Though placed within the barrel, it does not touch the latter, but is surrounded by a sort of tightly sliding, short internal chamber, larger anteriorly than posteriorly, and terminating on the latter aspect by a sharpish edge. The interior of the sliding-chamber is, in point of fact, a truncated cone; its exterior being cylindrical, and tightly fitting the barrel, save where the posterior face of the chamber is ground away to a bluntish edge, the latter bearing upon a flat plate of iron. Now, owing to this configuration, it follows that when the powder within the cartridge explodes, a backward pressure will be exerted upon the short sliding truncated conoidal chamber, the posterior cutting edge of which will be thrust against the flat iron bearing. We have been thus particular in describing the construction of Colonel Greene's carbine, because of its approval in British military circles, and its partial adoption by the British cavalry.

Sharpe's is another American invention in the way of breech-loading carbines. In charging this firearm, an ordinary paper-cartridge is also used, of which the posterior aspect is ripped off in the act of closing the breech-opening. The objectors to Sharpe's American rifle affirm that it nips off an uncertain quantity.

And now, before passing on to the consideration of muskets, some few matters must be taken for granted as lying within the sphere of the reader's cognizance, otherwise we shall never get to the end of our tale. Firstly, we will assume that every reader—except a lady reader perhaps—is aware of the fact that gun-barrels are either rifled or non-rifled. Secondly, that except for fowling, no person one shade more civilised than a Dahomey grenadier will ever use a non-rifled,

alias small-bored, small-arm again. Thirdly, that all civilised rifle-balls are, and have been these few years past, more or less like sugar-loaves in form.

Before passing to fourthly, pause we a while to contemplate our Ilbericism. To speak of a ball shaped like a sugar-loaf, is indeed startling; but surely *bullet* is no better. One may say *projectile*, but it is abominably pedantic, and *conoid* is hardly to be recommended. Cousin Jonathan's inventive genius is not only strong in gun-making, but in the coining of new words out of the old tongue. He calls the sugar-loaf shaped balls to which we have been adverting, *pickets*. A very good word it is too. We shall adopt it, and commend it to the favourable notice of all dictionary compilers. Fourthly, we take it for granted that everybody knows how a rifle-picket spins through the air, point foremost; whereas a ball proper, fired from an ordinary non-rifled gun, simply rolls whilst flying through the air, as a marble might roll upon the ground. Fifthly and lastly, as it seems, we will assume every reader to be aware that whereas the bullet of a common gun fits the bore loosely, a rifle-picket, ball, or other projectile must—at least at the moment of discharge—fit its barrel with all possible accuracy and tightness; a rifle bore is, in point of fact, a hollow screw, and the projectile within it is a solid one.

Two distinct principles of facilitating rifle-practice suggest themselves—that is, breech-loading, and expanding pickets. Of these, the Prussians have adopted a variety of the first in their celebrated needle-gun. Ourselves, the French, and Austrians, have adopted varieties of the second, one or the other of which is now perhaps in course of adoption by every civilised nation. The self-expanding picket system consists in fashioning the picket in such a manner that dropping loosely into the gun at the time of charging, it becomes expanded and tightly fitting by the force of gunpowder discharge, either directly applied, as in Lancaster's celebrated oval-bore sporting rifle, or indirectly, as in the Minié rifle and the Enfield weapon now adopted by our own service. Into the base of the Minié picket an iron thimble is inserted, which, receiving the blow of explosive discharge, is driven far up into the middle of the leaden picket, which it consequently expands; sometimes too completely indeed, for instances are not unfrequent of the thimble shooting quite through the picket, which latter remains as a leaden tube, lining the gun-barrel. Liability to the accident here adverted to is a weak point of the celebrated Minié weapon, which has mainly led to the substitution of the Enfield rifle in our military service. In this latter weapon, a hard wooden plug is substituted for the iron thimble.

The first requisition for a military rifle is, in the opinion of non-military people, extreme length of range; but there are qualities in subservience of which length of range becomes a secondary consideration, and must, if necessary, be abandoned. A good military small-arm must be able to shoot often without fouling. This is essential; otherwise the arm, however long its range, is a failure. Now, the conditions for imparting a maximum rifle-range are perfectly well known: they are, *maximum length of picket, involving minimum of calibre*. In sporting rifles, these conditions are carried out to the extent of diminishing the calibre to half an inch bore. In the construction of military rifles, so small a diameter is not thought expedient. To shew how little advantage an extremely long range of rifle-shooting is regarded by military judges, the Enfield rifle, which carries more than 1000 yards with accuracy, is only sighted up to 700 yards. There is something *ad captandum* in the idea of an extremely long range, which may beget wrong impressions. The public have heard a

good deal about rifles which will shoot further than the Enfield. True; but the Enfield rifle, for reasons mentioned, was limited as to the dimensions of its bore. The public, too, have been startled by the vast penetration of a certain rifle-picket; but the inventor omitted to state the all-important fact, that the projectile was made of hard metal, not lead, and therefore could never have been successfully employed in military service.

The greatest popular misapprehension exists as to rifled ordnance. To adapt the rifle system to ordnance at all is a problem of great difficulty; but for the sake of argument, we choose to regard it done. Well, once impart the rifle-spinning motion to an artillery projectile, instead of the ordinary rolling motion, and it is incapacitated for all purposes save one—to go straight at its object in one direct unbroken flight. What more can be reasonably expected of cannon? The reader will possibly ask. Much, very much. If a cannon-shot had the invariable task assigned it of going straight at the object, a rifled piece of ordnance would always assuredly be best. But cannon are expected to be versatile things; and the versatility of their adaptations adds much to their deadliness. A non-rifled projectile admits of being gently bowled out of a gun, when it hops along very much like a cricket-ball. This is called ricochet practice, and is very destructive. Taken all in all, it is worth more against men, and ships, and even fortifications, than direct firing. Once let a rifle projectile touch ground or water, and its original line of flight is gone: whirling on one side, it is almost useless. Again, the very deadliest applications of cannon to man-killing are the projection of grape and canister shot, and shrapnell shells—all repugnant to the rifle system.

If all gun-projectiles were rifled, made solid of similar material, and filled with proportionate charges, the largest balls would range furthest. Therefore—excluding the rifle principle—the range of ordnance, *ceteris paribus*, would be directly proportionate to their calibre. But *ceteris are non paribus*. In proportion as the calibre of a gun increases, the largest possible charge of gunpowder decreases, and also the weight of projectile; so that a cast-iron gun of more than 8-inch bore can hardly be used with safety for the projection of solid shot. Nevertheless, there is a craving for larger cannon strong enough to project solid shot; and, strangely enough, the proposition by which this is sought to be accomplished is no less than the one of returning to the hoop-and-stave system of ordnance manufacture, or, at any rate, a modification of it, as employed in the earlier days of cannon manufacture. In this direction the Americans, under the guidance of Treadwell, are working; so is Mallet in our own country. The latter gentleman has come prominently before the public of late in connection with the built-up 36-inch iron mortar, which, although no very long range has yet been got out of it, has succeeded well enough to establish the soundness of the principle. We stood on the 18th of December last not more than 100 yards distant from the spot where one of the monster shells of this mortar fell, and plunged so deeply into stiff clay-land that the longest shell-probes failed to reach it. The depth to which each of these shells probably sinks after a flight of 16,000 feet may be over twenty-five feet. Of course, on an experimental occasion like that adverted to, the shells were not charged; but the effect of their mere dead weight and impetus is something marvellous. Hissing through the air, they fall each with a dull loud explosion almost louder than the discharge of the mortar itself as heard by one standing close to it. Huge lumps of clay are now shot aloft, and stones fly about in all directions. Presently, when those

fragments have cleared away, and the observer looks upon the spot of impact, a veritable crater is seen, black and yawning. For a depth of some eight feet, a huge ragged pit is seen to be delved out, extending from the lower part of which is a hole proportionate to the size of the shell. What this shell, if charged, would accomplish, may be left to the imagination. One can form a good notion of what 480 pounds of powder would do if ignited some twenty feet or more below the earth's surface. As regards the construction of Mr Mallet's mortar, it resembles that of ancient stave-cannon, with the following difference: The staves of ancient cannon were all in one circular row, as also the hoops which surrounded them; whereas the staves and hoops respectively of Mr Mallet's compound mortar are in more rows than one; and as for the hoops, each concentric layer is slipped hot over the one underneath, whereby, on cooling, contractile force is exerted, and made to count for strength in the general structure of the gun.

PROCEEDINGS IN BREAKNECKSHIRE.

I AM very much afraid that the Mudbury Coursing Meeting has ruined that eminent metropolitan man of business, our friend Mr Robert Jones.* He is dog-bitten, and, what is worse, horse-bitten, and there is no little apprehension entertained by his country friends of his going turf-mad. Nothing I could urge could prevent him from driving his trusty quadruped Seaman over to Rasperton, fourteen miles away, to see the steeple-chases in the neighbourhood of that town. I could not accompany him myself, having other agricultural business to attend to; but he did me the favour to say, that he could get on very well without me, if I would only lend him my horse and gig.

I should like Sloggard, his junior partner in the oil-and-colour line, to have seen Mr Jones as he left my door on Friday last, equipped for this expedition. I am much surprised if he would not straightway have scraped together all he could, and bought the head of the firm out of the business while it was still a flourishing one. A broad-brimmed but far from Quakerish-looking hat; a green cut-away, blossoming into a red scarf, with a silver horse's foot by way of petal; a piece of a buff-waistcoat; a white pair of what you could scarcely call continuations, they so immediately terminated in a couple of enormous riding-boots—the whole viewed through the dim obscure of the smoke of a cigar—made up the sum of what is known in the City as Jones and Company. Perched upon three driving cushions, with his elbows squared, and a long whip flying by his side, he might have sat for a type of the gentlemen who figure most brilliantly in the Insolvent Court. There was a smack of overtrading and reckless expenditure in the very tones in which he observed, 'Let her go!' to the groom at Seaman's head, as though my favourite brown had been a female. He came back, indeed, from the scene of dissipation in a far different—But I am anticipating; let him tell his steeple-chase experiences after his own fashion.

I had no difficulty whatever—thanks to your accurate directions and Seaman's exemplary conduct—in arriving at Rasperton; and I put him up, according to your advice, at 'The Weasel Asleep.' I got there at twelve o'clock—only thirty minutes before the first race was advertised to be run, so that I thought I would invest a shilling in a conveyance to take me to the course. The flyman, however, to whom I applied charging the modest sum of a

sovereign for that accommodation. *I joined the mighty stream of pedestrians who sat towards the scene of action, ceaselessly, like a river to the sea—turbid waves of the lower classes of the sporting fraternity—ex-grooms and hangers-on to stable-yards, fringed with a gayer foam of gipsies, and recruits, and card-sellers, in rags of red-coats and shreds of hunting-caps. To judge by the number of us with a straw in our mouths, we must have carried with us at least a couple of ricks in that manner; but what symbolic meaning may attach to the practice, I do not know. Moreover, it appeared that there was a mysterious something connected with the sports of the day, which made us converse sententially or in oracular whispers, as though we had a weight upon our minds not lightly to be communicated. We had also, for the most part, *cupidon* or bow-legs; and when we stood still, we straddled as much as possible, consistent with our putting both our hands in our pockets, as though we were afraid of having them picked; for, although we did not look as if we had so much to lose, we kept up a running-fire of bets of from half-a-crown to half-a-sovereign.

As we neared the racing-ground, the crowd filled all the turnpike-road, and particularly those parts of it which the horses would have to cross in their career; a ditch and hedge on one side, with a steep bank to be surmounted, and on the other side 'a drop,' as my sporting friends euphously termed it, but which I should call a precipice. In the field where the grand stand was built, were horseless carriages of all sorts standing outside the ropes, and filled with beauty and fashion, as upon ordinary race-courses; but there were no Bounding Brothers of Byzantium, or portable theatres, or 'Now you have my grandmother's night-cap, and here you have Nicolas the hex-Emperor of all the Roosias, and there you have the Great Exhibition of eighteen hundred and fifty-one'—all made out of a paper fan. The aspect of the place was gay, but business-like; we were all come there in earnest, either to do or to be done. The view from the grand stand was certainly very brilliant, and the shouting and confusion of sounds that came up thither mellowed by distance, was as music to written words. The course lay mapped out before us in a circle of about two miles and a half, by means of white and yellow flags, and included more than a dozen fences. Of these there was but one artificial fence immediately opposite, consisting of hurdles heightened by furze. There being still considerable time to spare before the races began—one of the peculiarities of proceedings in Breakneckshire being their postponement for at least two hours after the advertised hour of starting—a device, I believe, to benefit their principal subscribers, the innkeepers—I spent that period in making a tour of the course. The first jump after the hurdles was into the road and out of it; next came some very heavy water-meadows, with a broad brook or two with bad taking-off; a bank of slimy earth, with a hedge at the top of it; a wall; then another part of the road, with the obstacles, of course, in reverse order, 'the drop' being upon the contrary side; more water-meadows, with ditches; and last of all, a broadish leap, with stunted bushes growing upon the further bank—the worst place of the lot, perhaps—after which was a flat run to the front of the stand. Of my own free-will, I would not have ridden at one of these impediments for fifty pounds; I might have been induced to attempt the whole course, perhaps, if I had been blindfolded, and securely fastened on to the saddle—and not otherwise—for a thousand pounds; but my son would most probably have enjoyed the money.

The bell now rang for saddling: out of thirty horses entered for the first race, twelve only are going to start, whose numbers, as printed on the

cards, are published conspicuously upon a black board erected for that purpose. The sun shines upon their glossy coats, as upon a warrior's scarlet, and white, and orange, and blue and yellow, with variegated scarfs, and combinations of all these colours, are the riders—a goodly show indeed. One of them, the scarlet, has but one arm to guide his *bay* steed over that perilous course! Once, if you please, gentlemen, over these hurdles before you start, that the noble sportsmen in the stand may back you or the reverse, according to their judgments. Beautifully ridden, scarlet; if you had been *Briarrose*, instead of single-handed, as you are, you could not have cleared it cleaner! Ah, purple, balking at your first jump; see that you play no such tricks as these in the real race, or you will get the spur indeed! Clumsy yellow, to knock the hurdle down! *Nefarious* green, to prefer the gap thus offered to him to the fence! Good, orange! agile violet! Now back again, to where the neat and well-appointed clerk of the course is beckoning with his hat; there is your starting-point. 'Fall into line, gentlemen; there is room enough for all.' The murmur of the multitude ceases; the vendors of 'Cigar and a light,' of 'Pine-apple toffy,' of 'Three heaves at the Chinese ornaments for a penny,' are for the moment silent; the gipsy has broken off in her splendid promises of an heiress and four in hand to the young man sitting in the gig, and stands up on the wheel herself to watch the start. Everything is hushed, except those hoarse cracked voices in the ring, unlovely tones which bespeak the character of their proprietors: 'Three to one that nobody names the winner; five to one against *Melpomene*' (meaning *Melpomene*).

The flag is dropped; the twelve are off upon their rapid but hazardous journey; they near the hurdles; 'You may cover them with a handkerchief,' exclaims my right-hand neighbour—say a carpet, and it really seems as if you may—all together, so closely, that we wonder they do not hustle one another; they rise at the fence, and clear it like a flying rainbow. Beautiful sight, indeed! They slacken their speed because they are coming to the leap into the road. Well cleared, agile violet, and well cleared again into the meadows. The green is down! the scarlet is over him! the rest are safe! See how the dense crowd closes in upon the struggling men and horses! My numerous sporting friends who could not command five shillings for the stand, took there their post, being well aware that those two fences would afford them some gratification. The one-armed man is in the saddle again and after the others; the green and his unfortunate animal disappear from the public eye altogether.

Proceedings in Breakneckshire are becoming unpopular as it is, and the spectacle of shooting a horse had better be, in these mawkish days, a private one. As for the rider, he has only a shattered rib or two, and is accustomed enough to be carried home on shuttles and other hard conveyances; he considers himself in luck to-day; for he has met with a straw hurdle. I am forgetting, in these miserable considerations, the continuance of the race itself.

The next brook has been cleared by all; nay, there are but ten where there should be eleven competitors; but still there are plenty to look at. Clumsy yellow is leading, and has knocked down the wall for the rest of them. If some inhuman tyrant should have forced me, under pain of death, to have ridden this steep-chase, I would have stuck behind clumsy yellow like a leech. Another brook, and the field is reduced to seven; and now comes that terrible road again. Agile violet leaping well on to it over the bank and hedge, slips on the muddy path, slides backward as black is about to spring; two horses down, three horses, four horses down! White, however, and orange, are both over, and clumsy yellow

has got upon the right side also, plastered from ears to tail with specimens of every soil in Breakneckshire. Slowly over the heavy meadow-lands, slowly over the brooks, and well in hand and all together at the last fence of all; there, too, has arrived one-armed scarlet, whom a fall rather refreshes than otherwise; and at no great distance comes the agile violet, making up not quite half of the dozen who started. Orange, as well he may, swerves from the stunted bushes; scarlet, with only one arm to hinder it, must needs swerve also, and refuses. 'White,' says my right-hand neighbour, 'is bound to be in if he don't ride harder at it than that;' and he redeems his bond by going in accordingly. Only clumsy yellow of the four gets over it, with the exception of his hind-legs, which, after a struggle, he drags out and connects them with the others in the usual way, and so would have come in an easy winner; but cantering home too carelessly, clumsy yellow is overtaken, headed, and after a sharp struggle, defeated at the post by agile violet. Let us make one of the cheering crowd which accompanies the fortunate moustached rider to the weighing-machine: eleven stone, with saddle and bridle and spurs, as he was before the race, quite regular, and as he should be. But see, what have become of his magnificent moustaches? They are off, and in his pocket; and now that he has changed his clothes, you would never recognise agile violet in the quiet-looking young spectator in black. We are respectable and domestic young men in private life, and do not care to be known as gentlemen-riders at a steeple-chase, that is all. Nothing, not even a pair of moustaches, is what it pretends to be in these proceedings in Breakneckshire. For instance, are there refreshments under the grand stand? Certainly. Anything else? Oh, dear no; all gambling is contrary to the law. Only a smiling, smooth-shaven gentleman just lifts a crimson curtain as we enter into the luncheon-tent, and 'Roulette, gentlemen?' says he, as innocently as though he were requesting us to partake of ginger-beer. Within the ring, the betting has now commenced in earnest, for the great race of the day—the open steeple-chase, takes place immediately, and the horses are mostly well-known favourites of the sporting public.

'I'll bet against Hyacinth,' cries a disbeliever in that noble animal, running the three first words into one, so rapidly are they delivered; but acceding the name of the mare with great distinctness. 'I'll bet against Bluebonnet; I'll back Brimstone against the Field.' What anxiety in those roving eyes—what cautionness in those unsmiling lips! To judge, indeed, from this portion of the tribe of Ishmael here assembled, whose hand is against every man's, and every man's hand against them, this trade of betting-book-making must be, I fancy, very far from a pleasant one.

Certainly the professional jocks have the advantage of the amateurs in point of appearance; a nobleman may, and often does divest himself of every vestige of his class, in his attempts to emulate his groom; but, after all, the groom looks his own character better than he who would play it. Never did I see a finer set of party-coloured centaurs than those who started for the open Rasperton. 'Neat, sir; devilish neat, sir,' acquiesced my right-hand neighbour, as I made this observation; and he looked down upon the half-sovereign which formed the head of his scarf-pin, as much as to add that that was devilish neat also, and rather a happy fancy. After seeing the whole array fly, bird of Paradise-like, over the hurdles, I hurried away with this gentleman to a certain position by one of the broadest of the brooks, where 'we were safe,' he said, 'to see a purl or two; and if we had luck, it might be half-a-dozen.' Presently there came a rushing noise and a shaking of the heavy morass

about us; then one, two, three applications of flying men and steeds; and fourthly, a third and plunge in the water, that wetted us through, even where we stood. The jock, a mere lad, was upon the bank in an instant; but the beautiful animal which he had bestridden lay in the brook without the power to extricate itself. A crowd closed round it, so that we saw no more; but I heard the shrill, small voice say: 'Well, I'm sorry for it; but get the saddle and bridle off at once, will ye, for I have to ride Saladin for the next race.'

As for his late steed, it was all over with him then and there. 'Broke a vessel,' answered a stable-boy carelessly, of whom we inquired what had happened.

'A blood-vessel, I suppose he means?' said I.

'He means you to think so,' replied my astute companion. 'People begins to say them steeple-chase jumps is too much for a horse's stride, as, indeed, they often are; so those that likes the sport to go on, gives out that they break a vessel, when in reality they break their backs.'

Besides being wet through, and therefore desirous of getting home, this piece of information disinclined me to witness any more steeple-chasing; so I hurried away as fast as I could to Rasperton.

When I got to the Weasel Asleep, it was already dark, and I had to pick trusty Seaman out from about a hundred other animals; by that uncertain light, all horses not absolutely white are brown, and it seemed to me as if I had driven a whole drove of Seamen into Rasperton. Even in broad noonday, I have always a difficulty in recognising a horse, unless its colour happens to be particularly marked, such as a pie-bald; and therefore it is not to be wondered at that I mistook Lord Scatterin's tandem leader, which would have kicked the old gig to atoms in five minutes, and then Farmer Whither's colt, which would not have got me home till daybreak, for my horrowed quadruped. Each of these misfortunes, however, was prevented by the hostler, who, upon bringing out the real Simon Pure, seemed to look at me a little askance, as at one who had made a couple of attempts at felony.

'You're sure you've got him right now, sir?' inquired he.

'Yes,' said I, making a little inventory of his principal features: 'short tail, thin neck, bit of gray on his mane. All right this time. Thank you, my man.'

There was a slight fog prevailing, but the moon was large and bright enough to make my road perfectly visible; moreover, I remembered it with great exactness, and was therefore exceedingly astonished when the horse refused to take a turning to the left hand, about three miles from Rasperton. I conquered him, indeed, but not till after a struggle; and instead of the slapping pace at which he had come hitherto of his own accord, he crawled along without even heeding my frequent applications of the whip. Gig after gig, four-wheel after four-wheel passed me, and when I got to Blewboorn, a village about half-way home, there was a great array of vehicles in front of the public-house—their proprietors were of course drinking within—and as the fog was by this time getting down my throat pretty thickly, I thought I would take a little something stronger and warmer to mix with it. There was a jovial company of yeomen in the bar-parlour, and I happened to enter just as one of them was concluding an amusing story.

'So the major is going this way with one pistol, and his brother the other with the fellow to 't. Neither of them are the sort of folks to lose a horse without paying out the chap as took it. His favourite trotter, too, with the white nose.'

'How came the man at the Weasel Asleep to let

the horse go?' inquired one. 'Why, that's a very old trick.'

'Ay, old enough,' resumed the narrator; 'but the scoundrel acted, it seems, so natural-like—pretended so innocently to be in search of a horse of his own, that poor Jem was clean taken in. Howsoever, it will be the worse for master Clever if the major do come up wi' him; he is taking the Downs road, I hear, in a proper passion.'

I swallowed my brandy-and-water at a gulp, and ran to the gig. Good heavens! the horse had a white nose; it did not look in the least like Seaman! No wonder it had not liked to turn to the left.

'I see you have the major's nag, sir,' observed the helper gaily. (How frightfully recognisable some horses are! However, it was clear this man could not as yet have heard of the robbery, and if I could only hinder him from going into the inn, all might yet be well.)

'Yes,' said I coolly; 'he's lent it to me. Look here, my good fellow: I have left a pocket-book at the inn, a mile and a half down the road; here is a sovereign for you if you will start at once and ask for it while I wait here.'

No sooner had the hostler's hobnails ceased to beat pit-a-pat upon the frosty road, than I was in the driving-seat, and going at some fifteen miles an hour towards home. Three miles beyond Blowbourn, I came upon an empty cart-house, and there I took out the horse, and put up the gig. I rode the animal for a mile further along the highway, and then fastened him to a tree by the roadside, where he could be easily seen. I did not wish them to think that you, who had so kindly lent me Seaman and the gig, were the thief, you know. Then I left the turnpike-road, and ran a little steeple-chase, all by myself, across the fields, because of the major, to your door.

And that was how Mr Robert Jones came home from the races upon foot, and why I had to send next day for my horse and gig.

NORTHERN SUPERSTITIONS.

In Sweden and Norway, and probably too in Denmark, there are some curious superstitions which the civilisation and enlightenment of the present century have not yet eradicated from the beliefs and memories of the peasantry. They are nearly all of a harmless, somewhat poetical character, though many of them may be traced back to pagan times, and most of the rest to a period when paganism was beginning to give way before the force of Christianity. There is no telling strictly how old they are, nor how they came originally to be believed. No doubt the rugged and massive scenery of the Scandinavian country had something to do with their creation; desolate rocks and mountains, precipices and torrents, lonely lakes and interminable forests, being naturally suggestive of invisible and mysterious powers, and tending to impress beholders with a sense of awe and wonder. Be this as it may, the northern mind, familiar through long ages with awe-inspiring objects and phenomena, has shaped the feeling of dread and mystery so engendered into sprites, fairies, elves, and mountain-monsters, spirits of fells and cataracts, demons of storms and hurricanes, and the wandering ghosts of men and women too sinful to be admitted into heaven. There are other appearances, of a partly human, and partly monstrous nature, which seem to represent certain spiritual and moral contrasts, and reflect the popular conceptions of the supernatural consequences

of good and evil actions. Our information on these matters is not very extensive, but we have gathered lately, from reading Mr Brace's book on *The Norse Folk*, some few singular particulars which will probably be entertaining to the most of our readers.*

One of the most fearful phantoms to a peasant benighted on a lonely mountain road, is the *Aasgaardreia*, or the 'Wild Riders,' who, should a storm be going on, are apt to gallop by with a horrible glee, enough to terrify all hearts but the stoutest. These are the spirits of drunkards, and ale-house fighters and perjurers, who, having been considered hardly bad enough for the depths below purgatory, are compelled to ride over the world till doomsday. They are mounted on coal-black steeds, with eyes of fire, and red-hot iron bridles; and the clanking and rush they make as they sweep over lake and mountain, may be heard at the distance of many miles. They appear to be more commonly heard than seen. They ride most at Christmas time, and especially like to frequent scenes of drunken fightings and carousals, or places where murder is being planned or perpetrated. If they drop a saddle on the roof of a house, the inmates may expect death. Whosoever meets them, should throw himself flat on his face, till the clanking, cursing crew have passed by, in which case he will probably not be hurt. This is said to be one of the oldest beliefs in Norway, dating before the introduction of Christianity. One may suppose it to have originated in some one's taking fright during a tempest.

The story of 'Gertrud's Bird' is a curious superstitious legend, which travellers in Norway are apt to inquire about from frequently hearing it alluded to. Thorpe, a writer quoted by Mr Brace, gives it as it passes current among the peasants. 'In Norway,' says he, 'the red-crested, black woodpecker is known under the name of Gertrud's Bird. It came to be so called from the following extraordinary circumstance: When our Lord, accompanied by St Peter, was wandering on earth, they came to a woman who was occupied in baking; her name was Gertrud, and on her head she wore a red hood. Weary and hungry from their long journeying, our Lord begged a cake. She took a little dough, and set it on to bake, and it grew so large that it filled the whole pan. Thinking it too much for alms, she took a smaller quantity of dough, and again began to bake, but this cake also swelled up to the same size as the first; she then took still less dough, and when the cake had become as large as the preceding ones, Gertrud said: "You must go without alms, for all my bakings are too large for you!" Then was our Lord wroth, and said: "Because thou gavest me nothing, thou shalt, for punishment, become a little bird, shalt seek thy dry food between the wood and the bark, and drink only when it rains." Hardly were these words spoken, when the woman was transformed into the Gertrud bird, that flew away through the kitchen chimney; and at this day she is seen with a red hood and black body, because she was blackened by the soot. She constantly pecks the bark of trees for sustenance, and whistles against rain; for she always thirsts, and hopes to drink.'

This is strange enough as a piece of natural history; but it seems to shadow forth a certain moral meaning which is tolerably obvious. The poorest understanding may gather from it that one ought to avoid greed; that in bestowing charity, it is not proper to be stingy, but what is given should be given with a free and ready hand. A significant moral meaning seems also to be figured in the anomalous creature called the *Huldra*, in whose material existence there is a very widely spread

* *The Norse Folk: or a Visit to the Homes of Norway and Sweden.* By Charles Loring Brace. London: Bentley.

belief. This creature looks like a beautiful woman, but is disfigured by a cow's tail and udder. Being in the habit of attending country-weddings, it sometimes happens during the dancing that her tail betrays her; and very much offended she is if she finds it noticed. Polite people accordingly avert their eyes as much as possible, but take care not to remain long in her company. She is pictured as a sad and passive being, with a face of wondrous loveliness; and her song, which is often heard in lonely places among the hills, has a tone of melancholy which excites sympathy and pity. The belief respecting her is very ancient, and seems to personify the moral disfigurement which arises from the inseparable union of the animal nature with the higher spiritual qualities which the propensities have been predominantly developed. The mixture of loathsomeness with beauty is thought to proceed from, and be a fitting punishment of sin.

The notion of a supernatural influence affecting a person's fortunes, and being the cause of his success or non-success in life, appears to be very prevalent among the northern people. Two peasants, let it be supposed, start in life with equal blessings; each has his rich grain-fields, his patch of wood, his red house, his horses, and his cattle. One thrives from the beginning, and always goes on thriving; his stacks are fuller every day, his crops better, his live-stock healthier, his house constantly protected from storms and the effects of winter. With the other, it is just the contrary. The roof of his house leaks, his barns decay, the wheat mildews, the hay rots, the land grows every season poorer. What is the reason of this difference? Manifestly, the first has his *Tomte*, or little attention spirit. The last has offended this friendly guardian. The *Tomte*, as every peasant knows, is the spirit of some poor heathen slave, who must work out his salvation by kindly services to human beings before the day of judgment. He is a repulsive, deformed little fellow, hardly larger than a baby, with a shrivelled, shrewish old face, and is fantastically dressed in a red cap, gray jacket, and wooden shoes. The unlucky peasant had seen him at the usual time of his appearance, the broad noonday, dragging wearily along an oaten straw to the stack, or one ear of wheat to the barns, and scorned him, and railed at him, saying he might as well bring nothing as such trifles. Then the *Tomte*, feeling hurt at the treatment, has gone over sadly to the other, who now becomes rich, while the first sinks into poverty. If the *Tomte* brings only an acorn to the barn, he must not be despised. A proverb says: 'The woodman holds the axe, but the *Tomte* fells the tree.' One sees that the virtue of thrift, the duty of being careful of small things, is here allegorically inculcated. Let every man, and no less every woman, take heed to cultivate the favour of the *Tomte*.

The superstition about the *Puke* is more commonplace, but may be noticed in passing. He is a kitchen elf, who is apt to leave offensive traces of his presence about the milk-vessels. Certain old women, it is said, are accustomed to sell themselves to the devil, in order to get possession of these elves, as then they will have as much milk and cream as they desire. If any one wishes to discover these old women, the litter left by the *Puke* must be collected and burnt with bits of wood from nine different trees, at a spot where three roads meet, and then the old ladies will appear. The *Puke*, if traced to his hole, might perhaps be found to be a mouse; but one does not see how the possession of such a sprite could tend to increase the products of the dairy. Does the fable point satirically to some ancient practice of adulteration among milk-dealers, presumably now obsolete—to some 'cow with an iron tail,' for instance, whose 'profits,' by judicious mixture with the produce of the more authentic cattle, may be supposed to have occasioned the aug-

mentation? One troweth not. Such a theory would account for the increase of the milk, but how about the cream? There needs another theory to account for that; and so we must leave the *Puke* in his original state of mystery.

Many of the Swedish superstitions have a specially characteristic tone—a more sober and religious element than the superstitions of other European peasantry. This is particularly true of those which appear to have sprung out of the struggle between heathenism and Christianity. The mysterious spirits of the streams and mountains are not merely fairies—creations of pleasant fancy; they are the unfortunates who did not enjoy, in their mortal lives, the light of Christianity, and are now awaiting the Redemption. They are often mournful, almost despairing creatures; and the passing traveller may wound them bitterly by hinting reckless opinions respecting their condemnation. A plaintive melody is sometimes heard about the shores of lakes, which is attributed to the *Necken*. This being is described in different forms; sometimes as a young man with bestial extremities, representing the power of animal passion, which has brought him to this deformity; sometimes as a forlorn old man; but more often as a sad and solitary youth playing a harp upon the waters. The best offering that can be made him is a black lamb, accompanied by hopeful expressions with regard to his salvation; the matter about which he is understood to be most concerned. To tell him that he is cut off from all chances in this direction, is the way to overwhelm him with sorrowful consternation. Two boys are reported to have once said to one of them: 'What dost thou profit by sitting here and playing? Thou wilt never gain eternal happiness; an unfeeling taunt, which threw him into a passion of weeping. Among the stories related of the *Neck*, Thorpe quotes a beautiful one as follows: 'A priest, riding one evening over a bridge, heard the most delightful tones of a stringed instrument, and on looking round, saw a young man, naked to the waist, sitting on the surface of the water, with a red cap and yellow locks. He saw that it was the *Neck*, and in his somewhat intemperate zeal addressed him thus: "Why dost thou so joyously strike thy harp? Sooner shall this dried cane that I hold in my hand grow green and flower, than thou shalt obtain salvation." Thereupon the unhappy musician cast down his harp, and sat bitterly weeping on the water. The priest then turned his horse, and continued his course. But lo! before he had ridden far, he observed that green shoots and leaves, mingled with most beautiful flowers, had sprung from his old staff. This seemed to him a sign from Heaven, directing him to preach the consoling doctrine of redemption after another fashion. He therefore hastened back to the mourning *Neck*, shewed him the green flowery staff, and said: "Behold how my old staff is grown green and flowery, like a young branch in a rose-garden; so likewise may hope bloom in the hearts of all created beings, for their Redeemer liveth!" Comforted by these words, the *Neck* again took up his harp, the joyous tones of which resounded along the shore the whole night long.' A pretty story, surely, and one suggestive of charitable sympathies and hopeful considerations touching the fate of the fallen and the lost.

There are some curious legends connected with particular localities and striking natural objects, which obtain extensive credence, not only among the northern peasantry, but even to some extent among the more refined and educated classes. At a certain old castle in the southern parts of Sweden, Mr Brace was shewn an antique drinking-horn and a little bone or ivory whistle, which are reported to have come into possession of the family through a very remarkable circumstance. The legend runs, that there was once

a terrible giant who lived in a mountain at some distance from that neighbourhood, and who took great offence at the erection of a church by some pious Christians about fifty miles off near the sea. Though so far off, it seems the giant could not help hearing the singing of the tunes; and it grieved him. Every morning and evening his peace of mind was disturbed by the holy chantings, until at length he grew very angry, and took up a great stone, as large as a considerable house, and threw it with all his might at the pious edifice. The stone, however, broke in two, without reaching it, and one piece fell not far from the aforesaid castle. It lies there in the shape of a large boulder near the village. For a long time, no one observed anything wonderful about this stone, and it was not suspected that the wicked little mountain folk, called the *Trolls*, came there; but in the course of ages, stories got abroad that these fantastic little elves were in the habit of raising the stone on golden pillars, and dancing under it. A grand old lady lived at the castle then, and when she heard of this, she became possessed with a great desire to know something of the habits of the fairies; so she promised gold and jewels to any one of her huntsmen who should visit this giant's stone when the *Trolls* were there. The *Trolls*, you should be informed, always dance on Christmas-morning, between cock-crowing and the break of day. At first, no one ventured to go, but finally a brave young huntsman volunteered, and on the Christmas-eve rode forth to the stone. 'When he came near by, he heard the noise of music and dancing, and he saw the great rock raised up on golden pillars, and bright lights underneath. And there was a host of beautiful little fairies, dancing, and singing, and drinking, as if mad; they wound about among each other, and flew and whirled like the leaves in a whirlwind; and there was one of them who was the most beautiful creature ever seen. She had a diamond crown, and a little whistle in her hand: it was the queen of the elves.' Seeing the bold huntsman, she ran towards him and welcomed him; and he was so charmed with her, that he hardly knew what he was doing. Telling her servants to offer him drink, they brought him a hornful of some not very pleasant-looking liquor. He was just on the point of tasting it, when his good angel whispered to him that if he did so, he would straightway forget everything in his past existence, and become transformed into an elf; so he dashed the drink on the ground, snatched the whistle from the queen, and spurred his horse away. Where the drops fell on his horse from the horn, the hide was burnt. The elves followed him close, shrieking and crying fearfully, like the witches after *Tam o' Shanter*. Had they caught him, it may be supposed he would have fared worse than *Tam's* gray mare. Luckily, the direction he had taken was the way homewards. As he approached the castle, he found the portcullis down, and the lady and her guards standing waiting for him. They knew if he could only get over the moat, the *Trolls* could not injure him. Galloping up with the speed of the wind, he barely escaped being overtaken. At length, however, he sprang upon the bridge, got safely over, and it was drawn up after him. Then there stood on the other side great numbers of the little elves, moaning and crying piteously: 'Give us our horn and our whistle! Oh, do give them back to us!' And the elf queen came forward, and offered countless diamonds and stores of gold to the lady if she would be pleased to give them up. But the lady replied: 'Thou wicked imp! thou shalt never have thy horn and whistle again. They shall remain here; and thou mayest cry till ye all come to judgment at doomsday!' Thereupon the queen said that if they persisted in keeping those elfin things, they must guard them carefully; for should they be at any time taken away, the castle would be burnt

down. And the lady answered: 'Begone, ye goblins! In the holy name, begone!' and at that word they all vanished into the air, and were never seen any more; though sometimes now the servants think they hear them round the castle. The horn and whistle were kept and shewn to visitors; but in a few years the bold huntsman who got them, and the horse he rode on, both died very suddenly. Nothing happened to the horn and whistle until many years afterwards, when the Danes, during an invasion, attacked the castle, and among other plunder, carried them off; and then it came to pass, as the fairy-queen had prophesied, that the castle was burned down. Subsequently, the things were brought back, and remained in the restored castle a long while; but being objects of great curiosity, they were visited and touched by so many people, that they became a little worn and injured, and were sent away to be mended, when suddenly, through some accident, the castle was burned down again. A third time, a hundred years later, people forgot the elfin queen's warning, and sent away the relics for some unknown reason; and the building was burned down once more. The family that owned them finally died out; and now they are in the possession of another family, and are kept in a glass case, so that nobody can touch them. The relics are allowed by scholars to be genuine antiquities; and the date assigned to the story in a printed narration is about the year 1490. Such a legend, however, is likely to have been the product of a much earlier period. Things of this sort require time to grow; and less than four hundred years seems hardly long enough, considering that the ascribed date of the huntsman's foray is more recent than the invention of the art of printing.

There are so many superstitious about the *Trolls*, and they appear to have reference to so remote an antiquity, that some antiquarian scholars have thought it possible the primeval inhabitants of Sweden might have survived, in some of the deep forests, till modern times. The boulders and rocking-stones, so common on the plains throughout the country, are always attributed to the *Trolls*. Usually, it is their supposed hatred to Christianity which led them to throw these at some newly erected church. There are a number of families still believing they derive their descent from the mingling of the children of men with these creatures. Many of the *Trolls* are said to be seen on the uninhabited rocks and islands which abound on the coast of Sweden, whither they were driven by the early Christians. 'Some sailors belonging to Bohuslan,' relates Thorpe, 'when once driven on a desert shore by a storm, found a giant sitting on a stone by a fire. He was old and blind, and rejoiced at hearing the northmen, because he was himself from their country. He requested one of them to approach and give him his hand, "that I may know," said he, "whether there is yet strength in the hands of the northmen." The old man, being blind, was not sensible that they took a great boat-hook, which they had heated in the fire, and held out to him. He squeezed the hook as if it had been wax, shook his head, and said: "I find the northmen now have but little strength in their hands compared with those of old." A noble family in Sweden, the *Trolls*, derive their name from a bold deed of one of their ancestors, who struck off the head of a *Troll* queen that offered him magic drink in her horn. This horn, we are informed, was long preserved in the cathedral of Wexiö. It is supposed that the offspring of the *Trolls* are countless, but that they die when it thunders.

It would be hardly proper to close this article without noticing some of the ghost-stories which pass current among the Norse Folk. Not only are the lakes, and streams, and mountains infested with a supernatural population, but human habitations, as elsewhere, are liable to be haunted by the spirits of the departed.

'A lady,' says Mr Brace, 'who is descended from the famous family of Oxenstiern, told me that while in her castle at W—, she observed one day the workmen making some repairs in the walls of one saloon, at the command of her father, and that they had placed a valuable painting on the floor. She was fearful some injury might happen to it, and she directed the workmen to hang it on an unoccupied nail in her chamber. The picture was a portrait of the old Chancellor Oxenstiern. On the other side of her chamber, though she did not then observe it, hung a portrait of Queen Christina. Now, as is well known, there was between these two during life a most bitter feud, which was never reconciled. This did not occur to her, however, and she undressed and retired to her bed as usual. In the night, she was aroused suddenly by a curious rustling; she listened, and it evidently came from the wall where the picture hung. She raised her head, and gazed at the old portrait by the light of the night-lamp, when she heard distinctly proceeding from it a deep hollow groan—then another—and then a third. She was fearfully alarmed, but really had not strength to shriek; and her room was at a distance on one wing of the castle, where she could only arouse people by an alarm-bell. She thought of arising and fleeing to her maid, when suddenly again came the sepulchral groans. She could not stir; her voice failed, and at length she fell back exhausted to sleep. The next morning, nothing seemed moved or different in the picture; "but I assure you," said she, "I removed the portrait at once to another room, and I have never been troubled with anything of the kind since."

Any one acquainted with nightmare, will have had experiences which will probably enable him to account for the origin of such stories. The singular thing about them, is, that they are related, and evidently believed in, by intelligent persons. But such beliefs are so very common in Sweden, as to excite no surprise among any classes of society. 'I do not think,' said a Swedish gentleman to Mr Brace, 'that out of every ten people you meet you could find one who had not encountered such adventures. Before I was in public life, I was a great deal among the peasantry. Many and many a night have I been called up to see or hear the *spökeri* (witchcraft or ghostcraft). The peasants would recount that in an upper room they had distinctly heard the spirits throwing the tin vessels and the chairs at each other—then a violent struggle between the demons, and then all would be quiet. At other times, regular steps would be heard passing over the floor, or lights be seen; sometimes the cattle and horses are attacked, and they stamp and neigh in an unaccountable manner. I always went at once, no matter what hour of the night, to the place which was haunted, to break up the delusion among the people. Sometimes in an attic I would find a cat sitting quietly in one corner; sometimes rats would run over the floor—more generally everything was still, and there were not the slightest signs of anything being moved.

The natural explanations which are sometimes found for the supposed supernatural appearances that occur among the northern people, do not materially tend to weaken the belief in their reality. There is a superstitious tendency in the Norse imagination which, fostered as it has been by natural circumstances for many ages, is extremely difficult to eradicate. The clergy find it one of their greatest obstacles to the inculcation of rational instruction, and hitherto their teachings appear to have had little or no effect upon it. No doubt, as education advances, and correct knowledge respecting nature and her processes becomes more general among the people, these superstitions will give way; but it is not unlikely they may maintain their ground in many places for another century or two; and, at any rate, we may be assured they will never finally die out, until the general mind of the

population shall have reached the stage of cultivation at which superstitions become naturally incredible. In the meanwhile, so long as they last, a certain curiosity may be expected to prevail concerning them; and in the information here collected and presented, a slight effort has been made to gratify it.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XL.—'FIGHTING GALLAGHER.'

THE prisoner was confined in a strong, windowless block-house. Access to him would be easy enough, especially to those who wore epaulets. It was my design to visit him; but, for certain reasons, I forbore putting it in execution, so long as daylight lasted. I was desirous that my interview should be as private as possible, and therefore waited for the night.

I was influenced by other reasons: my hands were full of business; I had not yet done with Aren Ringgold.

I had a difficulty in deciding how to act. My mind was a chaos of emotions: hatred for the conspirators—indignation at the unjust behaviour of the agent towards Oceola—love for Matinee—now fond and trusting—anon doubting and jealous. Amid such confusion, how could I think with clearness?

Withal, one of these emotions had precedence—anger against the villain who intended to take my life, was at that moment the strongest passion in my breast.

Hostility so heartless, so causeless, so deadly, had not failed to imbue me with a keen desire for vengeance; and I resolved to punish my enemy at all hazards.

He only, whose life has been aimed at by an assassin, can understand the deadly antipathy I felt towards Aren Ringgold. An open enemy, who acts under the impulse of anger, jealousy, or fancied wrong, you may respect. Even the two white wretches, and the yellow runaway, I regarded only with contempt, as tools pliant for any purpose; but the arch-conspirator himself I now both hated and despised. So acute was my sense of injury, that I could not permit it to pass without some act of retaliation, some effort to punish my wronger.

But how? Therein lay the uncertainty. How? A duel?

I could think of no other way. The criminal was still inside the law. I could not reach him, otherwise than by my own arm.

I well weighed the words of my sable counsellor; but the faithful fellow had spoken in vain, and I resolved to act contrary to his advice, let the hazard fall as it might. I made up my mind to the challenge.

One consideration still caused me to hesitate: I must give Ringgold my reasons.

He should have been welcome to them as a dying souvenir: but if I succeeded in only half killing him, or he in half killing me, how about the future? I should be shewing my hand to him, by which he would profit; whereas, unknown to him, I now knew his, and might easily foil his designs.

Such calculations ran rapidly through my mind, though I considered them with a coolness that in after-thought surprises me. The incidents I had lately encountered—combined with angry hatred of this plausible villain—had made me fierce, cold, and cruel. I was no longer myself; and, writhed as it may appear, I could not control my longings for vengeance.

I needed a friend to advise me. Who could I make the confidant of my terrible secret?

Surely my ears were not deceiving me? No; it

was the voice of my old school-fellow, Charley Gallagher. I heard it outside, and recognised the ring of his merry laugh. A detachment of rifles had just entered the fort with Charley at their head. In another instant we had embraced.

What could have been more opportune? Charley had been my 'chum' at college—my bosom-companion. He deserved my confidence, and almost upon the instant, I made known to him the situation of affairs.

It required much explanation to remove his incredulity: he was disposed to treat the whole thing as a joke—that is, the conspiracy against my life. But the rifle-shot was real, and Black Jake was by to confirm my account of it; so that my friend was at length induced to take a serious view of the matter.

'Bad luck to me!' said he, in Irish accent: 'it's the quarest case that iver came accrast your humble frind's experience. Mother o' Moses! the fellow must be the devil incarnate. Geordie, my boy, have ye looked under his instip?'

Despite the name and 'brogue,' Charley was not a Hibernian—only the son of one. He was a New-Yorker by birth, and could speak good English when he pleased; but from some freak of eccentricity or affectation, he had taken to the brogue, and used it habitually, when among friends, with all the rich garniture of a true Milesian fresh from the 'sod.'

He was altogether an odd fellow, but with a soul of honour, and a heart true as steel. He was no dunce either, and the man above all others upon whose coat-tail it would not have been safe to 'trid.' He was already notorious for having been engaged in two or three 'affaires,' in which he had played both principal and second, and had earned the bellicose appellation of 'Fighting Gallagher.' I knew what his advice would be before asking it—'Call the schoundrel out by all manes.'

I stated the difficulty as to my reasons for challenging Ringgold.

'Thruc, ma bolill! You're right there; but there need be no trouble about the matter.'

'How?'

'Make the spalpeen challenge ydu. That's betther—besides, it gives you the choice of waypons.'

'In what way can I do this?'

'Och! my innocent gossoon! Shure that's as aye as tumblin' from a haycock. Call him a liar; an' if that's not sufficiently disagreeable, twake his nose, or squirt your tobacco in his ugly countenance. That'll fetch him out, I'll be bail for ye.'

'Come along, my boy!' continued my ready counsellor, moving towards the door. 'Where is this Mister Ringgold to be sarched for? Find me the gint, and I'll shew you how to scratch his buttons. Come along wid ye!'

Not much liking the plan of procedure, but without the moral strength to resist, I followed this impetuous son of a Celt through the doorway.

CHAPTER XLI.

PROVOKING A DUEL.

We were scarcely outside before we saw him for whom we were searching. He was standing at a short distance from the porch, conversing with a group of officers, among whom was the dandy already alluded to, and who passed under the appropriate appellation of 'Beau Scott.' The latter was aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, of whom he was also a relative.

I pointed Ringgold out to my companion.

'He in the civilian dress,' I said.

'Och! man, ye needn't be so particular in your identification: that sarpint-look spakes for itself. Be my sowl! it's an unwholesome look altogether.

That fellow needn't fear wather—the say 'll niver drown him. Now, look here, Geordie, boy,' continued Gallagher, facing towards me, and speaking in a more earnest tone: 'Follow my advice to the letter! First trid upon his toes, an' see how he takes it. The fellow's got corns: don't ye see, he wares a tight boot? Give him a good scrouge; make him sing out. Or coorse, he'll ask you to apologise—he must—ye won't. Shurely that'll do the bizness without further caremony? If it don't, then, by Jabas! hit him a kick in the latter end.'

'No, Gallagher,' said I, disliking the programme.

'It will never do.'

'Bad luck to it, an' why not? You're not goin' to back out, are ye? Think man! a villain who would murder you! an' maybe will some day, if you let him escape.'

'Truc—but—'

'Bah! no buts. Move up, an' let's see what they're talking about, anyhow. I'll find ye a chance, or my name's not Gallagher.'

Undetermined how to act, I walked after my companion, and joined the group of officers.

Of course, I had no thought of following Gallagher's advice. I was in hopes that some turn in the conversation might give me the opportunity I desired, without proceeding to such rude extremes.

My hopes did not deceive me. Arens Ringgold seemed to tempt his fate, for I had scarcely entered among the crowd, before I found cause sufficient for my purpose.

'Talking of Indian beauties,' said he, 'no one has been so successful among them as Scott here. He has been playing Don Giovanni ever since he came to the fort.'

'Oh,' exclaimed one of the newly arrived officers, 'that does not surprise us. He has been a lady-killer ever since I knew him. The man who is irresistible among the belles of Saratoga, will surely find little difficulty in carrying the heart of an Indian maiden.'

'Don't be so confident about that, Captain Roberts. Sometimes these forest damsels are very shy of us pale-faced lovers. Lieutenant Scott's present sweet-heart cost him a long siege before he could conquer her. Is it not so, lieutenant?'

'Nonsense,' replied the dandy with a conceited smirk.

'But she yielded at last?' said Roberts, turning interrogatively towards Scott.

The dandy made no reply, but his simpering smile was evidently intended to be taken in the affirmative.

'O yee,' rejoined Ringgold, 'she yielded at last; and is now the "favourite," it is said.'

'Her name—her name?'

'Powell—Miss Powell.'

'What! That name is not Indian?'

'No, gentlemen; the lady is no savage, I assure you: she can play and sing, and read and write too—such pretty *billets-doux*. Is it not so, lieutenant?'

Before the latter could make reply, another spoke:

'Is not that the name of the young chief who has just been arrested?'

'Truc,' answered Ringgold; 'it is the fellow's name. I had forgotten to say she is his sister.'

'What! the sister of Ogeola?'

'Neither more nor less—half-blood like him too. Among the whites, they are known by the name of Powell, since that was the cognomen of the worthy old gentleman who begot them. Ogeola, which signifies "the Rising Sun," is the name by which he is known among the Seminoles; and her native appellation—ah, that is a very pretty name indeed.'

'What is it? Let us hear it; let us judge for ourselves.'

'Matinee.'

'Very pretty indeed!'

'Beautiful! If the damsel be only as sweet as her name, then Scott is a fortunate fellow.'

'Oh, she is a very wonder of beauty: eyes liquid and full of fiery love—long lashes; lips luscious as honeycombs; figure tall; bust full and firm; limbs like those of the Cyprian goddess; feet like Cinderella's—in short, perfection.'

'Wonderful. Why, Scott, you are the luckiest mortal alive. But, say, Ringgold! are you speaking in seriousness? Has he really conquered this Indian divinity? Honour bright—has he succeeded? You understand what I mean?'

'Most certainly,' was the prompt reply.

Up to this moment I had not interpreted. The first words of the conversation had bound me like a spell, and I stood as if glued to the ground. My brain was giddy, and my heart felt as if the blood passing through it was molten lead. The bold enunciations had so staggered me, that it was some time before I could draw my breath; and more than one of the bystanders noticed the effect which the dialogue was producing upon me.

After a little, I grew calmer, or rather more resolute. The very despair that had passed into my bosom had the effect of steeling my nerves; and just as Ringgold uttered the flippant affirmative, I was ready for him.

'Liar!' I exclaimed; and before the red could mount into his cheek, I gave it a slap with the back of my hand, that no doubt helped to heighten the colour.

'Nately done!' cried Gallagher; 'there can be no mistake about the maynyn of that.'

Nor was there. My antagonist accepted the act for what it was meant—a deadly insult. In such company, he could not do otherwise; and, muttering some indistinct threats, he walked away from the ground, attended by his especial friend, the lady-killer, and two or three others.

The incident, instead of gathering a crowd, had the contrary effect: it scattered the little group who had witnessed it; the officers retiring indoors to discuss the motives, and speculate as to when and where 'the affair would come off.'

Gallagher and I also left the ground; and, closeted in my quarters, commenced preparing for the event.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE CHALLENGE.

At the time of which I write, duelling was not uncommon in the United States army. In war-time, it is not uncommon yet, as I can testify from late experience. It is contrary to the regulations of the American service—as I believe it is of every other in the civilised world. Notwithstanding, an infringement of the *code militaire* in this regard is usually looked upon with leniency—more often 'winked at' than punished. This much I can affirm—that any officer in the American army who has received the 'lie direct,' will find more honour in the breach of this military rule than in its observance.

After all that has been said and written about duelling, the outcry against it is a sad sham, at least in the United States of America—nothing less than a piece of superb hypocrisy. Universal as has been this condemnation, I should not like to take shelter under it. I well know it would not protect me from being called by that ugly appellation, 'poltroon.' I have noticed over and over again, that the newspapers—loudest in their declamations against duckling, are the first to fling 'coward' in the teeth of him who refuses to fight.

It is even so. In America, moral courage, though

much bepraised, does not find ready credence. A refusal to meet the man who may challenge you is not thus explained. It is called 'backing out,' 'showing the white feather,' and he who does this, need look no more upon his lady-love: she would 'flog him with her garters.'

More than once have I heard this threat, spoken by pretty lips, and in the centre of a brilliant circle. His moral courage must be great who would provoke such chastisement.

With such a sentiment over the land, then, I had nailed Arens Ringgold for a meeting; and I joyed to think I had done so without compromising my secret.

But ah! it was a painful provocation he had given me; and if he had been the greatest coward in the world, he could not have been more wretched than I, as I returned to my quarters.

My jovial companion could no longer cheer me, though it was not fear for the coming fight that clouded my spirits. Far from it—far otherwise. I scarcely thought of that. My thoughts were of Maimee—of what I had just heard. She was false—false—betraying, herself—betrayed—lost—lost for ever!

In truth was I wretched. One thing alone could have rendered me more so—an obstacle to the anticipated meeting—anything to hinder my revenge. On the duel now rested my hopes. It might enable me to disembarass my heart of the hot blood that was burning it. Not all—unless he too stood before me—he the seducer, who had made this misery. Would I could find pretext for challenging him. I should do so yet. Why had I not? Why did I not strike him for that smile? I could have fought them both at the same time, one after the other.

Thus I raved, with Gallagher by my side. My friend knew not all my secret. He asked what I had got 'against the aid-de-camp.'

'Say the word, Geordie, boy, an' we'll make a four-handed game ov it. Be Saint Patrick! I'd like mightily to take the shine out of that purty paycock!'

'No, Gallagher, no. It is not your affair; you could not give me satisfaction for that. Let us wait till we know more. I cannot believe it—I cannot believe it.'

'Believe what?'

'Not now, my friend. When it is over, I shall explain.'

'All right, my boy! Charley Gallagher's not the man to disturb your saycrets. Now, let's look to the bull-dogs, an' make shure they're in barking condition. I hope the scamps won't blab at headquarters, an' disappoint us after all.'

It was my only fear. I knew that arrest was possible—probable—certain, if my adversary wished it. Arrest would put an end to the affair; and I should be left in a worse position than ever. Ringgold's father was gone—I had ascertained this favourable circumstance; but no matter. The commander-in-chief was the friend of the family—a word in his ear would be sufficient. I feared that the aid-de-camp Scott, 'instructed by Arens, might whisper that word.

'After all, he daren't,' said Gallagher; 'you driv the nail home, an' clinched it. He daren't do the dirty thing—not a bit ov it: it might get wind, an' thin he'd have the kettle to his tail; besides, we both, he wants to kill you anyhow; so be ought to be glad of the fine handy chance you've given him. He's not a bad shot, they say. Never fear, Geordie, boy! he won't back out this time: he must fight—he will fight. Ha! I told you so. See, yonder comes Apollo Belvidere! Holy Moses! how Phœbus shines!'

A knock—'Come in'—the door was opened, and the aid-de-camp appeared in full uniform.

'To arrest me,' thought I, and my heart fell.

But no; the freshly written note spoke a different purpose, and I was relieved. It was the challenge.

'Lieutenant Randolph, I believe?' said the gentleman, advancing towards me.

I pointed to Gallagher, but made no reply.

'I am to understand that Captain Gallagher is your friend?'

I nodded assent.

The two faced each other, and the next instant were *en rapport*; talking the matter over cool as cucumbers and sweet as sugar-plums.

From observation, I hazard this remark—that the politeness exhibited between the seconds in a duel cannot be surpassed by that of the most accomplished courtiers in the world.

The time occupied in the business was brief. Gallagher well knew the routine, and I saw that the other was not unacquainted with it. In five minutes, everything was arranged—time, place, weapons, and distance.

I nodded; Gallagher made a sweeping salaam; the aid-de-camp bowed stiffly and withdrew.

I shall not trouble you with my reflections previous to the duel, nor yet with many details of the affair itself. Accounts of these deadly encounters are common enough in books, and their sameness will serve as my excuse for not describing one.

Ours differed only from the ordinary kind in the weapon used. We fought with *rifles*, instead of swords or pistols. It was my choice—as the challenged party, I had the right—but it was equally agreeable to my adversary, who was as well skilled in the use of the rifle as I. I chose this weapon because it was the *deadliest*.

The time arranged was an hour before sunset. I had urged this early meeting in fear of interruption; the place, a spot of level ground near the edge of the little pond where I had met Haj-Ewa; the distance, ten paces.

We met—took our places, back to back—waited for the ominous signal, 'One, two, three'—received it—faced rapidly round—and fired at each other.

I heard the 'hist' of the leaden pellet as it passed my ear, but felt no stroke.

The smoke puffed upward. I saw my antagonist upon the ground; he was not dead: he was writhing and groaning.

The seconds, and several spectators who were present, ran up to him, but I kept my ground.

'Well, Gallagher?' I asked as my friend came back to me.

'Winged, by japers! You've spoilt the use of his dexter arm—bone broke above the elbow-joint.'

'That all?'

'Arrah, sowl! aren't it enough? I fear how the hound whimpers!'

I felt as the tiger is said to feel after tasting blood, though I cannot now account for my ferocity. The man had sought my life—I thirsted for his. This combined with the other thought had nigh driven me mad.

I was not satisfied, and would make no apology; but my antagonist had had enough; he was eager to be taken from the ground on any terms, and thus the affair ended.

It was my first duel, but not my last.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE ASSIGNATION.

Our opponents passed silently away—the spectators along with them—leaving my second and myself upon the ground.

It was my intention to stay by the pond. I remembered the invitation of Haj-Ewa. By remaining, I should avoid the double journey. Better to wait her coming.

A glance to the western horizon showed me that the sun had already sunk below the tree-tops. The twilight would be short. The young moon was already in the heavens. It might be only a few minutes before Haj-Ewa should come. I resolved to stay.

I desired not that Gallagher should be with me; and I expressed the wish to be left alone.

My companion was a little surprised and puzzled at the request; but he was too well bred not to yield instant compliance.

'Why, Geordie, boy!' said he, about to retire, 'surely there's something the matter wid ye? It isn't this thriffling spurt we've been engaged in? Didn't it indintirely to your satisfaction? Arrah, man! are ye sorry you didn't kill him dead? Be my trath, you look as milancholic an' downhearted as if he had killed you!'

'Dear friend, leave me alone. On my return to quarters, you shall know the cause of my melancholy, and why I now desire to part from your pleasant company.'

'Oh, that part I can guess,' rejoined he with a significant laugh: 'always a petticoat where there's shots exchanged. Niver mind, my boy—no sayrets for Charley Gallagher: I'm bad at keepin' them. Ov coorse, you're going to meet better company than mine; but laste you might fall in with worse—an' by my sowl! from what ye've towld me, that same isn't beyond the bownds ov probability—take this little cheeper. I'm a great dog-braker, you know.' Here the speaker handed me a silver-call which he had plucked from his button. 'If anything inconvanient or disagreeable should turn up, put that between your lips, an' Charley Gallagher will be at your side in the minition of Jack Robbison's name. Cupid spade ye with your lady-love! I'll go an' kill time over a tumbler ov nagus till ye come.'

So saying, my warm-hearted friend left me to myself.

I ceased to think of him ere he was gone out of sight—even the bloody strife, in which I had been so recently engaged, glided out of my mind. Maimee—her falsehood and her fall—alone occupied my thoughts.

For a long while, I made no doubt of what I had heard. How could I, with proofs so circumstantial?—the testimony of those cognizant of the scandal—of the chief actor in it, whose silent smile spoke stronger than words. That smile of insolent triumph—why had I permitted it to pass without challenge, without rebuke? It was not too late—I should call upon him to speak plainly and point-blank—yes or no. If yes, then for a second duel more deadly than the first.

Notwithstanding these resolves to make my rival declare himself, I doubted not the damning truth; I endeavoured to resign myself to its torture.

For a long while was my soul upon the rack—more than an hour. Then, as my blood grew more cool, reflections of a calmer nature entered my mind; and at intervals, I experienced the soothing influence of hope; this especially, when I recalled the words of Haj-Ewa, spoken on the preceding night. Surely the maniac had not been mocking me? Surely it was not a dream of her delirious brain? a distorted *mirage* of memory—the memory of some far-away, long-forgotten scene, by her only remembered? No, no; her tale was not distorted—her thoughts were not delirious—her words were not mockeries!

How sweet it was to think so!

Yes—I began to experience intervals of placid thought; more than placid—pleasant.

Alas! they were evanescent. The memory of those bold metecrulous phrases, those smiling annunciations, dissipated or darkened them, as cumuli darken the sun. 'He had succeeded,' 'She was now his favourite,' 'Most certainly!—words worse than death.' Withal it was a faint testimony on which to build a faith.

I longed for light, that true light—the evidence of the senses—that leaves nought uncertain. I should seek it with rash directness, reckless of the result, till it illumined her whole history, proving the past a disgrace, the future a chaos of utter despair. I longed for light, I longed for the coming of Haj Lwa.

I knew not what the maniac wanted—something, I supposed, concerning the captive. Since noon, I had little thought of him. The mad queen went everywhere, knew every one, she must know all, understand all—ay, well understand she, too, had been betrayed.

I repaired to our place of meeting on the preceding night, there I might expect her. I crossed the little ridge among the stems of the palmettoes, it was the direct route to the shadowy side of the tank. I descended the slope, and stood as before under the spreading arms of the live-oak.

Haj-Lwa was before me. A single moonbeam slanting athwart the leaves, shone upon her majestic figure. Under its light, the two serpents glittered with a metallic lustre, as though her neck and waist were encircled with precious gems.

'Umklas! pretty mico' you are come. Gallant mico' where was thine eye and thine arm that thou didst not kill the *Iste hulu* *

Ah! the hunter of the deer
He was stricken so with fear
Villain he stood before the wolf,
The gaunt wicked wolf
When he saw the snarling volt,
He trembled so with fear
That unharmed the fierce wolf ran away

Ha, ha, ha! was it not so, brave mico? 'It was not fear that hindered me, I was Besides the wolf did not go unscathed'

'Ho! the wolf has a wounded leg he will lick himself well again he will soon be strong as ever *Huh-ah!* you should have killed him, fair mico, ere he bring the pack upon you'

'I could not help my ill luck I am unfortunate every way.'

'Coore, coore—no. You should be happy young mico, you shall be happy, friend of the red Seminoles. Wait till you see'—

'See what?'

'Patience, *chepauner!* To night under this very tree, you will see what is fair—you will hear what is sweet—and perchance Haj-Ewa will be revenged'

This last phrase was spoken with an earnest emphasis, and in a tone that showed a strong feeling of resentment against some one unknown. I could not comprehend the nature of the expected vengeance.

'His son—yes,' continued the maniac, now in colloquy, 'it must be—it must be his eyes, his hair, his form, his gait, his name, his son and hers. O Haj Ewa will have revenge.'

Was I myself the object of this menace? Such a thought entered my mind.

'Good Ewa' of whom are you speaking?'

Roused by my voice, she looked upon me with a bewildered stare, and then broke out into her habitual chant.

'Why did I trust to a pale faced lover?
Ho, ho, ho! &c'

Suddenly stopping, she seemed once more to remember herself, and essayed a reply to my question.

* Literally, bad man—villain

'Whom, young mico—of him who has been the wicked one—the *Wyloma huluwa*? No! he comes, he comes! Behold him in the water. Haj-Ewa! it is he. Up, young mico! up into my heavy bow: stay till Lwa comes! *Umklas!* what you may see—what you may see, but, for your life, stay till I give you the signal. Up, up, up!'

Just as on the preceding night, half hiding me into the live-oak, the maniac glided away amidst the shadows.

I lost no time in getting into my former position, where I sat silent and expecting.

The shadow had grown shorter, but there was still enough to shew me that it was the form of a man. In another moment, it vanished.

Scarcely an instant had elapsed, ere a second was flung upon the water, advancing over the ridge, and as if following the track of the former one, though the two persons did not appear to be in company.

That which followed I could trace in faint outline. It was the figure of a woman, one whose upright bearing and face port proved her to be young.

Even the shadow exhibited a certain symmetry of form, and gracefulness of motion, incompatible with age. Was it still Haj-Lwa? Had she gone through the thicket, and was now following the footsteps of the man?

I cr a moment I fancied so, but I soon perceived that my fancy was astray.

The man advanced under the tree. The same moonbeam, that but the moment before had shone upon Haj Lwa, now fell upon him, and I saw him with sufficient distinctness he was the aid de camp.

He stopped, took out his watch, held it up to the light and appeared to be inquiring the hour.

But I heeded him no further. Another face appeared under that silvery ray—faint and shining as itself it was the face that to me seemed the loveliest in the world—the face of Maumee.

ALBLITON, LINCOLNSHIRE

JUNE 18 1877

Twas night the crescent moon from out the west
Over a bank of clouds looked forth, and shed
A gentle brightness o'er the woods and fields,
A hushing murmur from the river came,
And quivering zephyrs toiled with leaf and flower.
When roused by the beetle's burning hum—
Where broods I o'er their young their loving mate,
In covert low edged round with buds and flowers—
Up rose the nightingale first from his thicket
Came flute like forth his opening notes,
Then swelling into rapture, fell and rose
In joyous song. Now ringing echo-like,
He note to note replied in octave bright,
'Till in his ecstasy, full forth he poured
His jug, jug, jug. Then lower fell his song,
As if in converse with his mate he spoke,
In tones of fond caress, how warm within
He felt the burden of his love to be
Catching her quick response, his triumph sang,
In loud soprano, till the air and trees
Were full of melody and sparkling notes
Caught by the echo near, then bounding back,
Came leaping into his tening ears like hail

Grantham

JOHN HAWKINS

* The spirit of evil

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MRS B.'S ALARMS.

Mrs B. is my wife: and her alarms are those produced by a delusion under which she labours, that there are assassins, gnomes, vampires, or what not in our house at night, and that it is my bounden duty to leave my bed at any hour or temperature, and to do battle with the same, in very inadequate apparel. The circumstances which attend Mrs B.'s alarms are generally of the following kind. I am awakened by the mention of my baptismal name, in that peculiar species of whisper which has something uncanny in its very nature, besides the dismal associations which belong to it, from the fact of its being used only in melodramas and sick-rooms:

'Henry, Henry, Henry.'

How many times she has repeated this, I know not; the sound falls on my ear like the lapping of a hundred waves, or as the 'Robin Crusoe, Robin Crusoe' of the parrot smote upon the ear of the terrified islander of Defoe; but at last I wake, to view, by the dim fire-light, this vision: Mrs B. is sitting up beside me, in a listening attitude of the very intensest kind; her night-cap (one with cherry-coloured ribbons, such as it can be no harm to speak about) is tucked back behind either ear; her hair—in paper—is rolled out of the way upon each side like a banner furled; her eyes are rather wide open, and her mouth very much so; her fingers would be held up to command attention, but that she is supporting herself in a somewhat absurd manner upon her hands.

'Henry, did you hear that?'

'What, my love?'

'That noise. There it is again; there—there.'

The disturbance referred to is that caused by a mouse nibbling at the wainscot; and I venture to say so much in a tone of the deepest conviction.

'No, no, Henry; it's not the least like that: it's a file working at the bars of the pantry-window. I will stake my existence, Henry, that it is a file.'

Whenever my wife makes use of this particular form of words, I know that opposition is useless. I rise, therefore, and put on my slippers and dressing-gown. Mrs B. refuses to let me have the candle, because she will die of terror if she is left alone without a light. She puts the poker into my hand, and with a gentle violence is about to expel me from the chamber, when a sudden thought strikes her.

'Stop a bit, Henry,' she exclaims, 'until I have looked into the cupboards and places;' which she proceeds to do most minutely, investigating even the short drawers of a foot and a half square. I am at length dismissed upon my perilous errand, and

Mrs B. locks and double-locks the door behind me with a celerity that almost catches my retreating garment. My expedition therefore combines all the dangers of a sally, with the additional disadvantage of having my retreat into my own fortress cut off. Thus cumbrously but ineffectually caparisoned, I perambulate the lower stories of the house in darkness, in search of that disturber of Mrs B.'s repose, which, I am well convinced, is behind the wainscot of her own apartment, and nowhere else. The pantry, I need not say, is as silent as the grave, and about as cold. The great clock in the kitchen looks spectral enough by the light of the expiring embers, but there is nothing there with life except black bottles, which crawl in countless numbers over my naked ankles. There is a noise in the cellar such as Mrs B. would at once identify with the suppressed converse of anticipative burglars, but, which I recognise in a moment as the dripping of the small-beer cask, whose tap is troubled with a nervous disorganisation of that kind. The dining-room is chill and cheerless: a ghostly arm-chair is doing the grim honours of the table to three other vacant seats, and dispensing hospitality in the shape of a mouldy orange and some biscuits, which I remember to have left in some disgust, about — Hark! the clicking of a revolver? No; the warning of the great clock—one, two, three. . . . What a frightful noise it makes in the startled ear of night! Twelve o'clock. I left this dining-room, then, but three hours and a half ago; it certainly does not look like the same room now. The drawing-room is also far from wearing its usual snug and comfortable appearance. Could we possibly have all been sitting in the relative positions to one another which these chairs assume? Or since we were there, has some spiritual company, with no eye for order left among them, taken advantage of the remains of our fire to hold a reunion? They are here even at this moment perhaps, and their gentlemen have not yet come up from the dining-room. I shudder from head to foot, partly at the bare idea of such a thing, partly from the naked fact of my exceedingly unclothed condition. They do say that in the very passage which I have now to cross in order to get to Mrs B. again, my great-grandfather 'walks;' in compensation, I suppose, for having been prevented by gout from taking that species of exercise while he was alive. There are more things in heaven, and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy, I think as I approach this spot; but I do not say so, for I am well-nigh speechless with the cold—yes, the cold: it is only my teeth that chatter. What a scream that was! There it comes again, and there is no doubt

this time as to who is the owner of that terrified voice. Mrs. B.'s alarms have evidently taken some other direction. 'Henry, Henry,' she cries in tones of a very tolerable pitch. A lady being in the case, I fly upon the wings of domestic love along the precincts sacred to the perambulations of my great-grandfather. I arrive at my wife's chamber; the screams continue, but the door is locked.

'Open, open!' shout I. 'What on earth is the matter?'

There is silence; then a man's voice—that is to say, my wife's voice in imitation of a man's—replies in tones of indignant ferocity, to convey the idea of a life-preserver being under the pillow of the speaker, and ready to his hand: 'Who are you—what do you want?'

'You very silly woman,' I answer; not from unpolicy, but because I find that that sort of language recovers and assures her of my identity better than any other—'why, it's I.'

The door is then opened about six or seven inches, and I am admitted with all the precaution which attends the entrance of an ally into a besieged garrison.

Mrs. B., now leaning upon my shoulder, dissolves into copious tears, and points to the door communicating with my attiring-chamber.

'There's sur—sur—somebody been snoring in your dressing-room,' she sobs, 'all the time you were away.'

This statement is a little too much for my sense of humour, and although sympathising very tenderly with poor Mrs. B., I cannot help bursting into a little roar of laughter. Laughter and fear are deadly enemies, and I can see at once that Mrs. B. is all the better for this explosion.

'Consider, my love,' I reason—'consider the extreme improbability of a burglar or other nefarious person making such a use of the few precious hours of darkness as to go to sleep in them! Why, too, should he take a bedstead without a mattress, which I believe is the case in this particular supposition of yours, when there were feather-beds unoccupied in other apartments? Moreover, would not this be a still greater height of recklessness in such an individual, should he have a habit of snor?'

A slight noise in the dressing-room, occasioned by the Venetian blind tapping against the window, here causes Mrs. B. to bury her head with extreme swiftness, ostrich-like, beneath the pillow, so that the peroration of my argument is lost upon her. I enter the suspected chamber—this time with a lighted candle—and find my trousers, with the boots in them, hanging over the bedside something after the manner of a drunken marauder, but nothing more. Neither is there anybody reposing under the shadow of my boot-tree upon the floor. All is peace there, and at sixes and sevens as I left it upon retiring—as I had hoped—to rest.

Once more I stretch my chilled and tired limbs upon the couch; sweet sleep once more begins to woo my eyelids, when 'Henry, Henry,' again dissolves the dim and half-formed dream.

'Are you certain, Henry, that you looked in the shower-bath? I am almost sure that I heard somebody pulling the string.'

No grounds, indeed, are too insufficient, no supposi-

tion too incompatible with reason for Mrs. B. to build her alarms upon. Sometimes, although we lodge upon the second story, she imagines that the window is being attempted; sometimes, although the register may be down, she is confident that the chimney is being used as the means of ingress.

Once, when we happened to be in London—where she feels, however, a good deal safer than in the country—we had a real alarm, and Mrs. B., since I was suffering from a quinsy—contracted mainly by my being sent about the house o' nights in the usual scanty drapery—had to be sworn in as her own special constable.

'Henry, Henry,' she whispered upon this occasion, 'there's a dreadful cat in the room.'

'Pooh, pooh!' I gasped; 'it's only in the street: I've heard the wretches. Perhaps they are on the tiles.'

'No, Henry. There, I don't want you to talk since it makes you cough; only listen to me. What am I to do, Henry? I'll stake my existence that there's a—— Ugh, what's that?'

And, indeed, some heavy body did there and then jump upon our bed, and off again, at my wife's interjection, with extreme agility. I thought Mrs. B. would have had a fit, but she hadn't. She told me, dear soul, upon no account to venture into the cold with my bad throat. She would turn out the beast herself, single-handed. We arranged that she was to take hold of my fingers, and retain them, until she reached the fireplace, where she would find a shovel or other offensive weapon fit for the occasion. During the progress of this expedition, however, so terrible a caterwauling broke forth, as it seemed, from the immediate neighbourhood of the fender, that my disconcerted helpmate made a most precipitate retreat. She managed, after this mishap, to procure a light, and by a circuitous route, constructed of tables and chairs, to avoid stepping upon the floor, Mrs. B. obtained the desired weapon. It was then much better than a play to behold that heroic woman defying grimalkin from her eminence, and to listen to the changeful dialogue which ensued between herself and that far from dumb, though inarticulately speaking animal.

'Puss, puss, pussy—poor pussy.'

'Miau, miau, miau,' was the linked shrillness, long drawn out, of the feline reply.

'Poor old puss, then, was it ill? Puss, puss. Henry, the horrid beast is going to fly at me! Whist, whist, cat.'

'Ps-s-s-s, ps-s-s-s, miau; ps-s-s-s-s-s-s,' replied the other in a voice like fat in the fire.

'My dear love,' cried I, almost suffocated with a combination of laughter and quinsy, 'you have never opened the door: where is the poor thing to run to?'

Mrs. B. had all this time been exciting the bewildered animal to frenzy by her conversation and shovel, without giving it the opportunity of escape, which, as soon as offered, it took advantage of with an expression of savage impatience partaking very closely indeed of the character of an oath.

This is, however, the sole instance of Mrs. B.'s having ever taken it in hand to subdue her own alarms. It is I who, ever since her marriage, have done the duty, and more than the duty, of an efficient house-dog, which, before that epoch, I understand was wont to be discharged by one of her younger sisters. Not seldom, in these involuntary rounds of mine, I have become myself the cause of alarm or inconvenience to others. Our little foot-page, with a

courage beyond his years, and a spirit worthy of a better cause, very nearly transfixed me with the kitchen-spirit as I was trying, upon one occasion, the door of his own pantry. Upon another nocturnal expedition, I ran against a human body in the dark—that turned out to be my brother-in-law's, who was also in search of robbers—with a shock to both our nervous systems such as they have not yet recovered from. It fell to my lot upon a third to discover one of the rural police up in our attics, where, in spite of the increased powers lately granted to the county constabulary, I could scarcely think he was entitled to be. I once presented myself, an uninvited guest, at a select morning entertainment—it was at 1.30 A.M.—given by our hired London cook to nearly a dozen of her male and female friends. No wonder that Mrs. B. had 'staked her existence' that night that she had heard the area gate 'go.' When I consider the extremely free and unconstrained manner in which I was received, poker and all, by that assembly, my only surprise is that they did not signify their arrivals by double knocks at the front door.

On one memorable night, and on one only, have I found it necessary to use that formidable weapon which habit has rendered as familiar to my hand as its flower to that of the Queen of Clubs.

The gray of morning had just begun to steal into our bedchamber, when Mrs. B. ejaculated with unusual vigour: 'Henry, Henry, they're in the front drawing-room; and they've just knocked down the parrot-screen.'

'My love,' I was about to observe, 'your imaginative powers have now arrived at the pitch of *clairvoyance*,' when a noise from the room beneath us, as if all the fire-irons had gone off together with a bang, compelled me to acknowledge to myself at least that there was something in Mrs. B.'s alarms at last. I trod down stairs as noiselessly as I could, and in almost utter darkness. The drawing-room door was ajar, and through the crevice I could distinguish, despite the gloom, as many as three muffled figures. They were all of them in black clothing, and each wore over his face a mask of crape, fitting quite closely to his features. I had never been confronted by anything so dreadful before. Mrs. B. had cried 'Wolf!' so often that I had almost ceased to believe in wolves of this description at all. Unused to personal combat, and embarrassed by the novel circumstances under which I found myself, I was standing undecided on the landing, when I caught that well-known whisper of 'Henry, Henry' from the upper story. The burglars caught it also. They desisted from their occupation of examining the articles of *vertu* upon the chimney-piece, while their fiendish countenances relaxed into a hideous grin. One of them stole cautiously towards the door where I was standing. I heard his burglarious feet, I heard the 'Henry, Henry!' still going on from above stairs; I heard my own heart pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat within me. It was one of those moments in which one lives a life. The head of the crape-d marauder was projected cautiously round the door, as if to listen. I poised my weapon, and brought it down with unerring aim upon his skull. He fell like a bullock beneath the axe; and I sped up to my bedchamber with all the noiselessness and celerity of a bird. It was I who locked the door this time, and piled the wash-hand-stand, two band-boxes, and a chair against it with the speed of lightning.

Was Mrs. B. out of her mind with terror that at such an hour as that she should indulge in a paroxysm of mirth?

'Good heavens!' I cried, 'be calm, my love; there are burglars in the house at last.'

'My dear Henry,' she answered, laughing so that the tears quite stood in her eyes, 'I am very sorry; I

tried to call you back. But when I sent you down stairs, I quite forgot that this was the morning upon which I had ordered the sweeps!'

One of those gentlemen was at that moment lying underneath with his skull fractured, and it cost me fifteen pounds to get it mended, besides the expense of a new drawing-room carpet.

It is but fair to state the primary cause to which all Mrs. B.'s alarms, and, by consequence, my own little personal inconveniences, are mainly owing. Mrs. B.'s mamma was one of the last admirers of the *Old Manor House* and *Mysteries of the Castle* school of literature, and her daughters were brought up in her own faith: that Mrs. Radcliffe was a painter of nature, as it appears on earth; and that Mr. Matthew Lewis had been let into the great secret of what was going on—as they say at St. Stephen's—'in another place.' So nervous, indeed, did my respected mother-in-law contrive to make herself throughout her lifetime, by the perusal of these her favourite books, that it was rumoured that she married each of her four husbands at least as much from a disinclination to be without a protector during the long watches of the night, as from any other cause. Mrs. B. herself was haunted in her earlier years with the very unpleasant notion that she was what I believe the Germans call a *doppelgänger*: that there was a duplicate of her going about the world at the same time; and that some day or other—or night—they would have a distressing meeting. And, moreover, at last they did so, and in the following manner. Her mamma was residing for a few days at Keswick, supping full of horrors in the German division of the late Mr. Southey's library every evening, and enjoying herself, doubtless, after her own peculiar fashion, when she suddenly felt ill, or thought she was falling, and sent a post-chaise, express, to fetch her daughter (Mrs. B.), who happened to be staying at that time with some friends at Penrith. The long mountain road was then by no means a good one; and it may be easily imagined that nothing but filial duty would have induced my doppelgänger to have started upon such a journey at dusk—although it was sure to be a fine moonlight night—and alone. Mrs. B., however, being warm and comfortable, went off to sleep very soon, like any boulder, nor did she wake until the chaise had skirted Ullswater, and was within a few miles of home. She had looked carefully under both seats, and even into the side-pockets of the carriage before starting, to make sure that there was no other passenger: and yet there was now a form sitting upon the opposite cushions—a female form, muffled up in much clothing, but with a face pale in the moonlight, with eyes half shut, yet with a look of haggard meaning in them, steadily fixed upon her own. It was herself! It was Mrs. B.'s double! The dreadful hour was come. The poor girl closed her eyelids to keep off the horrid sight, and tried to reason with herself upon the impossibility of the thing being really there, but in vain. She had been thoroughly awake, she was sure; the vision was not the offspring of a dis-tempered brain, for she felt collected, and even almost calm. Venturing to steal another look at it, there it still sat, peering with half-shut eyes into her face with the same curious anxiety as before. Not even when they rambled over Keswick stones, nor until she felt herself being lifted out in the post-boy's arms, did she trust herself to look forth again. The carriage she had just quitted was empty. 'There was something sitting there, man,' said she solemnly, pointing to the vacant cushions. 'Yes, miss,' replied he, pointing to a huge package on the ground beside them; 'I promised to bring it on for a post-man, a cabinet-maker at Pooley Bridge, and seeing you were asleep when we stopped there, I made bold to put it upon the opposite seat. I hope it did not

inconvenience you, mist. It was only a looking-glass; and as I know pretty young ladies don't object to seeing themselves in looking-glasses, I turned its face towards you.'

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE AND RECOGNITION.

A SKETCH OF LITERARY HISTORY.

In the latter half of the last century, the university of Leipzig was twice honoured in a way that is seldom the privilege of the same seat of learning: in the year 1766 Wolfgang Goethe, and in 1781 Friedrich Richter, matriculated in it. No further merit, however, belongs to Leipzig, either in the case of Goethe or of Jean Paul. A striking parallel is offered in the academic lives of the two poets at the Saxon university. The son of the Frankfurt patrician was designed for the study of jurisprudence, without either choice or opposition on his part; and with just as little personal preference the son of the widow of Hof was devoted to the study of theology. Both, at first, regularly attended certain lectures, rather, however, as critics than as students; both were accustomed, though yet mere lads, to regard themselves as equal to the men whom age and experience, office and distinction, had placed far above them, and to try their strength with every authority, fearless of an overthrow. Where is the wonder that the religious awe, with which they ought to have regarded such high dignitaries, had dwindled down to nothing? Both Goethe and Richter quickly separated themselves from all learned circles and companions, their original plans of study were abandoned, their intended professions—the law of the one, and the divinity of the other—were renounced in favour of a multitude of other objects; both worked hard in all directions, read books, and wrote poems, excerpts, and notices; neither of them received or expected any guidance from the university, but each laboured, by rigorous self-culture, to lay the foundation of his own intellectual life. Both roamed the fields and the woods, had a seeing eye and a sensitive mind for the beautiful and the living, recognised the great and the whole in the minute and the part; both greatly preferred the blue heavens, the misty heights at morning dawn, the green forest, and silent nature in her peaceful majesty, to the speaking professors on their wooden chairs, and the choking atmosphere and dust of a lecture-room: on which account both were regarded as bad students. When young Goethe returned to his native city, many a tongue was eager to defame him; and in whatever company he appeared, whispers began to circulate about him as a wild and riotous youth. The scandal-mongers of Hof acted in just the same manner towards Richter, when he fancied he could go on with his writing just as well at his mother's, as in Leipzig, where he met with nothing but hunger and hardship: for years he was regarded as a wild and unbridled genius. Twice ten years afterwards, the best and noblest spirits of the time listen to the words of the sage of Weimar as to an oracle; and ladies of quality are found crowding the ante-chamber of the author of *Titan*, begging a lock of his hair.

In the features presented, Richter's residence in Leipzig bore a perfect resemblance to that of Goethe; in others, the most striking distinctions are apparent. The university men set up a loud laugh at the Frankfurt freshman, on account of his old-fashioned wardrobe; but at the same time they secretly envied him for the large remittances and letters of credit with which he was furnished. Jean Paul met with no ridicule on account of his large wardrobe, but with plenty because of his poor and torn attire; instead of having credit at the bankers, he was only too happy when he could earn his dinner from day to day. Goethe

took private lessons of painters and artists for recreation and pleasure; Richter gave them, because the prison fare of bread and water depended upon them. From Oeser's studio Goethe sauntered to the drawing-room of the Breutkopf family, or gossiped at the Clavier with Corona Schröter, or dined and dined at the hotel at Dölitz with nine host's amiable daughter, or wrote songs for Annette Schönkopf, and played them with her. Jean Paul lodged in an out-of-the-way garret, and the only visits he paid were to beg: if they had only been successful! Bankruptcy was advancing with rapid strides upon the finances of the young theologian, every prop of his house was failing, the widow was alone with her infant children, and under the pressure of extreme destitution, wrote bitter lamentations. Fate seemed to have let her blood-hounds loose upon our hero. It was not that poverty which Horace admonishes the Roman youth to accustom themselves to look upon, which had burst upon him—

Angustam, anice, pauperiem pati
Robustas acri militia puer
Condiscat—

poverty not in the form of hardness and abstinence, but in the shape of ghastly, hollow-eyed destitution. He pressed his suit among the professors, but the professors had amanuenses and *junior*, native lads of the town, and most diligent attendants at lectures, whose exemplary virtues secured them the preference. The situations were few, and the applicants many. Strangers coming to Leipzig found the local charities reserved for local purposes.

The battle-field tries the quality of our armour. Weak souls bend before the first storm of adversity; not so, however, the brave spirits that have within them an unconquerable strength and freedom of will, and proud hearts, that nothing can crush. Richter, perhaps, was fired with some thoughts of ambition when he exchanged the solitude of his quiet village for the driving bustle of Leipzig; dreamy lancies hovered round him when he was in company with distinguished men of science, and a gentle voice whispered to him that he would one day be as famous as any of them. The day of hope had dawdled brilliantly on his horizon, but as rapidly as a dream its glow vanished before the rough realities of the world. Jean Paul was not disposed, however, to admit that evening had come down upon his soul. It is true, dark thoughts did at times steal upon him, but a livelier, keener stoicism taught him to overcome them. He possessed a bold, elastic humour; and all his unsuccessful suits, vain toils, and thick-coming misfortunes, he used to welcome with a quiet and severe irony. 'Misfortune,' he used to say, 'is like a nightmare—the moment you begin to fight with it, or to bestir yourself, it is gone. What is poverty? Where is he that complains of it? The pain is only like the piercing of a maiden's ears, in order to hang jewels in the wounds.' A youth who feels and reasons in this way, and who studs his reasonings with such poetry, will find or make a way for himself in the world. 'Viam aut inveniam aut faciam!' as his motto expresses it.

He set out with the conviction that the only successful plan of resisting sufferings, destitution, and starvation, was downright uninterrupted work. He began, mindful of his maxim, by preparing for fight. He had now finally abandoned theology; literary labours must henceforth be the stay of his life. In his little bow-windowed chamber, the philosopher of nineteen thinks and writes night and day. The *Greenland Processes* are ready. The manuscript is taken to the nearest bookseller, and in an hour is returned to its author. A second, a third proposal, with like results. Now he goes about among the publishers, imploring them, as he had before done the professors, and with

the like invariable refusals. How ignorant of the world this scribbler must be, to fancy that a publisher who knows what he is about, will, in circumstances so unfavourable to the book-selling craft—which indeed always exist!—undertake, as soon as he is asked, the printing of a work whose author has never been heard of, whom no one patronises, no one recommends! What prodigious assumption, too, to expect payment! If the work had been of a popular nature, and he had said nothing about twenty louis-d'ors, the case might have been different, but a book like that, and a price!

The *Greenland Processes* continued to wander from one office to another, from this city to that, their author in the meanwhile having to solve the problem, whether it were possible to live upon nothing, and how? At length a Potosi was discovered in Berlin: an adventurous speculator, Voss by name, purchased the right, for sixteen louis—a reduction of four from the twenty—of bringing Jean Paul into the market!

I scarcely know with what to compare the feeling of a young writer who holds his first printed essay in his hands: a joy, a pride overpowers him—an ecstasy that swells all the higher from the consciousness (whether he will confess it or not) that he has taken the first step towards immortality. The critics take care to dispel all such pleasing illusions. A letter from his mother did the work as effectually in the mind of the author of the *Greenland Processes*. The good woman, hearing that her son had published a book, began to believe it at last possible that he might actually produce a sermon; so she wrote to Friedrich, desiring him to come to Hof, where there was a chance of his being permitted to preach in the Hospital Church. Such a proposal operated like a cold bath on any remains there might have been of the author's self-satisfaction. Jean Paul's answer shows he thought no better of his private critic than modern writers do of official reviewers. 'What is a sermon,' returned he, 'but something every student can make and deliver? But do you suppose that all your clergymen in Hof can understand a line of my book, to say nothing of being able to write it?'

Unfortunately for Richter, the speculation Voss embarked in did not succeed: the *Greenland Processes* was printed, but nobody bought or read the book. The world had something better to do; far greater trifles claimed its attention. The Cagliostroians and Rosicrucians occupied the attention of politicians; the fashionable world was just then horrified at the wife of one of the court-councillors passing the lady of the president without greeting her. In another rank, a dreadful tale was going the round of the tea-tables: the comptroller's wife, forgetful of her station, had given orders for a new velvet mantle with a broad fringe! A new actress had appeared in one of the theatres, or some syren's bell-like voice was to be heard; to-day there was to be a procession, and to-morrow a deserter was to be shot. How, in the face of so many comedies and tragedies, could time or inclination be found for reading the *Greenland Processes*? Just as the public ignored the work, so did the critics. Editors and reviewers disclaimed to notice a writer who had neither contributed to nor corresponded with them. A solitary scribe in Leipzig condescended, with an undisguised sneer, to notice the work in these terms: 'Much, perhaps all, the author has written with great bitterness against literature, theology, wives, coxcombs, &c., may be true, but we have no doubt whatever that the attempt at wit, which is evident on every page, will excite disgust in the mind of the rational reader, and lead him to throw the book aside with contempt.'

A potos^o of sixteen louis-d'ors is very soon exhausted; a fresh shaft must be sunk. The *Selections from the Papers of the Devil* was tried; but Voss declined the publication, vehemently protesting that he had

suffered quite enough loss by the *Greenland Processes*. The manuscript travelled over all Germany, and from every journey returned with the inevitable reply: 'We thank you for your esteemed offer, but regret that our time and resources are fully engrossed by other undertakings.'

A ship is dashed to pieces on a rock; the crew are drowning; boards and planks, spars and masts, are drifting about amid the waves; from the surging flood a hand is thrust up; it grasps a beam, and holds fast by it, and the elements lose one of their victims. The demons of the sea are laughing; sure of their prey, they mock the struggle of the swimmer: 'Look, poor wretch; stage your very eyes blind; wave your white signal in the wind, and burst with your wail of anguish: but no sail comes in sight. Tremble, and say your last prayer, if you can; for see, there swims the shark: a moment, and all is over with you!' The situation has often been represented in smaller or larger paintings: it was the situation of Richter. He had shouted himself hoarse, and the only answer to his cry had been the murmur of the waves; he had looked himself blind, and the white sail—the letter that announced the acceptance of his manuscript—had never hove in sight. The shark swims towards him—the prospect of disgrace and destitution! Are his lips uttering their last prayer? No! Richter will fight with the shark for life or death.

Weeks and months rush past us like the wind; we see not from whence the whirlwind comes nor whither it goes. A morning chases away the evening; to-day replaces yesterday; we complete another year, we know not how, we whose lives are happy, or even tolerably so. But the poor, the unfortunate? Time flies with rapid wing over plenty and enjoyment, but slowly the days and hours of poverty drag their lengths along. In winter, spring is longed for on account of its lengthening days and greater warmth; in summer, the shorter days of autumn are looked forward to, which yield a few hours more rest to the weary body. In this manner, during his three years' residence in Leipzig, Jean Paul told off his evil hours and dreary days; he deluged the journals and newspapers with essays and treatises, wrote verses to order, also congratulations and wedding-eve jokes, and filled whole chests with the extracts he had made from borrowed books. By this means, indeed, he became possessed of a library, for books he did not possess. A vehement, but yet measured, heat burned within him. Necessity and destitution had lost their sting for him; he has looked despair in the face, and found that it has nothing maddening for him. His philosophy consoles him with the assurance that hunger and nakedness, perils and contempt, yea oftentimes the cross and the poisoned cup, have been the reward the world has given for wisdom. In all ages and countries the world has neglected its benefactors and persecuted its poets and instructors: Roger Bacon and Galileo pined away in the prisons of the inquisition; Torquato Tasso was confined in the cell of a madhouse; Camoens died in the streets of Lisbon, a beggar; and Burns, a thoroughbred steed of Phœbus, was compelled to drudge all his days in the gear of a cart-horse. But the gold that is thrown into the hottest melting-pot comes out the purest, and the canary-bird sings all the sweeter the longer it has been trained in a darkened cage.

Jean Paul betook himself to literature, in the first instance, as the only means of providing himself with a living; he wrote, in fact, to get money—to live. In the further prosecution of this course, the material aim gradually began to disappear. Jean Paul will labour on, and think and feel, and will still despair, and at length receive recognition; literature ceases to be a means, and becomes an end with him; the struggle for existence merges in a struggle for recognition.

Many years ago, at Paris, in the early dawn, a young

which was discovered hanging under the eaves of a house, close by the trellis of a window. A thin white cord tightly twisted round his throat, had done the hangman's work. The scene quickly attracted all the curious and the idle. The noble, aristocratic features of the dead, the delicate white hands, plainly showed that the unfortunate man had at one time occupied a higher position than the tattered clothes in which he was concealed would lead one to suppose. His person was searched for papers that might throw some light upon the event; nothing was found, however; he had kept everything to himself like a true philosopher. Passers-by at length identified him. This suicide in rage was one of the most distinguished and brilliant geniuses of modern French literature, whose wit threw every saloon and boudoir into ecstacy—Gerhard de Nerval. In order that he might live, he also had grasped the pen, and had looked hopefully forward to recognition and distinction. He had been living a long while dissatisfied and miserable; by night, he roamed through the streets of the great city like a runaway dog; his desk and seat were the table and bench of the commonest tavern; he frequently sought sleep and oblivion in the most wretched dens, side by side with thieves and the most reprobate of beings, the scum of humanity. Thus had he been thrust about till, all hopes being now at an end, he bethought him that dying was perhaps a little better than living. He had looked for a home, and now the great quartermaster, death, had at length assigned him an abode.

Whatever may be thought of this suicide, it is unquestionably the nobler heroism which enables a man to endure, without rest or weariness, to the last. That Jean Paul, in his darkest hours when crushed to the lowest extremity by the miseries of the world, never lost faith in himself, never listened to the gloomy tempter, but 'laughed so long in the face of fortune that it began to smile upon him in return'—this indeed commands admiration as a rare and worthy heroism.

He left Leipzig in 1784, and went to live with his mother, in Hof; here he found a night's lodging, at least free of cost, and here he could go about without being pointed to as a beast broken loose from a menagerie, when he walked the streets without a wig, with open breast, and no neck-tie. In this respect, the people of Hof were more tolerant than a certain Leipzig *magister*, who—probably not remembering how the cynic Diogenes, in tattered garb, had trodden the pride of Plato under foot—had written to the wigless and collarless youth in peremptory terms, demanding the immediate discontinuance of the public nuisance.

A student has to accommodate himself to his needy circumstances as well as he can. 'Nowhere,' as we read in Richter's own day-book, 'does one collect poverty's siege-coins more merrily and philosophically than at the university. The academic citizen proves how many humorists and cynics Germany contains.' But it is doubly painful when the man of mature age has to pass year after year enduring the same, or it may be even greater hardships; of this, Jean Paul had a torturing experience after his settlement at Hof. On the posts of his doors he wrote in large characters: 'Dear Christian friends, you perceive that I have not much money, what inference do you draw from it?' On passing the door, one entered a narrow chamber; at the window, sitting on a wooden stool, was our hero, thinking and labouring; the rest of the apartment was occupied with the washing his mother had taken in. At another time, the mother is seen busily plying her distaff. An account of what mother and son earned in this way was carefully kept; a little account-book, relating 'how much we gained by spinning,' has been preserved. According to this, the receipts of the family, in March 1796, amounted to 2 florins, 51 kreutzers,

3 pence; in April, to 4 florins, 8 kreutzers; in May, to 4 florins, 9 kreutzers, 3 pf., &c., &c. Against the entry of 2 florins, 1 kreutzer, the sum received in September 1794, it is observed that, on the 8th of this same month of September, a new pair of boots was purchased for the youngest son Samuel, 'which cost 8 thalers, about the whole quarter's income.'

A writer will be pardoned for anything but tediousness. I fear I shall become tedious, or shall weary the patience of the reader, if I devote one page to tell how the tears of Richter's mother fell down upon her web or into her wash-tub—how affliction and silent grief preyed upon the heart of the aging woman like a gnawing worm, as her first-born son, whose laborious industry she watched, began to sicken; the lion who fought with royal courage became a lamb; her son had discontinued his usual and regular walks, his pleasure in life seemed to be extinguished, and the mirthful sally with which he used to deal out consolation was silent; the gentry of Hof affirmed that he was half-crazy, and the judgment was rapidly and universally endorsed.

His quietness, however, which pained his mother, was not an unstringing of his spirits or the submissiveness of despair, nor was his resignation the coldness of apathy; he had made a bargain with the longings of his heart, had made his peace with the world. Agony has ceased to make him complain. 'There is not a case in which I have not deserved my affliction. Every unpleasant sensation is an indication that I am untrue to my resolutions. Epictetus was not unhappy.' What does it matter to him what may be the opinions of his worship the mayor, or of his reverence the parson? 'Men for the most part judge very pitifully; why are you so anxious for the praise of children or of fools? No man honours you in a beggar's coat; be not therefore proud of the respect that is shown to your clothes.' How just! Wo to the man who has no appeal from the judgment of the world! he is a lost man! 'Let one,' as a certain critic remarks, 'observe the public in a theatre: the life of a man is here compressed within a period of three hours; it is played upon the open stage with brilliant lights and with all the appliances that human art and oratory can suggest to render it clear and simple, and still, after the curtain falls, how diversified are the opinions the public pass upon both the hero and the play.' But now let it be supposed that the drama is not concluded in three hours, but that it lasts during a man's whole lifetime, that it is not represented with any effort towards clearness, that upon many episodes no streams of gaslight fall, and that we have no clue to many situations, no motive for many actions; and that the world or the critical public during the representation is occupied in divers ways, bestowing its attention for a moment now here, and now there. Where is the wonder, then, if that world condemns where the drama cannot be reviewed according to the common gauge of the three Aristotelian unities, but must be measured by its own particular rules—or, metaphor aside, when the object of criticism is a man of original genius and character?

The soul of the Doric hero rose all the clearer and more unconquerable from the depth of its sorrows and oppressions, its humiliation and deprivations, after his twelve labours. The angry goddess is appeased; on Ceta commences the apotheosis of the son of the gods. For Jean Paul, also, the hour strikes when the inexorable forces of destiny cry 'Hold!' In the year 1796, the startling story of *Hesperus* issued from the little washing and spinning chamber; it obtained for its author, in all the states of Germany, that for which he had laboured—recognition. 'What a god-genius,' writes the octogenarian Gleim, 'is our Friedrich Richter! Here is more than Shakespeare, I say to myself, in more than fifty passages I have

underlined. I am perfectly convinced of the genius from which these streams, these rills, these Rhine-falls, these Blandinian springs issue and irrigate humanity, and if I am displeased to-day at some sentences such as the muses have not inspired, or even with the plan itself, I shall not be so to-morrow.

The fight for existence and recognition is fought out; sunshine breaks through the clouds; henceforth the star of Jean Paul shines brightly in the heavens.

YOUNG BENGAL.

Amidst all the shortcomings of our western civilisation in British India, but more especially in Bengal—amidst all our disappointments, and our regrets at the barren crop of results from the labours of a century, we may point to one small section of the native community, who, if they be not with us, are certainly not against us: we allude to 'Young Bengal.' Readers who have heard of 'Young England,' of 'Young France,' and other juvenile embodiments of national movements, will at once perceive who are intended by the term Young Bengal; though they may hitherto have been in complete ignorance of the existence of such a class of persons in this part of British India.

Amongst the natives of Hindostan, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, we find men of all ages who are advanced in their ideas, who have imbibed certain notions more or less tinctured by civilisation, who possess a certain taste for European things. There are many rajahs of Bengal who ape European life and habits, who are driven by English coachmen, furnish their mansions in English style, read English books and newspapers, and seek English society. The rajah of Bithoor, the Nena Sahib of infamous notoriety, was one of this class of men. Civilisation had indeed reached him, but it had come too late; it had exerted no softening influence on his heart or his mind—he was the same fanatical, bigoted Mussulman as ever. Civilisation had not even taught him worldly wisdom, or he must have felt how unequal, how hopeless the contest with British power.

Such as these are not comprised in the term Young Bengal. The class of Hindoos we allude to, though perhaps not of more promise to a superficial observer than such as the above, are, in our opinion, the men who shall hereafter do much for India; men who cannot stand still, who must progress, even though not in the true path. This class of young men is by no means small, nor contemptible; and though they have as yet made but small demonstration, though they must be sought for if to be found, it is beyond a doubt not an unimportant part they will enact at no distant day.

Whence come they? Of what class are they? They have sprung from the class-rooms of the government colleges. They are of no particular caste, or class, or section of native society; amongst them may be found the sons of rajahs, of zemindars, of baboos, of shroffs, of brokers and traders. But this one fact must be borne in mind—they are all descended from the *Brahminical* race. Not one Mussulman, not a single follower of the Prophet of Mecca is to be found in their ranks. Those stiff-necked, stubborn disciples of the Koran remain as they were a thousand years ago, and as they will be found a thousand years hence. They never change or progress; they are neither softened nor civilised; they have still the

same unyielding hearts for every 'dog of a Christian,' for every unbelieving stranger, as of old; and though they may seldom find it convenient or prudent to make manifestation of their true feelings, we must not the less be on our guard against those fanatics, who deem it a matter of high and holy merit to murder an unbeliever. There are scores, nay, hundreds of such men as these who have gained much learning at the government expense, who are tolerably deep-read in much of our literature, and to some extent in science; but all this is coveted merely as a means of obtaining employment in official positions. In this they have been wondrously successful, and the Indian executive have for a long time past omitted no opportunity of promoting these fluent plausible Mohammedans even to the exclusion of Christians. Well, the government have sown the storm, and they have reaped the whirlwind: The foremost men in the present murderous rebellion are Mohammedans. Every Mussulman official in Upper Bengal and in the North-west Provinces has turned against us, has obeyed the dictates of his faith, and drawn his sword upon us 'dogs of unbelievers.' We shall look in vain amongst this class of men for one to join the swelling ranks of Young Bengal.

The government of the East India Company found themselves assailed, some time since, for sluggishness in the cause of education. They resolved that the reproach should no longer attach to them, and accordingly an order went forth for large grants for educational purposes. Colleges were built, philosophical 'chairs' were established, professors with strange names and huge beards were imported, highly paid inspectors were appointed, and annual reports drawn up and placed in type for England's satisfaction; and the cry is now: 'See what we have done!' Well, they have at least succeeded in rearing Young Bengal; but beyond that one first result, it is hard to lay one's hand upon any perceptible effect upon the vast masses of the people of India. The bulk of the population, indeed, has not been reached; we, and our schools, and our books, are as much strangers to them as we were fifty years since.

But what of Young Bengal? The government colleges and their professors have between them wrought a great change in the thoughts and dispositions, and even in the career of most of the young students. At a cost of about eighty or ninety pounds sterling per annum for each pupil, the Company has managed to instil large quantities of classical and British literature into the minds of the Hindoo scholars. An acquaintance with pure science has been less general, very many young lads contenting themselves with a knowledge of general literature, devouring with much zest Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Moore, and our long range of prose writers, from Dr Johnson to Douglas Jerrold. Anything more solid than this they appear to have systematically eschewed as indigestible food. They were content to catch ideas, to be able to quote freely high-sounding sentences, without any practical application.

The peculiar qualities of the Bengalee mind—its elasticity, its pliability, its susceptibility—stand it especially for the reception of theories, for the appreciation of poetical adornments; and thus at the end of a student's career in the chief Calcutta college, he came out in no way fitted for an active career,

in no way prepared to become a useful member of society, even as so-called society there exists, but replete with much to render him discontented, and too frequently unhappy.

Nothing could possibly exceed the magnificence and extent of the government educational establishments in Calcutta for rearing Hindoo atheists. The ease, the comfort, the luxury of the spacious apartments and halls of these 'godless colleges,' cannot by any means be excelled. The audience-chamber of the ancient Mogul kings of Delhi, the spacious courts of the old Assyrian palaces, the dwelling-places of Belus and Nimrod, the amphitheatres of Athens and Rome, were not more noble than the great halls and lecture-rooms of the City of Palaces. There, in those cold shady recesses, far removed from the glare, the dust, and the scorching heat of a Bengal day in September, the young rajahs and lucid baboos reclined beneath grateful punkas, upon soft inviting cushions, listening with half-closed ears, with drowsy eyes and nodding head, to the oft-repeated verses, the well-conned chapter, but too glad when the hour approached for their departure, when the evening drive and the nightly carouse came to wind up the daily routine of their listless student-life.

Young Bengal is not so very young but that he has a wife. In India, however, marriages take place at about the age at which in England young gentlemen would be breeched; and young Hindoo ladies are not unfrequently betrothed immediately after cutting their last teeth, so that it does not amount to much to say that all our college students of the first and second classes are married. Most of them drive to college in carriages, that would not discredit Hyde Park; some few drawn by valuable 'pairs,' but some also borne along by the real Hindoo hack, all bone and skin, whilst tattered red curtains are fluttering wildly from the windows. With this singular race, there is but one step from the magnificent to the mean, from the princely to the paltry. They recognise nothing like respectability; they know nothing but the extremes of luxury and dirt.

We have said that these young students—the hope of their country—are married; and in this we at once find one certain evil result of their own highly finished half-education. Cultivated as their tastes may be far above the old-caste prejudices of their race, these men have all married women utterly unlettered; for to this time, education is all but unknown amongst the females of the higher classes of natives; it has made some way amongst lower castes, but there it has remained. So long accustomed to the highly seasoned intellectual food of the colleges, Young Bengal turns with indifference, if not with disgust, from her who should be his best and constant companion and helpmate, to find the solace, the wit, the thought, the knowledge of passing events in some low legitimate acquaintance—in one who has made it her study to minister to the vitiated tastes of the frequenters of the gay mansions in Durrumtollah and the Circular Road. The wife who was good enough for one of this class of Hindoos before education lifted him from his former place in native society, is no longer to be tolerated; hence a wide schism in the houses of the race, where the evenings and the nights of Young Bengal are but too seldom passed.

It is not difficult to ascertain the creed of this school of Hindoos. Amongst their own families and friends, they are still disciples of Brahma and Vishnu. The Rint Jattras, the Durga Poojals, and other great Hindoo festivals, find them foremost in the ranks of devotees; they are still the same faithful, constant attendants at the temples of their forefathers. But question them on their belief in the scenes and ceremonies they are taking a part

in, and they will not hesitate to tell you how completely they despise the old creed of Siva and Vishnu; how thoroughly their European studies have taught them the folly and absurdity of faith in any such vain religion; and that they attend the Hindoo festivals merely to please their mothers or their wives.

No member of the fraternity of Young Bengal has yet found courage to speak out boldly before the world and tell their unbelief. They shrink from the consequences; they dare not take a step which, whilst it would assuredly entail upon them the anathemas of their families, and banishment from all Hindoo society, would at the same time procure them no admission within European circles. In British India, the line of demarcation between white and black, between European and Asiatic, has been so unmistakably drawn, so rigidly enforced, as to be impassable. There is something, however, more fatal even than colour or caste tending to exclude Young Bengal from any sympathy from Europeans: it is their scepticism. With but very few exceptions, these young men are atheists, and to us openly, avowedly so. The teachings of the government professors have indeed destroyed the old superstitions of the land, but they have failed in replacing them with anything more worthy of belief. They have learned so thoroughly to despise the ancient creed of their ancestors, that knowing nothing of the one living faith, they have flung themselves into the arms of unbelief, swearing by the words of Voltaire and Tom Paine.

No Epicureans of the ancients ever revelled in more enervating luxury and voluptuous ease and idleness than the upper ranks of Young Bengal. Their private life reads like the chronicles of Nineveh, the diary of some imperial Roman. The early indolence of the morning; the late and costly breakfast; the mid-day bath; the lounging on soft couches, and listening to melodious poetry; the evening drive; the lamp-lit meal, the music and gay female company, the late wine-cup and midnight song—such is but a faint though truthful picture of the everyday life of Young Bengal.

But let us not forget to except some few more honourable men than such as these. We can count up half a score of names of Hindoos who, amidst all their learning, have not run wild, nor rushed into vicious excesses, who ply their pens, and though not as rightly so as we could wish to see, still use them honestly and vigorously. One of the most able weekly journals of Calcutta is not only conducted, but written throughout by a young Hindoo pupil of the government college. The articles from his pen, though sometimes errant, are, on the whole, able and instructive. He is a Brahmin of high family, and has to this time remained true to his family faith.

It is impossible not to regard this enlarging class of young men with interest. It remains to be seen what their children will become, and whether, feeling their own want of sympathy from uneducated wives, they will have courage to give their daughters instruction not less than their sons. This is already happening in some few instances; let us hope the example may be widely followed; and from that time may be dated a new and brighter era for British India. None save they who have dwelt in the far east, and who have known the Hindoo in his home, can say truly how servile and debased is the career of such a man's wife. Her mind left a barren waste without one single elevating or generous principle, what can be expected from her, and what can be hoped from the young generation intrusted to her care for so many long years!

The great work of enlightenment, of Christianising, must be done through the wives and daughters of

Young Bengal. Once admit the light of day into the private chambers of the Hindoo, and we shall quickly behold a wondrous change. Until that can be done, we but labour in vain—we do but as yet sow the seeds of unbelief, of domestic discord and unhappiness.

DIPSOMANIA.

In the progress of events, new scientific terms are continually making their appearance; the last is perhaps Dipsomania—a craving for intoxicating liquors which partakes of the character of insanity; the term being compounded of the Greek words for *thirst* and *madness*. Whether thirst, in the usual meaning of the word, has anything to do with the maddened propensity for drinking, is of no consequence. The name now given to the disease will do as well as any other; and under whatever phraseology, we are glad to find that the medical world is at length concerning itself with one of the most distressing forms of mental derangement.

Tipplers, hard-drinkers, men who go off on a drunken ramble, as it is called, for days or weeks, are nothing singular. We have all seen or heard of such persons—an annoyance they are to society, a discredit to themselves. These, however, are not dipsomaniacs. Applying to the subject the nomenclature of natural history, the genus drinker consists of two species—he who, with intervals of common-sense, relieved at worst with short fits of delirium, still puts a good face on affairs, and conducts himself on the whole pretty fairly; and he who, by a peculiar condition of brain, sinks under a chronic and uncontrollable appetite for intoxicants: this last being the dipsomaniac proper. The law, which always drags heavily at the heels of general intelligence, has not yet been able to make any distinction in the drinking species; and accordingly, however far a man be gone in dipsomania, however confirmed in this kind of madness, and however incapable of thinking or acting correctly—in fact, if he should fall into ruin himself, and ruin all about him—still, legally, he is not insane; and in defiance of common sense, he goes at large, no magistrate being authorised to grant a warrant for his apprehension and confinement.

So very extraordinary a stretch of respect for 'the liberty of the subject' is beginning to attract attention. An improved knowledge of mental disease now makes it evident that the dipsomaniac is as completely an irresponsible being as he who is affected by other forms of lunacy. It may be that, in the first instance, he has brought his disease on himself; he has, perhaps, in that eager pursuit of business and desire to be rich, which is the scandal of the present age, greatly overtasked his brain—worked hard all day, mistimed his meals, sat up late, taken no outdoor exercise, kept his mind on the rack, and to sustain nature, resorted to stimulants. So much may be admitted: we may look on the victim as self-immolated; but what then? From whatever cause men become maniacs, it is surely the duty of society to see that they are restrained from committing grievous wrong, and subjected to a humane and remedial mode of treatment.

A perusal of the lately issued pamphlet of Dr Alexander Peddie of Edinburgh,* ought to remove any doubts which may be entertained respecting the actual nature of the drinking insanity. Speaking of the diseased state of the dipsomaniac, this writer observes: 'I consider that his condition is strictly one of combined moral and mental insanity, and the consequence of a vicious impulsive propensity—for I cannot in such a case denominate it simply as a vice;

and I regard it as rendering him incapable of the exercise of social duties and civil rights; and not merely so, but as lessening and altering the nature of his culpability in reference to crime, and thereby his liability to punishment of the same kind, or to the same extent, as the other members of the community. That the excessive uncontrollable desire for intoxicating drinks is a disease, and that it is symptomatic of some abnormal cerebral condition which gives it the character of a form of insanity, cannot be doubted; and it should be always kept in mind that this condition is not so much produced by intoxicating drinks, as it is by that which created the desire for them.' As to the manifestation of insanity, it may be 'addictedness to drinks, as well as to hallucination of ideas.' To declare whether it is so, or not, is as much a question for medical skill in the former case as in the latter. But medical observation has declared that dipsomania is a physical proof of mental disorganisation, and therefore it appears to me that such cases stand exactly on the same footing as other forms of insanity; and that, as it never has been questioned that government may deal with insanity, it seems to be equally within its province to deal with dipsomania. Surely, viewed in the light of common sense, and sifted and scrutinised by the strictest rules of induction, the confirmed dipsomaniac ought to be regarded as of "unsound mind," or, as I would rather call it, "diseased mind," *non compos mentis*, and should be taken care of for his own sake, for the welfare of his family, and for the good of society.

The remarkable thing about the dipsomaniac is his want of power to restrain himself. With certain faculties still active, he knows that he ought not to drink, yet he cannot help drinking. In medical language, the crave is upon him. 'The main desire of his life is how to obtain liquor; his capacity for business is confined to the means of gratifying his leading desire; moral control has lost its sway over him; he has no power to resist the propensity whenever gratification is within his reach; he has, in fact, become the involuntary slave of the vice, and would sacrifice his last sixpence or his shirt, or sell his soul to the devil, for one drop more, rather than be disappointed. Yet, strange to say, the poor creature, in this condition, has no pleasure in drinking. He takes it, not sippingly and with gusto, enjoying it as the *bon vivant* does, socially or convivially, but gulps it down in large quantities, away from society and observation, and even as it were a drug; and the only satisfaction derived from the act is, that it secures blunted feeling, insensibility to the wretched state of mind which prompts the desire, and an escape from the fancied miseries of his existence. When this has gone on for some time, although a suspension of the use of stimulants be imposed by the interference of friends, or by the occurrence of an attack of either of the two resulting forms of delirium, yet his mind has suffered so materially, that, unless continued control be exercised over him, and this for a very considerable time—which is not often practicable in the present usages of society, and is contrary, as I have shewn, to the common law of the land—he returns immediately like the dog "to his vomit, and like the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire;" and his progress towards some incurable form of insanity, or to an early death from some other superinduced disease, is certain. His moral faculties become more and more diseased, his intellectual powers weakened, disturbed, or at last even annihilated. He becomes either facile or wasteful, or incapacitated for transacting the ordinary business of life, or he is mischievous, and commits homicide or suicide; these various results being induced according as his natural disposition and passions may urge, or his hereditary predisposition may incline, or some previous injury of the head or

* *The Necessity for some Legalised Arrangements for the Treatment of Dipsomania.* By Alexander Peddie, M.D. 1858.

disease of the brain may precipitate him. That such, more or less, is the condition of the dipsomaniac, and that these consequences may, and do, frequently result, cannot be disputed. And yet, because the unhappy victim of this disease does not fall strictly under the present legal definition of unsoundness in mind, he is permitted to go at liberty; any interference in the shape of control is illegal, and his nearest and best friends, and he himself, are deprived of the only means by which his cure could be effected, and his restoration as a useful member of society accomplished. He is thus permitted, without any barrier being placed, or allowed to be placed, in the way, to hurry himself on to ruin, reducing his own family, it may be, to beggary, perhaps even to disgrace, and at last to accomplish his own sad death, or be convicted and punished for some criminal act committed in an hour of intoxicated madness, for which he is nevertheless held responsible in the eye of the law. In the latter case, indeed, the total neglect of the law to provide for this humiliating disease, is well illustrated by its viewing that very circumstance, which had deprived the criminal of self-control, to be, not a palliation, but an aggravation of his guilt.

The remedy proposed for this deliberate injustice and inhumanity, is the establishment of asylums, distinct altogether from those for ordinary lunatics, to which, by medical certificates under proper authority, the unfortunate class of dipsomaniacs may be consigned. It is believed that in a variety of instances, a short retirement would have the effect of so restoring a healthy state of brain that the maniacal appetite for liquor would disappear, and the patient be either sent home effectually cured to his friends, or allowed to assume the management of his affairs within the limits of the asylum. When the public mind is more fully awakened to the benefits of this mode of treatment, we may expect that legislation will be brought to bear on the subject.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XLIV.—AN ECLAIRCISSEMENT.

THESE were the shadows upon the water promised by Haj-Ewa—black shadows upon my heart.

Mad queen of the Micosauts! what have I done to deserve this torture? Thou too my enemy! Had I been thy deadliest foe, thou couldst scarcely have contrived a keener sting for thy vengeance.

Face to face stood Maimee and her lover—seduced and seducer. I had no doubt as to the identity of either. The moonbeam fell upon both—no longer with soft silvery light, but gleaming rude and red, like the chandeliers of a bagnio. It may have been but a seeming—the reflection of an inflamed imagination that influenced me from within; but my belief in her innocence was gone—hopelessly gone; the very air seemed tainted with her guilt—the world appeared a chaos of debauchery and ruin.

I had no other thought than that I was present at a scene of assignation. How could I think otherwise? No signs of surprise were exhibited by either, as they came together. They met as those who have promised to come—who have often met before.

Evidently each expected the other. Though other emotions declared themselves, there was not the slightest sign of novelty in the encounter.

For me, it was a terrible crisis. The anguish of a whole life compressed into the space of a single moment could not have been more unendurable. The blood seemed to scald my heart as it gushed through. So acute was the pang, I could scarcely restrain myself from crying aloud.

An effort—a stern determined effort—and the throes was over. Firmly bracing my nerves—firmly grasping the branches—I clung to my seat, resolved to know more.

That was a fortunate resolution. Had I at that moment given way to the wild impulse of passion, and sought a reckless revenge, I should in all likelihood have carved out for myself a long lifetime of sorrow. Patience proved my guardian angel, and the end was otherwise.

Not a word—not a motion—not a breath. What will they say?—what do?

My situation was like his of the suspended sword. On second thoughts, the simile is both trite and untrue: the sword had already fallen; it could wound me no more. I was as one paralysed both in body and soul—impervious to further pain.

Not a word—not a motion—not a breath. What will they say?—what do?

The light is full upon Maimee; I can see her from head to foot. How large she has grown—a woman in all her outlines, perfect, entire. And her loveliness has kept pace with her growth. Larger, she is lovelier than ever. Demon of jealousy! art thou not content with what thou hast already done? Have I not suffered enough? Why hast thou presented her in such witching guise? () that she were scarred, hideous, hag-like—as she shall yet become! Even thus to see her, would be some satisfaction—an anodyne to my chafed soul.

But it is not so. Her face is sweetly beautiful—never so beautiful before. Soft and innocent as ever—not a line of guilt can be traced on those placid features—not a gleam of evil in that round, rolling eye! The angels of heaven are beautiful; but they are good. Oh, who could believe in crime concealed under such loveliness as hers?

I expected a more meretricious mien. There was a scintillation of cheer in the disappointment.

Do not suppose that these reflections occupied time. In a few seconds they passed through my mind, for thought is quicker than the magnetic shock. They passed while I was waiting to hear the first words that, to my surprise, were for some moments unspoken. To my surprise: I could not have met her in such fashion. My heart would have been upon my tongue, and my lips—

I see it now. The hot burst of passion is past—the spring-tide of love has subsided—such an interview is no longer a novelty—perhaps he grows tired of her, foul libertine that he is! See! they meet with some shyness. Coldness has arisen between them—a love quarrel—fool is he as villain—fool not to rush into those arms, and at once reconcile it. Would that his opportunities were mine!—not all the world could restrain me from seeking that sweet embrace.

Bitter as were my thoughts, they were less bitter on observing this attitude of the lovers. I fancied it was half-hostile.

Not a word—not a motion—not a breath. What will they say?—what do?

My suspense came to an end. The aid-de-camp at length found his tongue.

‘Lovely Maimee! you have kept your promise.’

‘But you, sir, have not yours? No—I read it in your looks. You have yet done nothing for us!’

‘Be assured, Maimee, I have not had an opportunity. The general has been so busy, I have had no chance to press the matter upon him. But do not be impatient. I shall be certain to persuade him; and your property shall be restored to you in due time. Tell your mother not to feel uneasy: for your sake, beautiful Maimee, I shall spare no exertion. Believe me, I am as anxious as yourself; but you must know the stern disposition of my uncle; and,

moreover, that he is on the most friendly terms with the Ringgold family. In this will lie the main difficulty, but I fear not that I shall be able to surmount it.

'O, sir, your words are fine, but they have little worth with us now. We have waited long upon your promise to befriend us. We only wished for an investigation; and you might easily have obtained it ere this. We no longer care for our lands, for greater wrongs make us forget the less. I should not have been here to-night, had we not been in sad grief at the misfortune—I should rather say outrage—that has fallen upon my poor brother. You have professed friendship to our family. I come to seek it now, for now may you give proof of it. Obtain my brother's freedom, and we shall then believe in the fair words you have so often spoken. Do not say it is impossible; it cannot even be difficult for you who hold so much authority among the white chiefs. My brother may have been rude; but he has committed no crime that should entail severe punishment. A word to the great war-chief, and he would be set free. Go, then, and speak that word.'

'Lovely Maimee! you do not know the nature of the errand upon which you would send me. Your brother is a prisoner by orders of the agent, and by the act of the commander-in-chief. It is not with us as among your people. I am only a subordinate in rank, and were I to offer the counsel you propose, I should be rebuked—perhaps punished.'

'Oh, you fear rebuke for doing an act of justice?—to say nought of your much-offered friendship? Good, sir! I have no more to say, except this—we believe you no longer. You need come to our humble cabin no more.'

She was turning away with a scornful smile. How beautiful seemed that scorn!

'Stay, Maimee!—fair Maimee, do not part from me thus—doubt not that I will do all in my power'—

'Do what I have asked you. Set my brother free—let him return to his home.'

'And if I should'—

'Well, sir.'

'Know, Maimee, that for me to do so would be to risk everything. I might be degraded from my rank—reduced to the condition of a common soldier—disgraced in the eyes of my country—ay, punished, perhaps, by imprisonment worse than that which your brother is likely to endure. All this would I risk by the act.'

The girl paused in her step, but made no reply.

'And yet all these chances shall I undergo—ay, the danger of death itself—if you, fair Maimee—here the speaker waxed passionate and insinuating—'if you will only consent.'

'Consent—to what, sir?'

'Lovely Maimee, need I tell you? Surely you understand my meaning? You cannot be blind to the love—to the passion—to the deep devotion with which your beauty has inspired me'—

'Consent to what, sir?' demanded she, repeating her former words, and in a soft tone, that seemed to promise compliance.

'Only to love me, fair Maimee—to become my mistress.'

For some moments, there was no reply. The grand woman seemed immobile as a statue. She did not even start on hearing the foul proposal, but, on the contrary, stood as if turned to stone.

Her silence had an encouraging effect upon the ardent lover; he appeared to take it for assent. He could not have looked into her eye, or he would there have read an expression that would have hindered him from pressing his suit further. No—he could not have observed that glance, or he would hardly have made such a mistake.

'Only promise it, fair Maimee; your brother shall be free before the morning, and you shall have everything'—

'Villain, villain, villain! Ha, ha, ha, ha! Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!'

In all my life, I never heard aught so delightful as that laugh. It was the sweetest sound that ever fell upon my ears. Not all the wedding-bells that ever rang—not all the lutes that ever played—not all the harps and hautboys—the clariens and trumpets—in the world, could have produced such melodious music for me.

The moon seemed to pour silver from the sky—the stars had grown bigger and brighter—the breeze became filled with delicious odours, as if a perfumed censer had been spilled from heaven, and the whole scene appeared suddenly transformed into an Elysium.

CHAPTER XLV.

TWO DUELS IN ONE DAY.

'The crisis might have been my cue to come down; but I was overpowered with a sense of delightful happiness, and could not stir from my seat. The arrow had been drawn out of my breast, leaving not a taint of its poison—the blood coursed pleasantly through my veins—my pulse throbbed firm and free—my soul was triumphant. I could have cried out for very joy.'

With an effort, I held my peace, and waited for the dénouement—for I saw that the scene was not yet at an end.

'Mistress, indeed!' exclaimed the bold beauty in scornful accent. 'And this is the motive of your proffered friendship. Vile wretch! for what do you mistake me? a camp-wench, or a facile squaw of the Yemassee? Know, sir, that I am your equal in blood and race; and though your pale-faced friends have robbed me of my inheritance, there is that which neither they nor you can take from me—the honour of my name. Mistress, indeed! Silly fellow! No—not even your wife. Sooner than sell myself to such base love as yours, I should wander naked through the wild woods, and live upon the acorns of the oak. Rather than redeem him at such a price, my brave brother would spend a lifetime in your chains. Oh, that he were here! Oh, that he were witness of this foul insult! Wretch! he would smite thee like a reed to the earth.'

The eye, the attitude, the foot firmly planted, the fearless determined bearing—all reminded me of Uchicola while delivering himself before the council. Maimee was undoubtedly his sister.

The *soi-disant* lover quailed before the withering reproach, and for some time stood shrinking and abashed.

He had more than one cause for abasement. He might feel regret at having made a proposal so ill received; but far more at the disappointment of his hopes, and the utter discomfiture of his designs.

Perhaps, the moment before, he would have smothered his chagrin, and permitted the girl to depart without molestation; but the scornful apostrophe had roused him to a sort of frenzied recklessness; and probably it was only at that moment that he formed the resolve to carry his rudeness still further, and effect his purpose by force.

I could not think that he had held such design, anterior to his coming on the ground. Professed libertine though he was, he was not the man for such perilous emprise. He was but a spark of vain conceit, and lacked the reckless daring of the ravisher. It was only when stung by the reproaches of the Indian maiden, that he resolved upon proceeding to extremes.

She had turned her back upon him, and was moving away.

'Not so fast!' cried he, rushing after, and grasping her by the wrist; 'not so fast, my brown-skinned charmer! Do not think you can cast me so lightly. I have followed you for months, and, by the god Phœbus, I shall make you pay for the false smiles you have treated me to. You needn't struggle; we are alone here; and ere we part, I shall!'

I heard no more of this hurried speech—I had risen from my porch, and was hurrying down to the rescue; but before I could reach the spot, another was before me.

Haj-Ewa—her eyes glaring fiercely—with a wild maniac laugh upon her lips—was rushing forward. She held the body of the rattlesnake in her extended hands, its head projected in front, while its long neck was oscillating from side to side, shewing that the reptile was angry, and eager to make an attack. Its hiss, and the harsh 'skirr-rr' of its rattles could be heard sounding at intervals as it was carried forward.

In another instant, the maniac was face to face with the would-be ravisher—who, startled by her approach, had released his hold of the girl, and falling back a pace, stood gazing with amazement at this singular intruder.

'Ho, ho!' screamed the maniac, as she glided up to the spot. 'His son, his son! Ho! I am sure of it, just like his false father—just as he on the day he wronged the trusting Ewa. *Hulwak!* It is the hour—the very hour—the moon in the same quarter, horned and wicked—smiling upon the guilt. *Ho, ho!* the hour of the dead—the hour of vengeance! The father's crime shall be atoned by the son. Great Spirit! give me revenge! *Chitta mico!* give me revenge!'

As she uttered these apostrophic appeals, she sprang forward, holding the snake far outstretched—as if to give it the opportunity of striking the now terrified man.

The latter mechanically drew his sword, and then, as if inspired by the necessity of defending himself, cried out:

'Hellish sorceress! if you come a step nearer, I shall run you through the body. Back, now! Keep off, or, by —, I shall do it!'

The resolution expressed by his tone proved that the speaker was in earnest; but the appeal was unheeded. The maniac continued to advance despite the shining blade that menaced her, and within reach of whose point she had already arrived.

I was now close to the spot; I had drawn my own blade, and was hurrying forward to ward off the fatal blow which I expected every moment would be struck. It was my design to save Haj-Ewa, who seemed recklessly rushing upon her destruction.

In all probability, I should have been too late, had the thrust been given; but it was not.

Whether from terror at the wild unearthly aspect of his assailant, or, what is more likely, fearing that she was about to fling the snake upon him, the man appeared struck with a sudden panic, and retreated backward.

A step or two brought him to the edge of the water. There were loose stones strewn thickly along the shore; among these his feet became entangled; and, balancing backward, he fell with a splash upon the pond!

The water deepened abruptly, and he sank out of sight. Perhaps the sudden immersion was the means of saving his life; but the moment after, he rose above the surface, and clambered hastily up on the bank.

He was now furious, and with his drawn sword, which he had managed to retain hold of, he rushed

towards the spot where Haj-Ewa still stood. His angry oaths told his determination to slay her.

It was not the soft yielding body of a woman, nor yet of a reptile, that his blade was to encounter. It struck against steel, hard and shining as his own.

I had thrown myself between him and his victims, and had succeeded in restraining Haj-Ewa from carrying out her vengeful design. As the assailant approached, his rage, but more, the water half-blinding him, hindered him from seeing me; and it was not till our blades rasped together, that he seemed aware of my presence.

There was a momentary pause, accompanied by silence.

'You, Randolph!' at length he exclaimed in a tone of surprise.

'Ay, Lieutenant Scott—Randolph it is. Pardon my intrusion, but your pretty love-scene changing so suddenly to a quarrel, I deemed it my duty to interfere.'

'You have been listening?—you have heard?—and pray, sir, what business have you either to play the spy on my actions, or interfere in my affairs?'

'Business—right—duty—the duty which all men have to protect weak innocence from the designs of such a terrible Blue Beard as you appear to be.'

'By —, you shall rue this.'

'Now?—or when?'

'Whenever you please.'

'No time like the present. Come on!'

Not another word was spoken between us; but, the instant after, our blades were clinking in the fierce game of thrust and parry.

The affair was short. At the third or fourth lunge, I ran my antagonist through the right shoulder, disabling his arm. His sword fell jingling among the pebbles.

'You have wounded me!' cried he; 'I am disarmed,' he added, pointing to the fallen blade.

'Enough, sir; I am satisfied.'

'But not I—not till you have knelt upon these stones, and asked pardon from her whom you have so grossly insulted.'

'Never!' cried he; 'never!'—and as he uttered these words, giving, as I presumed, a proof of determined courage, he turned suddenly: and, to my utter astonishment, commenced running away from the ground!

I ran after, and soon overtook him. I could have thrust him in the back, had I been sanguinarily inclined: but instead, I contented myself with giving him a foot-salute, in what Gallagher would have termed his 'postayriors,' and with no other adieu, left him to continue his shameful flight.

CHAPTER XLVI.

A SILENT DECLARATION.

'Now for the love, the sweet young love,
Under the *tala* tree,' &c

It was the voice of Haj-Ewa, chanting one of her favourite melodies. Far, sweeter the tones of another voice pronouncing my own name:

'George Randolph!'

'Maimee!'

'Ho, ho! you both remember?—still remember? *Hinklas!* The island—that fair island—fair to you, but dark in the memory of Haj-Ewa. *Hulwak!* I'll think of't no more—no, no, no!

Now for the love, the sweet young love,
Under —

It was once mine—it is now yours: yours, mico! yours, *haintchits!* Pretty creatures! enjoy it alone; you wish not the mad queen for a companion? *Ha,*

ha! *Cooree, cooree*. I go; fear not the rustling wind, fear not the whispering trees; none can approach while Haj-Ewa watches. She will be your guardian. *Chitta mico*, too. Ho, *chitta mico*!

Now for the love, the sweet young love;'

and again renewing her chant, the strange woman glided from the spot, leaving me alone with Maimee.

The moment was not without embarrassment to me—perhaps to both of us. No profession had ever passed between us, no assurance, not a word of love. Although I loved Maimee with all my heart's strength, although I now felt certain that she loved me, there had been no mutual declaration of our passion. The situation was a peculiar one, and the tongue felt restraint.

But words would have been superfluous in that hour. There was an electricity passing between us—our souls were *en rapport*, our hearts in happy communion, and each understood the thoughts of the other. Not all the words in the world could have given me surer satisfaction that the heart of Maimee was mine.

It was scarcely possible that she could misconceive. With but slight variation, my thoughts were hers. In all likelihood, Haj-Ewa had carried to her ears my earnest declaration. Her look was joyful—assured. She did not doubt me.

I extended my arms, opening them widely. Nature prompted me, or perhaps passion—all the same. The silent signal was instantly understood, and the moment after, the head of my beloved was nestling upon my bosom.

Not a word was spoken. A low fond cry alone escaped her lips as she fell upon my breast, and twined her arms in rapturous compression around me.

For some moments we exchanged not speech; our hearts alone held converse.

Soon the embarrassment vanished, as a light cloud before the summer sun: not a trace of shyness remained; and we conversed in the confidence of mutual love.

I am spared the writing our love-speeches. You have yourself heard or uttered them. If too commonplace to be reported, so also are they too sacred. I forbear to detail them.

We had other thoughts to occupy us. After a while, the transport of our mutual joys, though still sweet, assumed a more sober tinge, and, halting between the present, we talked of the past and the future.

I questioned Maimee much. Without guile, she gave me the history of that long interval of absence. She confessed, or rather declared—for there was no coquettish hesitation in her manner—that she had loved me from the first—even from that hour when I first saw and loved her, through the long silent years, by night as by day, had the one thought held possession of her bosom. In her simplicity, she wondered I had not known of it!

I reminded her that her love had never been declared. It was true, she said; but she had never dreamt of concealing it. She thought I might have perceived it. Her instincts were keener: she had been *conscious of mine*!

So declared she, with a freedom that put me off my guard. If not stronger, her passion was nobler than my own.

She had never doubted me during the years of separation. Only of late; but the cause of this doubt was explained: the pseudo-lover had poured poison into her ears. Hence the errand of Haj-Ewa.

Alas! My story was not so guileless. Only part of the truth could I reveal; and my conscience smote me as I passed over many an episode that would have given pain.

But the past was past, and could not be re-enacted. A more righteous future was opening before me; and silently in my heart did I register vows of atonement. Never more should I have cause to reproach myself—never would my love—never could it—wander away from the beautiful being I held in my embrace.

Proudly my bosom swelled as I listened to the ingenuous confession of her love, but sadly when other themes became the subject of our converse. The story of family trials, of wrongs endured, of insults put upon them—and more especially by their white neighbours, the Ringgolds—caused my blood to boil afresh.

The tale corresponded generally with what I had already learned; but there were other circumstances unknown to public rumour. He too—the wretched hypocrite—had *made love to her*. He had of late desisted from his importunities, through fear of her brother, and dared no longer come near.

The other, Scott, had made his approaches under the guise of friendship. He had learned, what was known to many, the position of affairs with regard to the Indian widow's plantation. From his relationship in high quarters, he possessed influence, and had promised to exert it in obtaining restitution. It was a mere pretence—a promise made without any intention of being kept; but, backed by fair words, it had deceived the generous trusting heart of Ogeola. Hence the admission of this heartless cur into the confidence of a family intimacy.

For months had the correspondence existed, though the opportunities were but occasional. During all this time had the *soi-disant* seducer been pressing his suit—though not very boldly, since he too dreaded the frown of that terrible brother—neither successfully: he had *not* succeeded.

Ringgold well knew this when he affirmed the contrary. His declaration had but one design—to sting me. For such purpose, it could not have been made in better time.

There was one thing I longed to know. Surely Maimee, with her keen quick perception, from the girlish confidence that had existed between them—surely she could inform me. I longed to know the relations that had existed between my sister and her brother.

Much as I desired the information, I refrained from asking it.

And yet we talked of both—of Virginia especially, for Maimee remembered my sister with affection, and made many inquiries in relation to her. Virginia was more beautiful than ever, she had heard, and accomplished beyond all others. She wondered if my sister would remember those walks and girlish amusements—those happy hours upon the island.

'Perhaps,' thought I, *'too well.'*

It was a theme that gave me pain.

The future claimed our attention; the past was now bright as heaven, but there were clouds in the sky of the future.

We talked of that nearest and darkest—the imprisonment of Ogeola. How long would it last? What could be done to render it as brief as possible?

I promised to do everything in my power; and I purposed as I promised. It was my firm resolve to leave no stone unturned to effect the liberation of the captive chief. If right should not prevail, I was determined to try stratagem. Even with the sacrifice of my commission—even though personal disgrace should await me—the risk of life itself—I resolved he should be free.

I needed not to add to my declaration the emphasis of an oath; I was believed without that. A flood of gratitude was beaming from those liquid orbs; and the silent pressure of love-burning lips was sweeter thanks than words could have uttered.

It was time for parting; the moon told the hour of midnight.

On the crest of the hill, like a bronze statue outlined against the pale sky, stood the mad queen. A signal brought her to our side; and after another embrace, one more fervid pressure of sweet lips, Matinee and I parted.

Her strange but faithful guardian led her away by some secret path, and I was left alone.

I could scarcely take myself away from that consecrated ground; and I remained for some minutes longer, giving full play to triumphant and rapturous reflections.

The declining moon again warned me; and, crossing the crest of the hill, I hastened back to the Fort.

THE MONTH:

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

AMONG the Friday-evening lectures which have been delivered at the Royal Institution, there is one especially worthy of notice. Those lectures, by the way, are more or less popular expositions of the progress of science, highly interesting to those who have the good-fortune to hear them; but the two in question are of the kind not easy to be followed by a general auditory. Neither can we do more here than make brief mention of them; but that will answer our purpose of recording the advances made by science. One on 'Molecular Impressions by Light and Electricity' was by Mr Grove, who is well known as a philosophical savant of a high order; and it demonstrates that the science of molecular physics, though rich in results gained within the past fifty years, is yet richer in promise for the future. In the case of light and electricity, their effect on bodies with which they come in contact depends on the molecular structure of those bodies. 'Carbon, in the form of diamond, transmits light, but stops electricity. Carbon, in the form of coke or graphite, into which the diamond may be transformed by heat, transmits electricity, but stops light. All solid bodies (approximately speaking) which transmit light freely, or are transparent, are non-conductors of electricity, or may be said to be opaque to it; all the best conductors of electricity, as black carbon and the metals, are opaque or non-conductors of light.' Every one knows the effect of insolation, or exposure to the sun, on colours and on plants—one is bleached, the other becomes green; and Mr Grove thinks that had he given his lecture in the summer, he could have shewn that it was really possible to extract sunbeams from cucumbers. The science of Laputa is therefore not all fallacious.

The old philosophers would have scouted the idea of the imponderables materially affecting the ponderables; but modern science finds reason to believe that all bodies are, in a greater or less degree, changed by the impact of light. Here a hygienic question comes into play, and an important one, looking at the registrar-general's bills of mortality, and the recently published report upon the health—or rather the neglect of it—of the army; and the means whereby barrack-life in England has been rendered more fatal than service in the field. Mr Grove says: 'The effect of light on the healthy growth of plants is well known; and it is generally believed that dark rooms, though well heated and ventilated, are more *close* or

less healthy than those exposed to light. When we consider the invisible phosphorescence which must radiate from the walls and furniture—when we consider the effects of light on animal tissue, and the probable oxidizing or other minute chemical changes in the atmosphere effected by light, it becomes probable that it is far more immediately influential on the health of the animate world than is generally believed.'

Then, as regards electricity: gaseous atmospheres are changed by passing a current of electricity through them: letters cut from thin paper, placed between two sheets of electrified glass, leave an impression which becomes visible by breathing on them, or permanently fixed by exposure to the vapour of hydro-fluoric acid: a proof that some molecular change is produced on the surface of the glass. In connection with these phenomena, Mr Grove suggests an important application of photography to astronomy, derived from the fact that, by means of the electric lamp, photographs of the moon may be made to give an image six feet in diameter, with details and lights remarkably distinct. Observers, even with the best instruments, are always baffled in making out the minute features of a distinct object for want of sufficient light. Mr Grove's suggestion is, that if a photograph of the object were taken, and illuminated indefinitely by adventitious light, the image might then be examined microscopically. 'In other words, is the photographic eye more sensitive than the living eye, or can a photographic recipient be found which will register impressions which the living eye does not detect, but which, by increased light or by developing agents, may be rendered visible to the living eye?' There is something highly suggestive in all this; it creates quite a new world of thoughts concerning the operations of nature.

Mr Lassell is finishing a forty-foot reflecting telescope, which he intends to take to Malta, and there devote himself to three or four years' observations of the nebulae. He has already explored the sky from that island with a twenty-foot reflector, and to good purpose: but we shall hear of yet greater achievements with the forty feet. As for little planets, they will soon become a drug in the astronomical market: the number is now fifty-two; and no sooner are they noted, than their orbits are calculated, and their movements accurately determined; and yet a certain rector in Saxony declares the Copernican system to be false, and maintains that the earth does not move round the sun.

There is something to record of photography which can hardly be described as otherwise than wonderful. It is a discovery made by that skilful pioneer of photographic art, Niepce de St Victor, some four or five months ago, and now that there is no room to doubt, we give an outline of it. Mr Grove mentioned it in his lecture, as a striking example of the effect of light. Marvellous as it may appear, light can actually be bottled up for use. Take an engraving which has been kept for some days in the dark; expose it to full sunshine—that is, insolate it—for fifteen minutes; lay it on sensitive paper in a dark place, and at the end of twenty-four hours, it will have left an impression of itself on the sensitive paper; the whites coming out as blacks. If insolated for a longer time, say an hour, till thoroughly saturated with sunlight, the image will appear much more distinct. Thus there seems to be no limit to the reproduction of engravings.

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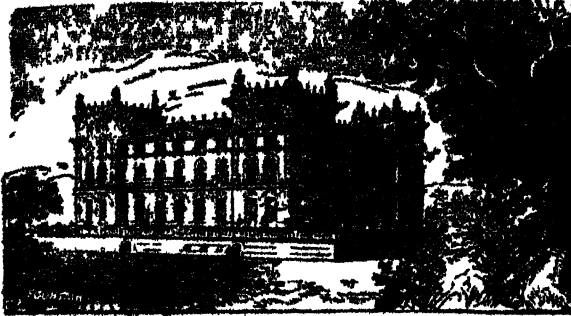
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THE STORY OF THE SULTAN MOURAD AND HIS WELCOME GUEST.

The Sultan Mourad was dying of *canine*, he was wearied out of his life. The Sultan Mourad had seen everything, done everything, tried everything, eaten everything, drunk everything, succeeded in everything, and he was weary of everything. He was sick of his wealth and his wives, his dominions and his doctors, his vizier, his pasha, and himself. The learned pundits of his empire came and read to him poems in praise of himself; but he never heeded the learned pundits. The artists came and showed him beautiful pictures, but he shut his eyes and would not look at their productions. The singers sang, the dancers danced, the acrobats threw somersaults, spun basins, and swallowed acrobats, the magicians wore spells; but the Sultan Mourad only yawned. The physicians said he was dying, and shook their heads; the people said he was dying, and tore their beards. They would have torn their garments, too, only there were no Jews in the empire of Mofussilistan, and old clothes were at a discount.

The worst of the matter was, that yawning being the fashion at Court, the entire population took to yawning too; and throughout Mofussilistan there were but one universal stretching of the brow and dislocation of the jaws. The Sultan Mourad exerted himself to rouse his subjects from their lethargy; and for some time found a pleasurable excitement in belauding, imitating, bow-stringing, skimming, batmanading, and boiling alive those obtrusive people who wouldn't be amused. But it was no use. The Mofussilites didn't care a bit for impalement, and yawned while the bastinado was being applied to the soles of their feet.

As a last resource, and by the advice of Seely Pacha, his Grand Vizier, a sage of immense learning, who had a beard as long as a lawyer's bill, the Sultan caused it to be proclaimed throughout his dominions, that upon whomsoever could afford him rational amusement for the space of one hour, he would bestow the sum of one million tomans in gold, and the hand of his thousand and first daughter, the beautiful Princess Singsoongpollywon'tyoumcurazade, surnamed the 'Pearl beyond Price.' The penalty for failure was of course the inconsiderable trifle—death. There were thousands of applicants for the tomans and the Princess; but the Sultan indignantly declared that he had never met with such a set of hores in his life; and you might have played at skittles with the heads of the unsuccessful candidates, which were daily swept off by Kalkraft Khan, the chief executioner.

One day a Dervish, with a torn turban, presented himself at the palace gate, and announced his intention of competing for the prize. The hall porter shook his head as he admitted him, and told him, by way of friendly warning, that he knew a young man very like him who died of sore throat only the day before; but, nothing daunted, the Dervish strode onward through lines of guards, and slaves, and eunuchs to the Great Hall of Audience, where the Sultan Mourad was sitting cross-legged yawning, while he caught flies, and Kalkraft Khan was sharpening a new scimitar, yawning as he applied the whetstone, and the Grand Vizier, Seely Pacha, was screaming his mouth with his hand, for fear the Sultan should order his head off for yawning too.

It is a fact, that within the stipulated hour, the ragged Dervish kept not only the Sultan Mourad, but his whole Court, and the terrible executioner Kalkraft Khan, to boot, in one continuous state of pleasurable excitement. First they laughed, then they wept, then they were puzzled, then they listened with breathless attention; but they were always interested. The Dervish sang songs, told stories, cracked jokes, related anecdotes, showed them pictures more interesting than they had ever seen before, and delighted them all so much, that when the hour was up, the Sultan begged and prayed that he would stop yet an hour longer.

But the Dervish shook his head, and said that he had to be off by express train to amuse a Sultana who was also being bored to death some thousands of miles away.

'Wonderful man,' cried the Sultan, 'take at least thy reward. Ho, there! chief of the guards of the harem, tell the Princess Singsoongpollywon'tyoumcurazade to put on her wedding-dress.'

'Don't do anything of the sort,' interposed the Dervish. 'My intentions are not matrimonial. The Princess may go to Hong-Kong for me.'

'Incorrigible bachelor,' remarked the Sultan. 'Ho, there!' he continued; 'Ben-Darrell Pacha, pay this wondrous mortal a million of tomans in gold on the instant.'

'Keep your money,' the Dervish again interposed. 'I never take more than a penny.'

'Ho, there! Chief Executioner'—the Sultan, who was beginning to lose his temper at these pertinacious refusals, began.

'Don't trouble yourself, Light of the Universe, First Cousin to the Sun, Moon, and Stars,' the undaunted Dervish returned.

'You want amusement, don't you?'

'Allah knows that I do,' replied the Sultan, with an impatient yawn.

'Then,' continued the Dervish, 'I will undertake to amuse you, your whole court, and your whole people for a young a week. Once a week will I visit these halls of dazzling light: when you shall hear my tales and stories, my songs and anecdotes, my narratives of travel and adventure, my jokes and odd sayings; shall see the pictures from my magic portfolio, and for the remaining six days yawning shall be impossible, and boredom out of the question. Your interest shall be excited, your curiosity awakened, your sympathies excited, and all for the small sum of One Penny.'

'Agreed, agreed,' shouted the delighted Sultan; 'but by what name shall we call thee, marvellous benefactor of a yawning generation?'

'You shall call me,' replied the Dervish, in a cheerful tone of voice,

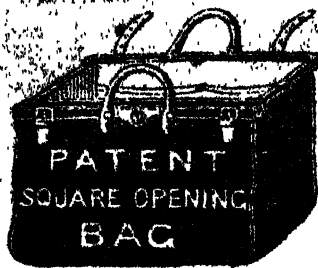
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From W. GLASS, Esq. (Analytical Chemist) to Sir W. BURNETT, M.D., F.R.S., &c. Director-general of the Medical Department of H.M. Navy, to Sir W. BURNETT.

Dated April 19, 1869.

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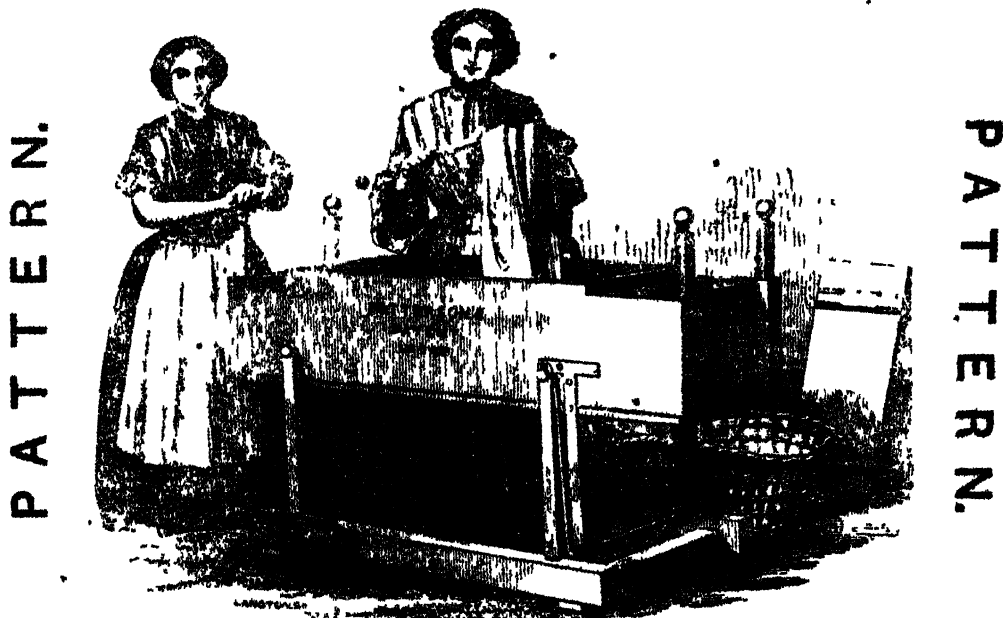
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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

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THE VILLAGE OF GHEEL.

In the midst of the extensive tracts of unreclaimed moorland that spread their barren wastes through great part of the northern provinces of Belgium, and the southern provinces of Holland, and are known under the name of the Campine, lies the little town, or rather village, of Gheel, the *chef-lieu* of the Belgian Campine, surrounded by a belt of verdant gardens, well-tilled fields, and humble but substantial farmsteads, which give it the appearance of a smiling oasis in the midst of the dreary desert that extends for miles around, and tell a tale of industry which at once prepossesses you in favour of a population that have won such results from so arid a soil. To Gheel and its immediate environs is attached a history so interesting that, were it more generally known, it would doubtless make this obscure corner of the earth an object of strong attraction to every philanthropic traveller in Belgium, and it is our hope that the subjoined sketch may be the means of directing towards it the attention of some who may perchance turn their knowledge to account for suffering humanity.

An ordinary stranger who, unacquainted with the peculiar history of the place, may saunter down the High Street of Gheel, with its neat whitewashed cottages backed by gardens opening into the fields, may find nothing in the aspect of the general population to attract his attention, except, perhaps, a prevalent character of quiet self-possession and innate gentleness and firmness, not unminged with Flemish phlegm; but if he be a keen observer, he will most likely be struck by the extreme eccentricity of the rather frequent individual exceptions to this rule, who yet seem to excite no surprise among the inhabitants themselves. If it be Sunday, his curiosity will be further roused by the fact, that all these eccentric individuals are bending their steps towards the church of St Dymphne, the second in importance in the little town, while the mass of the more sedate townsmen and women are crowding into that of St Amand. Let him follow the minority into their church and take a survey of the edifice when service is over. On its walls he will find the solution of the mystery, and the secret of the great interest that attaches to Gheel. Here he may read, partly in sculpture, partly in painting, and partly in writing, how St Dymphne, the daughter of an Irish king in the seventh century, to evade the persecutions of her heathen father, fled from her native land in company with a Christian priest, and sought refuge in the solitary wilds of the Belgian Campine, where a chapel, erected to St Martin, and surrounded by a few huts built by pious veterans,

already formed the nucleus of the future town of Gheel. But neither distance nor the sanctity of her asylum could save the unhappy maiden from her cruel father, who, having discovered her hiding-place, repaired thither, and cut off her head with his own hands. Some poor lunatics, says tradition, who happened to be on the spot, and witnessed the ruthless deed, were restored to reason by a sight which might well have driven sane minds mad. In the gratitude of their hearts, they attributed their recovery to the intercession of the young martyr, who thenceforward was installed as the patroness of the insane. Attracted by the hope of further miracles, the relatives of other lunatics brought these to kneel before the cross erected over the martyred maiden's grave. Even when instant cure did not follow, hope was not abandoned, but the visits were repeated again and again, till pilgrimages of the insane to the tomb of St Dymphne became an established custom in the country. Frequently the patients were left in charge of the inhabitants of the hamlet gathered round St Martin's Chapel, who thus gradually acquired a practical knowledge of the treatment they required. Little by little this custom became an institution; the hamlet expanded into a village, the village into a town; farms and villages multiplied around it, and were at length erected into a commune. In the twelfth century the chapel of St Martin was replaced by a church dedicated to St Dymphne. In the fourteenth century, Pope Eugenius IV. gave a sanction to the established custom among the insane. Thenceforward, a constant stream of pilgrims continued to flow towards the consecrated spot, and thus Gheel, together with its environs, became what it is to this day, a colony of lunatics, and a hard-working, peaceful, free, and happy community, where, by the mere force of circumstances, were established already in the midst of the barbarism of the middle ages, those rules as to the treatment of the insane, which the medical science of the nineteenth century has pronounced to be the most efficacious for the cure of mental disease—namely, liberty of action and of locomotion, labour in the open air, removal from the scenes and associations of the previous life of the afflicted, gentle discipline, and active and devoted sympathy from those that surround them.

The pecuniary advantage, however small, to be derived from the reception of insane inmates in their homes, was no doubt the first inducement that led the small population of Gheel to accept the position of keepers of the lunatics that resorted to the tomb of St Dymphne. The sterility of the soil has ever rendered life harder in the Campine than in more

favoured regions. The duties of hospitality, though remunerated with a small sum, were in consequence more onerous to these poor peasants than they would have been elsewhere. To render them less so, it became a matter of necessity to allow the poor afflicted guest to live in every respect as a member of the family, to take part in the common repasts, to follow the members of the household to their daily avocations in garden, field, or house; for left alone he could not be, and special surveillance would necessitate the sacrifice of the time of one of the working members of the family. The presence of the lunatic during the daily work of the family led to a further step, which had a most beneficial effect upon his condition—namely, to his association in the labours of the family during his lucid intervals, and thus sprang up an intimacy and a mutual attachment which has established a kind of patriarchal relation between the insane entrusted to the care of the inhabitants of the commune of Gheel and their foster-fathers (*pères nourriciers*), which prevails to this day, and forms a striking contrast to the mutual distrust, and at least one-sided dislike which, under other circumstances, is so frequently found to exist between the insane and their keepers.

The people of Gheel have, moreover, a firm belief in the miracles that seemed to point out their country as a fit place for the cure and care of the insane; and this faith in a providential mission gives them a feeling of power and confidence in their dealings with their patients, which, together with the tender interest in this particular form of human infirmity, which is likewise transmitted from generation to generation, has really endowed this little community with a singular aptness for this particular vocation, and has developed a practical skill among them which is sometimes consulted with advantage by learned physicians. The whole community—men, women, and children—take an interest in the insane. A family who has no inmate of the kind, feel as if something were wanting to them, and hasten, when newcomers arrive, to supply the deficiency. The *père nourricier* is proud of the blooming and well-fed look of his boarder; and the family feel humiliated if their inmate look pale and dejected.

Many touching incidents are on record bearing witness to the bonds of affection which unite the poor afflicted ones of Gheel and their kind guardians. Often the *nourriciers* have been known to maintain their charges gratuitously even after cure has been effected, when they have lost their relatives and have been left without support. Others have extended their kindness even to the poor relatives of the insane who have become members of their family. Another tells of a lady of noble appearance, and evidently highly educated, who, having been found in Brussels perfectly alone and in a state of insanity, so as to be unable to give any account of herself or her antecedents, was placed as a boarder with a farmer of Gheel in easy circumstances, in whose house she was treated with all the delicate respect due to her supposed rank and former position, though only the pauper allowance was paid for her. During twenty years she dined at a separate table, laid with the utmost neatness and care, while her host and hostess waited upon her. The inspector having one day made an observation on the subject, he was answered: 'Why, you see, sir, our little lady is evidently of good family, and we respect her very much. We also love our little lady, and wish to keep her long among us. I know very well that we shall never be paid for what we do for her; but we have no children, and she is our company.' Another medical inspector narrates how touched he was, on entering a farmhouse unexpectedly one day, to find that the insane guest was occupying the seat of honour in the chimney-

nook, and that the children, frightened at the sudden appearance of a stranger, sought refuge round the knees of the maniac, whom they seemed to look to as a natural protector, and who returned their confidence with a look and gesture of tender solicitude.

The mutual attachment that prevails generally among the insane in Gheel and their guardians was shewn on a large scale some few years ago, when several towns of Belgium which had, up to that period, been in the habit of sending their pauper lunatics to Gheel, determined to withdraw them from that place because of their being able to dispose of them elsewhere at a slight reduction of cost. *Nourriciers* and patients all wept bitterly at parting, and embraced each other most affectionately. Several of the lunatics hid themselves, in order to escape from the threatened separation, and others had to be removed by force. A striking example of how strongly the affectional life can be developed in those who are deprived of the light of reason; while the place that the lunatics hold in the households of Gheel, proves as strikingly that under such a system, these afflicted beings, commonly looked upon as outcasts of society, may even lead a life of useful activity—useful to others, as well as to themselves. For if Gheel is distinguished above all other communes in the Campine for the excellent condition of its corn-fields and grass-fields, its gardens and orchards, this material well-being is in a great measure owing to the revenues derived from the care of the insane, and also to the active co-operation of the latter during the course of a thousand years. They help to build the farms, to bring the heath under cultivation, to dig canals and bridges, to plant trees, and to tend cattle, those who are subject to intermitting fits of violence being sought in preference by the farmers as inmates and assistants, because the very violence of the paroxysms proves the vigour of their organism; and, in consequence, they are found to be energetic and industrious workers during their lucid intervals, while, by a happy logical sequence, the labour which enriches the farmer tends at the same time to ameliorate the condition of the labourer.

The more docile and tractable among the insane are engaged in indoor employments, such as carpentering, tailoring, shoe-making, lace-making, &c.; care being taken, as far as possible, to put each person to the trade he may have been previously acquainted with; and in every family without exception, the women, girls, and infirm old men, who may happen to be its inmates, take part in the household work without any apparent distinction being made between them and the servants or members of the family. According to the terms agreed upon for them, the lunatics are to give their services gratuitously; but the *pères nourriciers*, having learned from experience that remuneration, if ever so trifling, acts as a powerful stimulant, are in the habit of allowing their boarders ten or twenty sous a week, in return for their help, or, as the case may be, an extra pot of beer, a little tobacco, or some other innocent indulgence. Some of the men even work on their own account; but in no case is coercion used to make them work; the force of example and gentle encouragement alone being relied upon as effectual. Thus, these afflicted beings, who, as a general rule, are incarcerated as dangerous to society, and, if left at large, are avoided by women and children, and timid men, with unconquerable dread, are in Gheel allowed to circulate freely in house, garden, street, and field. Except in some cases when it is especially forbidden by the superintending physician, the harmless lunatic is even permitted to frequent places of public resort, where he may read the newspapers, smoke his pipe, play at cards, or even drink a pot of beer with his

neighbour, for it is not all work and no play at Gheel—the tavern-keepers being strictly prohibited, under penalty of a fine, from selling wine or spirits to the insane. Amusement is, even specially provided for the insane, music being more particularly favoured, and is another means of drawing the sane and the insane population together, without detriment to the former, and with great benefit to the latter. There exists at Gheel a choral society, instituted by a lunatic violinist. In the concerts given by this society, the music is performed by the most skilful musicians, without any reference to their mental state; and a singing-class for the use of the insane is also kept up.

To sum up, liberty and work are the two fundamental principles of the system followed at Gheel in the treatment of the insane, and with the happy results, that the human dignity of the patient is never wounded, and that his enjoyment of life is left unimpaired as far as his unfortunate condition will allow of it. However, there are of course cases in which measures of restriction must be had recourse to even in this happy colony, and the means then employed are pretty much the same as used in ordinary lunatic asylums. To prevent evasion more especially, a regular system has been organised; but it is seldom called into activity, as attempts at flight are of rare occurrence—on an average, six or eight in a year—and are generally frustrated by the people themselves, without having recourse to the public authorities.

For centuries the people of Gheel were probably left uncontrolled to do, in regard to the lunatics intrusted to their care, as they might deem most fit. Local acts from the seventeenth century, still extant, shew, however, that at that period the lunatics were under the guardianship of the local authorities, though few improvements seem to have been introduced into the mode of treatment, except such as would naturally follow from increased well-being, and more advanced civilisation among the population in general. The modern history of Gheel may be said to date from 1795, when Belgium was incorporated with France, and divided into departments. At that period, this modest institution attracted the attention of M de Pontecoulin, prefect of the department of Dyle. Comparing the condition of the insane, crowded together in the dirty, unventilated, fetid hospitals in Brussels, the capital of the department, with the advantages enjoyed by those distributed among the inhabitants of the commune of Gheel, he ordered the former to be transferred to this more healthy refuge. This example was soon followed by various other cities of Brabant, and also of those of Southern Holland, after the reunion of Belgium with that country; and thus, after centuries of obscurity, Gheel at last attained a certain degree of celebrity. In 1825, Dr Guislain, professor of the university of Ghent, one of the first who exerted himself in favour of reform in the treatment of lunatics in Belgium, devoted special attention to Gheel and to the system pursued there; but being a rather one-sided admirer of the improvements introduced into France by Pinel, Esquirol, and their disciples, he gave a very unfavourable report of the opposite mode followed at Gheel. The severity of this judgment led to a thorough investigation on the part of the government, which resulted in a series of ordinances and rules, placing the lunatics of Gheel under the special guardianship of the central as well as local authorities, and establishing constant medical supervision, without, however, as we have seen, in any way altering the patriarchal relationship between the insane and their *pères nourriciers*, which has existed for ten centuries.

The total number of inhabitants in the commune

of Gheel amounts to about 2500 in 1860, and the lunatics, varying in number from about 300 to 1200, constitute about one-twelfth of the population. These latter are either located in the town itself or in the neighbouring villages, belonging to the commune, according as the friends of the patient, the authorities concerned, or the medical men residing on the spot in an official capacity, may determine. These physicians are four in number, one acting as superintendent, and the three others as physicians of sections, in which capacity they are bound to visit each patient belonging to their section once a week, and to draw up a quarterly return of the state of all for the central authorities. At Gheel, however, the physician plays but a very secondary part, and acts more as a moral guardian watching over the kind and just treatment of the patients, than as medical adviser. The people of Gheel, as has been said already, have great faith in their own power over the insane, and for a long time their religious feelings revolted against attributing the cures effected in their commune to any but miraculous causes. To the zeal with which the miraculous interposition of the patron saint of the insane was sought, the flag that gave the chapel, alluded to above, which contains the legend of St Dymphne, bear evidence, for the stones are actually hollowed out by the knees of the patients or their representatives who, during the course of centuries, have repaired to this spot to implore the intercession of the saint. While going through the ceremony of the so-called *neuraisie*, which consists in passing on their knees nine times to and fro under the cenotaph of the saint on nine consecutive days, the patients generally reside in a humble cottage built up against the wall of the church; and as the women who attend upon them here complain of a sad falling-off in the number of pilgrims, and consequently in their own fees, there is reason to believe that a falling-off is also taking place in the faith of the population in the miraculous power of St Dymphne. At one time, the canons of the church were privileged to exorcise the demons of insanity, but of late years their vocation seems entirely to have ceased.

The population of the commune of Gheel is purely Catholic; but that liberty of conscience which is guaranteed by law in Belgium, seems to be sincerely respected in this little community, no attempts having ever been made to effect conversions among the insane, who, being often sent thither from a distance, belong to various religions and various nations. All conditions, all ages, all nationalities, all religions, are received here on equal terms, and so also are all classes of mental disease, with exception of such as take the form of suicidal, homicidal, or other monomanias dangerous to society, and the treatment of which would be incompatible with the general system pursued. The rustic simplicity of the population, and their mode of life, may also seem to exclude patients accustomed to the luxurious comforts of a wealthy home; but there are families in Gheel who live in a style very similar to that of most persons in the middle classes on the continent, and in whose houses rich lunatics may be comfortably if not luxuriously accommodated. The terms paid for board and accommodation, are exceedingly moderate. In 1856, the price fixed by the authorities was 237 francs 25 centimes, or about £9. 10s. a year, for harmless patients; and 266 francs 45 centimes, or about £10. 12s. for such as are mischievous, or are suffering from epileptic fits; which sum comprehends everything but clothing.

We regret that our space prevents us from entering into some statistical details, more especially regarding the number of cures effected at Gheel, and the general results of the mode of treatment followed there; but for those we would refer each of our readers as

may take an anxious interest in the subject, to the November number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for 1887, from which we have borrowed our facts. Our object has chiefly been to make it more generally known, that there is a not very remote spot on the earth, where the insane may enjoy all the care and attention which their melancholy condition requires, without being cut off from the society of those not similarly afflicted, without being incarcerated with hundreds of others in the same sad state as themselves, and subjected to a discipline and restraint which, however disguised by kindness and by science, is for ever reminding those who have lucid intervals of their lost liberty, and of the exceptional conditions of the life they are leading—and perchance to suggest the possibility of imitating so desirable an institution.

THE LAST DAYS OF BYRON AND SHELLEY.*

ACCORDING to the old proverb, It never rains but it pours. For several years, nothing in the way of biography reminiscences or recollections came forth from the press regarding Byron or Shelley, till Mr Middleton's highly interesting and poetical biography made its appearance, when suddenly there was a rush of publications, short and long, on the same subject, not to speak of others perhaps only projected in the cloudy halls of the poetical Valhalla.

Among these works is the curious production of Mr Trelawny. Properly speaking, it is a section of his own biography, detached apparently from the rest, because relating to a period during which he was connected accidentally with distinguished men. The writer himself is a man of considerable abilities, but so very much carried away by self-esteem as to be altogether incapable of appreciating other men correctly. He has, besides, the affectation of thinking meanly of the art by which he has made himself known, so far as he is known at all. He appears to imagine, that although the act of thinking has, intrinsically, nothing disreputable in it, the case is altogether different when, for the benefit or amusement of others, a man undertakes to describe or explain his thoughts. He then becomes, in Mr Trelawny's phrase, a man of the pen, weak, wayward, full of perverseness, devoured by the rage for notoriety—in short, a complete slave to what Mr Trelawny regards as the inherent vice of his calling.

We almost fancy we can divine the true history of this persuasion, as well as the reason why this irregular Recollector so greatly prefers Shelley to Byron. The former, timid, effeminate, a perpetual prey to shrinking delicacy of constitution, naturally suffered Trelawny, or any other robust man, to influence his movements, and almost give a direction to the current of his thoughts; while the latter, fiercely jealous of his mental independence, repelled, and perhaps resented, every attempt to interfere with the spontaneous action of his intellect. Hence, on all his literary projects, Shelley was communicative, while in the same degree Byron was the reverse. With the quick eye of genius, the latter perceived at once that Mr Trelawny was not a man with whom, in the poetical sense, he could sympathise. When he was furthest removed from himself, he came nearest to the author of the Recollections. His genius, his love of the beautiful, his intuitive perception of all the sources of greatness and glory, dispersed profusely throughout the universe, his love of great deeds and great men, the quickness with which he could catch and translate into verse the evanescent loveliness of nature—all these things were his own; and

he wisely took care, when in company with the uninitiated, to keep them to himself. He knew what Mr Trelawny could understand, and what he could not; he therefore talked to him of boating, swimming, boxing, of saving money, buying islands, sailing about the Mediterranean with old Bathurst, the golden astuteness of the modern Greeks, and so on. With a companion of his own calibre—if he could have found one—his conversation would have been in totally different channels; and he would have flooded his fancy, as in his writings he flooded the whole universe, with brightness and beauty. Leicester Stanhope relates of him, that frequently on board ship on the Mediterranean, in the midst of jovial companions, who were addressing themselves to the lowest part of his nature, tears would rush into his eyes; and that to conceal them, he would start up suddenly, and leave the cabin. The source of those tears, perhaps, lay deeply buried in the consciousness that he was wasting upon trivial or mean topics the glorious faculties which nature had given him for better things. To this peculiarity he himself alludes in *Childe Harold*:

"He said at times the sudden tear would start;
But pride congealed the drop within his eye."

In all ages there have been men who considered it necessary to have two philosophies—the esoteric and the exoteric—the one for themselves, and the other for the rest of the world. Byron had his esoteric system of thought, which he concealed from those about him, but, under the pressure of strong necessity, infused more or less completely into his works. This was reversing the plan of the old sages, who unveiled their souls to their companions, while they afforded only transient glimpses of them to the world. But this, perhaps, was more an affair of luck than anything else. Those fortunate men were encompassed by a circle of choice spirits, who, if they could not originate ideas like theirs, could at least receive and reflect them forth with force and fidelity upon mankind. By a strange misadventure, Byron was nearly always surrounded by the least spiritual of the human race, with whom his intellect and his genius possessed nothing in common; he therefore, as far as possible, concealed his mysterious greatness from them under a veil of vulgar banter and frivolity, while he threw out brilliant rays of mind over their heads, to charm and enlighten distant ages.

We envy no one who can persuade himself that Byron did not mean what he wrote. We beg to observe that there is an art by which it is possible to discover unerringly when a man is in earnest, and when he is not. The affectation of opinions and sentiments is a cold thing, and can at best only glitter across the fancy, without reaching so far even as the imagination. It is an altogether different thing when, by some power inexplicable in words, a man projects his thoughts into your thoughts, agitates them violently, fuses them with emotion and passion, moulds them into what shape he pleases, and leaves for ever after the stamp and impress of his mind upon yours. Be sure he is thoroughly in earnest when he does this; affectation has no such dominion. Byron was only laughing at Mr Trelawny when he told him that all he had written was meant merely for the women, and did not express his own feelings at all. He saw the extent of his credulity, and played upon it. There are many passages in *Childe Harold* and *Don Juan*, in *Manfred*, *Werner*, and *Sardanapalus*, which the brain of itself could not have created; it required the co-operation of the heart, and therefore they will speak to all ages: they have, in fact, placed him among

Those dead but accepted sovereigns who still rule
Our spirits from their urns.

* *Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron.* By E. J. Trelawny. London: Moxon. 1853.

We are sorry always to observe in the records of Byron's life any traces of that portion of his career which was spent among persons of his own class in London. Their society did him a great deal of harm, both as a man and as an author. It was under their influence that he addicted himself to athletic sports, for which nature had altogether unfitted him; and that he adopted and used occasionally the jargon of fashionable persons, who affected to think meanly of those things which are alone estimable in the world.

We can easily imagine, however, that in exhibitions of muscular power, he was inferior to Mr Trelawny. He was also inferior to most persons in the capacity for eating and drinking. He cared very little for beef and mutton, and still less for that alcohol under the influence of which he is supposed to have often written. On the contrary, he lived as abstemiously as a hermit, that the fine ducts and channels of the brain might be left open for the passage of those airy spirits which are the mind's ministers, and co-operate in all its creations. We are glad to have Mr Trelawny's testimony to this fact. Apparently, however, Byron found it necessary to assign other than literary reasons for his hermit-like life. To the greater part of his associates, he would have put forward in vain the claims of the intellect, the pleasures of a clear head, and the delights of an unburdened fancy, that lives in the colours of the rainbow, or plays in the plighted clouds. He placed the source of his frugality in his apprehensions of fattening, as Mr Trelawny observes, who, in speaking of the poet, often employs the vocabulary in which farmers discuss the merits of a stalled ox.

But whether it was the fear of fat, of the stings of repletion, of headaches, indigestion, or anything else material, or the reluctance of the intellect to be buried under the Pelion upon Ossa of English dinners, the fact remains indisputable, that Byron ate little and drank less. On the other hand, he had what the world calls bad habits; he sat up late, and lay in bed in the morning; but whoever has lived much in the south may easily conjecture the reason. The nights in those parts of Europe possess an irresistible charm for poetical and thoughtful minds, when all nature is hushed as in a dream; when the stars appear to descend in clusters towards the earth, and when the breath of our great mother in her sleep is inexpressibly sweet and soothing.

Byron loved to be near the sea, which, in the still, calm hours of night, sends up voices replete with inspiration to the ear. To these voices he delighted to listen. They spoke to him of many things, which he could not venture to discuss with his everyday companions. The mind which is conscious of its power to create, must desire to consult the past, and to throw its glances forward into futurity. At night, upon the margin of the main, it is rapturous to do this in Italy, especially when the moon, in full splendour, diffuses her white light over the waves, forming an endless vista of glory, through which speculation appears to penetrate into eternity. Besides, whatever may be said, every man who possesses ideas of his own, desires and needs to be often by himself. It is at such times only that he can explore the extent of his mental wealth, and exercise unimpeded the prolific faculty of invention. It is said that Shelley's friendship exerted a beneficial influence on Byron's mind. In a literary point of view, it might. Shelley's brain, like a caldron, was always seething with new ideas, which, wherever he went, he threw around him like an atmosphere. He was besides, large-minded, generous, and free from jealousy. He could therefore behold without envy Byron's superior popularity, while he admired frankly the works of his greater and infinitely more successful rival. To this part of Shelley's character Mr Middleton has done more

justice than Mr Trelawny, or, indeed, than any other writer who has touched on these points. He has, perhaps, been too desirous of elevating his hero at the expense of all who came near him; but he has not done this blindly, or without laying fully before others the reasons which determined his own conduct. Mr Trelawny entertains the same preferences, but without being able to assign the same reason for them. Nature has not gifted him with the facilities necessary for appreciating lofty poetry, while Mr Middleton is himself a poet, and yet devoted to the task of celebrating the poetry of another.

Of course, as a personal acquaintance—for of Shelley or Byron, Mr Trelawny was no more—he can supply descriptions and relate anecdotes which take their colour and character from actual intercourse. Mr Trelawny's book contains many of these, and they entirely constitute whatever charm there is in it. We are familiar with many of the spots he describes, and, therefore, to some extent at least, are able to judge of the felicity of his descriptions. Occasionally, he places a picture before you very successfully, but only of detached portions of a landscape. By going again, and again, over the same ground, he manages to convey some idea of the scenery about the Gulf of Spezzia, of the vicinity of Leghorn, of Pisa, and the Monte Viso, but coarse and material images always prevail, and spoil the general effect and description. The best passage in Mr Middleton's biography of Shelley is that which describes the cremation of his body on the Italian shore. Every idea introduced is poetical and grand. The scene is invested with gloom; the attributes of the coast are brought out distinctly before the eye—the sea, the mountains, the heavens, with a solitary funeral pile, and a few sad and melancholy friends standing reverently near it. Nothing is introduced calculated to disgust, or even to shock the mind. The imagination is hurried back to classical times, and you imagine you behold a little knot of pagan friends reducing the remains of some beloved individual to inodorous ashes, that they might be preserved for ever within the sacred circle of the family. Mr Trelawny converts the scene into a hideous and loathsome exhibition, calculated to inspire the utmost horror. It reminds us strongly of the doings of ghouls, who, in oriental fictions, tear up dead bodies from the grave for odious and unholy purposes. We shall not defile our pages with an extract, but if any one be in love with the nightmare, and would like to people his dreams with frightful figures and prospects, he may read the whole account in Mr Trelawny's book. He must have a strong stomach if it does not make him sick, and a strong mind if he passes a comfortable night immediately after perusing it. We have known persons whom it has haunted for weeks. This we do not mention as a recommendation.

With regard to the great poet himself, it has always appeared to us matter of deep regret that some one capable of understanding his mind, and of faithfully describing his manners, was not with him during the latter portion of his life. He certainly deserved to be comprehended, but was not. His ultimate drifting towards Greece looks, more than any modern event, like the work of destiny. He appears all the while like one of the old heroic race labouring under a spell. Individuals, frivolous, mean, and selfish, who are cleverly described by Mr Trelawny, flatter before him, and draw him by a terrible fascination towards the fatal spot. Once in the Hellenic waters, he sails up and down the coast, landing occasionally on some beautiful island, from the summit of which he beheld—what was not visible to Mr Trelawny—the Greece of other days, whose soil was trodden by great men, whose atmosphere inspired great thoughts, and whose every nook and crag, and glen,

are redolent still of freedom and poetry, and beauty and heroic war.

Byron was no great reader of Aristophanes, otherwise, as he drew towards Missolonghi, he might have been scared by the resemblance of its vicinity to the bogs and fens of Acheron. Mr Trelawny describes the spot with picturesque felicity. 'All around the city, he says, marshes, lagoons, and slime spread a belt of death. No language could be more correct. But Mr Trelawny was not with Byron when he took the fatal resolution of setting up his tabernacle on that pestilential spot. No one indeed was with him who could exercise the slightest influence over his movements; and it appears incontestably from Mr Trelawny's *Recollections*, as well as from many other sources, that the author of *Childe Harold* and *Don Juan* was not at that time in a state of mind which qualified him to take proper care of himself. Whatever may have been the causes that brought about such a result, he had reached that degree of exhaustion in which men become sensible of the tediousness of life, and began slowly to make up their minds to escape from it. Shelley was anxious to have always at hand a swift poison, to which he might have recourse when the condition of his mind should become unendurable. To this he evidently looked forward undoubtedly. He reckoned confidently upon its coming some day or another; and already at the age of twenty-nine became conscious, through various symptoms, of its approach. Byron cultivated the habit of sleeping always with the Bible and a pair of loaded pistols on a chair by his bedside.

These facts suggest very gloomy ideas, and at the same time force us into the conviction that a life of systematic excitement, whether literary or otherwise, is not good. The thinkers of old times, at all events, eschewed it as among the worst of evils. There was another thing, also, which they eschewed with still greater care—namely, the practice of living by opinion, of referring all your actions to the criterion set up by the world's estimate. They thought it best to judge for themselves, since if any one thing can be said to belong to a man more than another, it is his own happiness.

No one need be surprised to find that Byron, like all other men, had weaknesses; but it is surprising to make the discovery which has long ago been made, though Mr Trelawny supplies some fresh illustrations of it—that Byron was goaded almost to madness by dwelling perpetually on his club-feet.

It would be ridiculous affectation to pretend that there ever existed a man who would not have been vexed at being misshapen like Byron, but there have perhaps been few who would have taken it to heart as he did. By way of carrying on the contest with nature, which he commenced in an evil hour, he aimed throughout life at distinguishing himself by athletic exercises, which, on account of his deformity, caused him so much pain, suffering, and loss of animal spirits, that he may almost be said to have been a martyr to the cause of his own feet. So far did he carry this feeling that it was among the uppermost in his mind even in death. Mr Trelawny knew of the existence of this strange sensitiveness, but treated it with as little respect as Moore did his much nobler kind of sensitiveness—about the way in which his memory would be cherished by posterity. The one destroyed his impassioned pleading in his own behalf, thus defrauding equally the poet and the world; the other lifted the veil, or rather the shroud, from his corporeal imperfection, and made known what Byron's vanity took much greater pains to conceal than any flaw in his moral character.

On this point, however, we shall allow Mr Trelawny to speak for himself. He is peculiarly at home in whatever concerns dead bodies, and appears to enjoy

nothing so much as tearing off any delusions in which they might be enveloped. Arriving at Missolonghi a few days after Byron's death, he went to the house in which the body lay. 'No one,' he says, 'was in the house but Fletcher, of which I was glad. As if he knew my wishes, he led me up a narrow stair into a small room, with nothing in it but a coffin standing on trestles. No word was spoken by either of us; he withdrew the black pall and the white shroud, and there lay the embalmed body of the pilgrim—more beautiful in death than in life. The contraction of the muscles and skin had effaced every line that time or passion had ever traced on it; few marble busts could have matched its stainless white, the harmony of its proportions, and perfect finish; yet he had been dissatisfied with that body, and longed to cast it slough. How often I had heard him curse it! He was jealous of the genius of Shakspeare—that might well be; but where had he seen the face or form worthy to excite his envy? I asked Fletcher to bring me a glass of water. On his leaving the room, to confirm or remove my doubts as to the cause of his lameness, I uncovered the pilgrim's feet, and was answered—the great mystery was solved. Both his feet were clubbed, and his legs withered to the knee—the form and features of an Apollo, with the feet and legs of a silvan satyr.' This is exaggerated. Byron was neither so classically moulded nor so deformed—that is, no more like an Apollo than he was like Thersites. He was a good, handsome Englishman, with a face illumined by genius, full of emotion, and all the varying phenomena of intellect. When Fletcher returned, he drew the shroud and pall carefully over the feet of his master's corpse; he was very nervous, and trembled as he did so.

After carefully reading these *Recollections*, what is the impression left upon the mind? Is it favourable to any one? Do we rise from the perusal with a better idea of the writer, or of the individuals written about? This, however, it may be said, is not the point—the question ought to be, Is our conception of Byron or Shelley rendered truer or more complete? We think not. Some slight information may be gleaned about certain habits of both poets; but the general effect seems to be to unsettle and mystify the mind. The scenes over which the narrative carries us are often vividly depicted in parts, with off-hand dashes here and there; but even the Morea, with the frowning grandeur of its wild coast, fails to betray Mr Trelawny into drawing a regular picture. He passes through the most extraordinary places with the indifference of a muleteer; but his fancy wakes up now and then, and casts a startling and brilliant light upon some gray crag or lonely glen. It is much the same with his characters. A few of their points are shewn us, but in a manner too unconnected to render the exhibition of much use. The only value of such books is, that they may by chance awaken the curiosity of some readers, and induce them to seek for more satisfactory information than the writer himself supplies.

THE GUINEA-PIGS.

WHEN 'term' begins in London, everybody, especially everybody who dwells within reasonable limits of the inns of court, is immediately made aware of it. There are a number of phenomenal indications which peep out of lone entries, start up in third-rate shop-windows, or cluster round wine-vaults in paved courts, or promenade the streets with lordly stride—all of which proclaim that interesting fact even to the most careless observer. Not only do the retired and mouldy retreats, where the lawyers affect to resort, pucker up their brows and wake out of their long sleep—not only does Pump Court once more resound with

the echoes of hoarse feet, and Gray's, Lincoln's, and Clement's put on the aspect of *bona-fide* thoroughfares, with clients rushing in and out, and backwards and forwards all day long—but Chancery Lane, with all its fringe of flagged closes and bottomless alleys, Cook's Court and Carey Street, with their tons of brief-paper and red tape—the remotest purlieus of the Temple, and the loftiest garrets of the quill-driving hacks, are all galvanised into a state of sudden activity, which knows no pause nor subsidence day or night.

Now it is that the costume of wigs, and gowns, and violet-coloured bags comes into fashion, and crops out suddenly in wonderful profusion in the region of Temple Bar. Now the white-aproned messengers are at their wits' end, and flurried with the harvest of sixpences which rain a silver shower, run hither and thither laden with missives verbal and written, and only too happy if they escape the perpetration of some fatal exchange in the delivery. Now is Mrs Jones, the laundress, plagued out of her life with the everlasting tintinnabulation of twenty bells at once, and reduced to the necessity of administering impartial justice by answering none of them. Now is little Twister, the barber of Poppin's Corner, who has just achieved his first professional wig, praying devoutly that his patron, Mr Augustus Grinder, who ate his way to the bar with such exemplary fervour, may get his virgin brief, in which case he has pledged himself to purchase Twister's virgin wig. Now are the law-stationers up to their eyes in business, or buried in it over head and ears; now do all the hangers-on who yield to a magnetic attraction in the flat of judge and jury, crowd to the judicial arena; and now does the Guinea-pig, starting from his sleep, make his appearance on the field of action, and address himself to the mission of his existence.

'And, pray, who is the guinea-pig?'

The guinea-pig, my friend, is not the animal mentioned under that name by Buffon, neither did Goldsmith put him down in his *Animated Nature*, though the observant and genial Goldy, it is more than probable, knew the species well enough. Who is the guinea-pig, do you ask? Favour us with your company for a few moments, and we will discover for you this choicest specimen of natural history.

Here we are, then, at Westminster Hall. That door to the left, flanked by that branching maypole-rigged with blind gas-burners, is the members' entrance to the House of Commons; and this one opposite, to the right, is the entrance to the Court of Queen's Bench. In the lobby within sits an old woman dispensing apples and oranges, to exhausted witnesses and feverish clients, at a penny apiece; and in the lofty square apartment which serves as the court beyond, Lord Campbell is sitting at this moment dispensing justice at not quite so cheap a rate. His lordship, as you see, has a couple of brother-judges with him on the elevated dais, and all three look mightily grand in their huge long-tailed wigs, resting like epaulets on their shoulders, their crimson robes of office and their broad ermine trimmings. The court is crowded in every part, and very still—not a sound is heard but the deep double bass of Counsellor Bulbous, who has been on his legs this hour, and is likely to buzz on for two hours longer—being engaged on the famous suit of *Slinker versus Stime*, touching the repairs of Mudbury Dyke. The buzz-uzz-oozle-woozle-snuffle of the worthy counsellor, like the song of the blue-bottle after dinner on a summer's afternoon, has produced a soporific influence traceable on the whole two hundred or so of auditors who represent the British public. There he stands in that oblong pit below the dais, which, dotted as it is in every part with round white wigs all motionless, looks

unaccountably like an oblong bed of camellias planted in rows and in full blow. These he bubbles forth his interminable plea—the judges resigning themselves to fate in their easy-chairs, with a patience and fortitude only to be accounted for by reference to those quarterly thousands paid out of Her Majesty's exchequer, which compensate the weariness of office. His learned brethren doze on their benches—the newspaper reporters doze in their boxes—the casual spectators who have crept in to slake their curiosity, find themselves yawning before they know what they are about, and sneak out again for a refresher in the open air. Numbers, you remark, come in to see and hear; some take their seats on the rising benches open to the public, some merely lounge against the wall—but very few of them stand it, or sit it, many minutes before they are off again out of reach of that somnolent voice.

'Not so,' say you; 'there are some forty or fifty people on those upper benches, who, so far from moving, seem to be regular fixtures, and never move at all.'

Ah, my friend, those are the guinea-pigs—those are the identical natural curiosities we have come in search of, and you cannot do better than to note them well. During the whole of the period of term those upper benches are the habitat of the judicial guinea-pig. Mark how still, stolid, and statue-like they sit, how persistently they do not listen to anything that goes forward, and how thoroughly they ignore each other. Gregarious as these strange creatures are, it is an unquestionable fact that they are never known to fraternise in the slightest degree. Indeed, it is rumoured that they hate one another like grim death, and that the greatest windfall that could happen to any one of them would be to see a dozen or two of his comrades knocked on the head. An ill-natured story is current, to the effect that when that old gentleman yonder in the corner—he with the frayed black stock and iron-moulded linen—was seized with a fit of paralysis, and fell to the ground, not one of them could be got to move a finger in his aid, and the police had to beatir themselves to get him out; and that when he came back on the following term, all the welcome he met with was a growl of disappointment that the attack had not carried him off. You will observe that they are all distinguished by two things—a peculiar seediness of raiment which makes convulsive efforts to assume respectability, and a still more peculiar cast of countenance, which it is far easier to recognise when once seen than it is to describe with accuracy.

Those ranks of silent, self-centered statues, then, are the guinea-pigs; and if you ask what they are doing there, the answer is—they are waiting for their guinea. Whenever the court sits—no matter whether at Westminster or at the Guildhall—the guinea-pigs sit along with it—and they will inevitably make their appearance with all the regularity and far greater punctuality than either judge or advocate. For their description, we can give it only in part, for there is a mystery about them which the keenest observer has not been able to penetrate entirely, and of all bipeds they are reckoned the most close and taciturn, almost equalling in these qualities their four-footed and tailless prototypes. They are, however—for so they must be to qualify them for the post they seek to adorn—housekeepers and rate-payers; they have contrived, by some means, to get their names enrolled on the list of jurymen to the Queen's Bench Court, and to keep them there; and the grand business, the only business of their lives during the continuance of term, is to shift themselves, by hook or by crook, by urgent solicitation in the right quarter, or by patient waiting, into the jury-box, in order that they may be entitled to the guinea with

which the liberality of the court will reward their labour, we were going to say, but that term would be a misnomer—their inertia.

But what is that? As sure as Fate, Bulbous has come to a dead-lock: his lordship, whom we all supposed to be dozing, has pulled him up on a point of law, and the interminable plea has come to an unexpected halt. Lo! the cauliflowerers resolve themselves into a committee of legal gentlemen—half the wigs turn their facial side this way—the white heads are all bobbing and whispering together—there is the hasty scratching of quills upon foolscap—and while Counsellor Bulbous is vigorously rapping documents into his bag, with the air of a check-mated chess-player, the jury-box is suddenly vacated, and the deputy clerk of the court begins bawling over the names of the list of jurymen, in order to swear in a new jury for the immediate trial of a new cause.

Look at the guinea-pigs new—they are no longer the still, stolid, unimpressible creatures you took them for. See how every man of them bristles up—how the eyes twinkle, and the lips part, and the neck cranes forward in the attitude of attention, as name after name is called.

'John Brown!' bawls the clerk. 'Here!' and John Brown, buttoning his seedy overcoat, pulling up his collar, and unearthing from his threadbare cuffs a clean pair of wristbands, rises with a self-satisfied smirk, and glides into the jury-box as silently as the guinea, by and by, will glide into his pocket.

'Thomas Robinson!' 'Here!' and Robinson, with an air of dignified complacency, follows in the wake of Brown.

'James Jones!' bawls the clerk. There is a dead silence—no answering 'Here!' and in a few moments the clerk shouts 'James Jones!' a second time with redoubled emphasis. Still there is no reply; James Jones is evidently not forthcoming, though the pause is prolonged before the third time of asking. The third appeal produces the same non-result as to Mr James Jones; but now a little man who has been wriggling on his seat and fussily rising and sitting down again for the last few minutes, breaks the silence.

'Cornelius Jones is here,' he calls out suggestively to the clerk.

This unwarrantable interpolation on the part of Mr Cornelius acts like a firebrand among the whole herd of guinea-pigs; and in defiance of the sanctity of the place, their resentment bursts forth in a series of grunts and sneers and bitter objurcations launched at the head of the offender with a fierceness all the more fierce that it has to be uttered *sub voce* and out of ear-shot of the bench.

'It won't do, Corny,' growls one.

'Wait your turn, snatchbody!' hisses a second.

'Betsy Prig!' snarls a third.

And furious eyes are turned on the delinquent, who, being accustomed to that sort of fire, does not wince under it, but preserves an enviable equanimity until the storm has blown over.

By the time the whole twenty-four jurymen are collected, the ranks of the guinea-pigs are considerably thinned. There is an evident expression of disappointment in some of the remaining faces, but that is tempered with some satisfaction too, because, though they have not yet won their prospective prize, they are nearer to the winning-post by four-and-twenty names, and feel that they are at no great distance from the inevitable one pound one.

But the question, 'Who is the guinea-pig?' is not answered yet, and, in truth, it is not one of easy solution. There are various theories afloat touching the physiology of the creature. Speculators on this abstruse subject have likened his tribe to a shower of

frogs, coming no man knows whence, and departing no man knows whither—or to those curious travellers the land-crabs of the West Indies, which overrun certain territories at certain seasons, and then suddenly and miraculously vanish away. What is agreed upon on all hands appears to be the fact, that the guinea-pig is altogether an undiscoverable biped at all or any of those seasons when the law-courts are not sitting. Where he spends his long vacation, nobody seems to have even the remotest idea. The wildest conjectures are hazarded as to his modes and means of life. It is computed that at the utmost he cannot realise more than from fifteen to twenty guineas a year by hanging on to the skirts of the judges: how, then, does he get the rest of the income which constitutes him a housekeeper and a rate-payer, and a 'good man and true'?

We can hazard no reply to this question. We have heard the satirical wits of the court taunt this fraternity with questions of various kinds—as to the condition of a hypothetical mangle, for instance, or the real ownership of a paletot auspiciously glossy; but these sarcasms point to nothing definite, and leave the real question in all its uncertainty. According to all appearances, the mission of the guinea-pig is to compass as often as he can an easy guinea—and beyond that we can declare nothing positive concerning him.

C R A G - F A S T.

WE have lived so long, my brother Frank and I, in the grand hill-country of the north, that its great gray giants have long ceased to be held by us in awe; our reverence for them is not one whit diminished, but our fear is fled. Their crowns, hidden in cloud, their huge fern-covered shoulders, their mighty girdles of melancholy pine, are our glory still, but are no more threatening than their slopes of pasture-land, and woods that stray down to the margin of the lakes. Even in winter-time, unless the hill-fog be hanging thickly, or the blinding snow be whirling, we should not hesitate to cross the highest gap in Westmoreland, or find our way to Keswick by the Fells. From our nearest mountain-top we can see the road to it, and track it almost all the way, bridging the rivers and fording the rills, and winding round mere after mere, until, a thin white streak, it climbs the furthest ridge, and comes, we know, unawares on the little town. As the crow flies, we are not ten miles from it; but a man cannot reach it in eighteen miles, nor a horse in twenty-eight. Many a time, since Harry left us, have Frank and I gone thither and returned in the same day, partly to get little luxuries that are not in our far-away mountain home; partly from the exceeding beauty of the way itself; and partly, it may be, to keep his memory green who is no longer with us.

A score of summers have brought bird and butterfly into our happy valley, and set the bee roaming on the hills since last our Harry took that walk with us—but we do not forget it. The fair June morn, the quarter which the gentle breeze blew from, the coombs wherein the shadows of the clouds lay—we remember all. Harry was beautiful, which we are far from being, kind and accomplished almost as a girl; but he was weak in health, and had to battle for dear life through every winter. Supple of limb when well, and strong in spirit whether well or ill, he wanted care, and we were not good nurses. We did not lack in love, but in the reason firm, the temperate will, which have been so often found of late in the gentler sex, soothing, controlling, saving so many of their soldier brethren. What our poor brother fixed

his wishes on, we had no heart to refuse. He was, we felt, and everybody but himself knew well, but for a little while on earth, and not, therefore, to be denied a pleasure lightly. He would walk to Keswick—that he had determined on—the next time Fred and Frank went, and designing there to sleep that night, we suffered him one day to go with us. We chose our time during a series of unbroken fine weather; no rain had fallen for weeks throughout the district—'fair' said the shepherd's weather-glass, and 'fair' said Michael Gwain, the shepherd, when we started that morning, we two with knapsacks, and Harry with his alpenstock, up the bed of the empty beck. It had been rifled of its silver treasure by the sun, and the crags stood out bare and smooth where the waters had roamed at will. Silence had usurped the seat of song; and the stones that had held their summits highest above the strife, like many a human head that proudly lifts itself above the battle of the world, displayed their stubborn breasts, riven and worn enough. Two deep-cut channels alone marked the spot where the twin torrents had lately met; and a little tree that overhung it, and was wont to be kept green by the rainbow-tinted spray, was dying fast; the mighty stepping-stones, fit each to cover a hero's grave, were useless, and felt no footsteps. It was dry even beneath the little bridge where the trout were used to make their ceaseless circles in the pool; the dead fish were lying on either side in their beautiful armour, never more to slumber in the brown depths, or to wag a lazy fin upon the surface; they had trusted to have escaped the evil eye of the sun. One by one, the sheep wandered up and down with piteous bleat, and we ourselves, with head inclined and hollowed hand, could find no drop of water.

Our progress up the broken way was slow, and on the steep path beside it the parching earth was hot beneath our feet; and the fern, the moss-knots, and the heather, crumbled into dust within our grasp. One of us has reached the summit; that shout of triumph carried over the hills about proclaims it, and that one is Harry; because he had less breath to lose than any of us, he must of course needs scramble up the first, and hollo. And indeed there is something glorifying in having gained the top of a high hill; when the breeze of the mountain first blows on a man's brow, one may generally know it by other signs than a mere ruddy cheek; the voice is more still than usual, but what beauty or wisdom it has to speak we seem to get there above all places; the freshness that falls on the senses sheds dew on the heart, and the thoughts that lie deepest spring up and blossom into speech; the world's cares and crosses seem all left below, and fade away far in the distance, while beneath us is spread the glory of the earth. When to us the town lies in silence, and the sail turns not on the hill—when the spade, the pick, and the clanging factory send up no murmur—when the glancing river moves not on, and the oar of the sailor is dumb, and thronged city and desolate sea alike give forth no sound: from the Isle of Man in the far westward, and along the open sparkling sea, our eyes came back to the dear valley at our feet, the tranquil lake with its green-wooded islets, wherein another heaven seemed to smile, another sun to shine; the rich low meadows round it sprinkled thickly with cattle, the farms of dazzling whiteness, the low-roofed cottages of unmortared stone, and the vane of the gray old church beaming above the slumbersome yews like fire. All men may not be moved so, but I think it is thus with most of us who think; and it was so certainly on that day with our dear Harry: never was he so animated, enthusiastic, eloquent as then; we might have almost known, had we been long enough in the old north country to imbibe its creeds, that mischief was

therefore in store for him. On we went, mile after mile, over the dry morasses, where the streams no longer pushed their sluggish way through the black mould, and the tufts of heath were withering. We lay down often under some huge crag, from which the goat fled, scared, or the rock-raven slowly oared herself away on mighty lustrous wings—for the heat had become intense—to rest. Panting on the short brown grass, with our faces heavenward, was as good as lotus-eating; the warmth of noon and the quiet of night reigned jointly upon these lofty heights, where the murmur of the bee alone seemed to thread the silence.

Here we passed strange-shaped crags, which once, the legend went, were mortal men tranced by wizard spell; here, rock-rent chasms, where the fiend was said to dwell in winter-time; and here we came upon some desolate tarn, needing not romance to heighten its lonely terrors—where Solitude seemed sister to Despair. Meanwhile, the faint air had no breath save that which came in fitful feverish gasps, and died away; the blue sky became islanded above us by a huge black cloud, and our thirst grew insupportable. After a rest somewhat longer than usual, we caught the glimmer of a falling stream, some half-mile off, but separated from us by uneven and rugged ground. And 'Who drinks first?' exclaimed Harry; and 'I,' and 'I,' we answered, and each took his own way with a cheer, and started at racing speed for the welcome gill.

By this time the last wandering cloud had joined the threatening mass that hung swollen and dark above us, like an impersonation of wrath; and one instant the sunlight gleamed over the landscape, and the next, the shadow overcast it, as fever flushes a sick man's brow. Mountain-top could not be discerned from cloud, and the blackness of night was gathering, when on a sudden the heaven burst into flame, and the earth glared and reddened to meet it. The pent-up thunder broke forth at the same instant, and rolled out again and again before the first echoes had died away upon the hills. A few big drops fell on my forehead, and then a living wall of rain moved swiftly against me. It fairly beat my breath out, and I could hardly raise my eyes to see the glory of the tempest, the sheet after sheet of lightning which seemed to wrap the dead earth round, while the thunder hymned its terrible requiem.

Faint, weary, and wet as I was, a great joy seemed to depart when the storm ceased, which it did almost at once. Never had I seen Dame Nature in a more awful mood; scarce ever, too, under a more lovely aspect than when the sun smote through the cloud-rack, throwing broad veils of silver over the green hillsides, and setting great crowns of pearls upon their heads; intertwining the hair of the pine-woods with strings of diamonds, and awakening a thousand becks which ran straight to the valleys in song. Frank was already at the goal, and welcomed me with shouts of triumph. He had taken across the marsh as I had done, but by a securer track. Harry, who had chosen the outer edge of the table-land, along the cliffs, had not yet come. We waited for some time impatiently, for the afternoon was by this time far advanced; and when we went back to seek for him, it was with beating hearts. Neither whispered to the other his secret fear; but we read it plainly enough in each other's eyes. What if that glad laugh-music should be never heard again? if those noble eyes should be glazed in death, and the beautiful face be marred by those cruel cliffs? and with the thought arose the look of his fond mother in the hour when we should bring her lifeless darling home! Not till we had peered down every cliff and gill, and searched over the treacherous bog in vain, did Frank, with a face I shall never quite forget, approach the verge of the precipice. If our Harry had fallen there,

indeed all hope was over. But no; thank God, there was no terrible thing in that green valley—no one dread spot, such as I once have seen, where the eye is riveted at once—a knot of clothes, with the evil birds clanging around it. We took the same perilous path which the lost boy had taken, where the height above and the depth below were a burden to our brain, and presently we found the narrow footway broken down before us. It must have been a daring foot that would trust itself to leap to the other side, and but a slight form whose weight could have there alighted in safety. A few feet further on, the goat-track—for it was nothing more—was resumed, and rounded, out of our sight, an enormous rock. Frank was foremost, and leaped the chasm without an instant's thought. No courage, no self-sacrifice, could have induced any man to do so who had hesitated for a moment. The ground gave way with him, and he fell his whole length down, still clinging by his hands, however, to the firmer part. Agile and wary as a panther, he had done his best to guard against this danger by coming down on all-fours. I hid my eyes in terror as he clung spasmodically for a few seconds, and collected all his strength for a spring upwards; and when I looked again, he was in comparative safety. There was an impassable barrier of some eighteen feet of sheer precipice between him and me; he rounded the point before him, and a cry of gladness assured me that he had at least found Harry alive. I clambered back again with difficulty, to see whether I could get down to them from above, but it was not to be attempted. The great rock jutted out right over them, and there was no pathway round it from the other side at all. Whether the track had ever been continued further, I could not tell, but it now led clearly into a complete *cul de sac*, from which there was no escape unless by wings.

To be starved to death, or to be dashed down the steep by the first wind, seemed to be the inevitable fate of my poor brothers. Frank's voice came up from the abyss, and somewhat calmed me. 'Harry has fainted with terror,' he said; 'I have no doubt his head failed him at this spot. We cannot round the rock again from hence, but there is room enough to stand, and even to sit here, for both of us. Do you, Fred, go down to Borrowdale at once, before it gets dark, and bring up with you at daylight half-a-dozen strong men, and all the sheep-ropes you can get together; and pray Heaven send us a calm night, and that our Harry may be yet preserved to us.'

With a heart-felt injunction to the brave fellow to be of good courage, and to rely on me, I started on my errand of life and death. A frantic anxiety urged me to fly like the wind, and the most dangerous paths seemed to have lost all their terrors; but one false step, or even a slip to sprain an ankle, would be, I knew, destruction to those dear ones on the steep; so I chose my way with caution, and did not reach the valley till dusk. The greatest eagerness and sympathy were at once manifested; we collected plenty of the great cables used to extricate the crag-fast sheep, and came up with the earliest streaks of light in a great company. We could see the rock plainly enough from Borrowdale, but not the two figures crouching under it; no heath-flower bloomed above it, nor bush nor tree over its stern scamed visage, and its wrinkled brows seemed to overhang the height with a consciousness of cruel power. It was not so easy, however, to find it from above; and having omitted to leave a man below to direct us, we wasted some precious minutes. At last we came upon the spot, and heard brother Frank cry out to us in a sad voice: 'He is alive, for he still breathes; but that is all.'

The dreadful hours passed in company with his poor charge had evidently shaken even his fortitude.

It was arranged that many smaller ropes should be taken down with the rescuer, in case they needed both to be secured to the cables. We twisted three of these last, for greater security, into one. No one opposed my natural entreaty to be permitted to be lowered first; but I saw the shepherds shaking their heads, as if they doubted my being of much service. Ten or a dozen attached themselves to the end of the tether, and I was fastened to the other, in a loop, which formed a sort of seat. A long staff was given me to keep myself off the face of the precipice, and then they let me drop downward. Lower and lower, and out of their sight, I sank slowly, but not without much motion. It required all my attention to prevent dashing against the crags: if I pushed off gently, I hit them again at once; if I gave a bold thrust, I was turned round, and flung upon them backwards. Presently, I sank below the level of the rock under which my brothers lay, and saw them. Harry was resting in the other's lap, with a corpse-like face, and quite motionless, as one to whom no hurt could happen more, and whom no power could save. Frank kept his eyes toward the stone and away from the dizzy height, and he did but glance at me for an instant, and then resumed his position.

'Get back, Frederick; get back, for the love of Heaven. Let the best shepherd amongst them take your place; and even then, I fear we two shall never see home again.' And indeed it required far more skill than I could boast of to get such a momentum as might carry me into the crevice, and still less could I have snatched a hold that might have sustained me there. I gave the signal to haul up, and told the men how matters stood.

'Was Mr Frank sufficiently master of himself, and safely situated, to draw a man in by one of the lesser ropes, if such could be thrown to him?' they asked. I answered 'No,' and it seemed greatly to disconcert them. The lightest and most agile of the party, however, volunteered to do his best, and over he went, as I had done. He required much more rope this time, in order to get a sufficient swing on it for his purpose; and those who were not engaged in holding fast could see him strike out and return to the face of the cliff quite clearly. After one or two tremendous strains, the rope suddenly slackened, and we knew that he had found foothold somewhere underneath. I don't pretend to say how it was done, for it seems to me to this day to have been a miracle of mercy: I only know that the next haul of ours brought up the shepherd with Harry, yet alive, within his arms; and again, that the fine fellow was let down, and came up with my good, brave Frank in safety. He was not much less changed to look at than his charge. Anxiety and despair had done, it seemed, the work of years with him; and we had to carry the one, and lead the other's uncertain footsteps home.

Weeks passed away before the strong man grew himself again; and for the delicate boy, a sick-room was his prison for months. The exposure to the night-air after the pelting storm, had overtaken his lungs, and his sleep was long disturbed by what he had suffered; his thin white fingers would clutch at empty air, in dreams, and his brows grow damp at the imaginary abyss that seemed to yawn beneath him. The events of that awful time indeed, haunted his memory by day and night to the last; but he never recalled them without the deepest thankful-ness. 'I die amongst you all,' he said, 'safe—safe, dear Frank, at home.' And he left us before the winter came, when all beautiful things were decaying and about to perish likewise. For us, although we yield to none, by this time, in tracking the wild fox to his lair, and the seven to her lofty nest, we never pass that rock upon the Fells without some awe;

nor without a thought, I trust, of the great Providence which there was manifested, whereas the ungrateful steep itself stands an eternal witness.

NOTES ON NATURAL HISTORY.

HAVING devoted some space in a former paper to particulars connected with my special favourite, the pretty and affectionate bullfinch, the very prince of European cage-birds, I shall here say a word about the house or dwelling usually provided for him. I think that nothing can be more wantonly cruel than the common practice of leaving the poor bird exposed to the hourly danger of being dragged through his prison bars, and perishing miserably by the fangs of the cat. I have myself adopted the mode of placing the upright wires of the cage so close that no cat's paw could possibly pass between them, at the same time allowing the cross-wires to run within about an inch and a half of each other. I would suggest, as more elegant, a slight wire-lattice covering the whole cage, and the meshes of which should not leave more than a quarter of an inch opening. This might be made of very thin brass wire, and would not look amiss; at all events, it is to be hoped that cat-proof cages made on this principle, or some other, will one day be in general use. Apropos of bullfinches, it is generally thought that they will not breed in captivity: I know of at least one instance to the contrary: a large cage, and quiet, seem all they require.

An ingenious mode of rearing birds is practised in France; at least, I have only seen it there. The young birds with the nest are placed in a small cage, and tied up near the place in which the nest itself lay. I have seen the old birds come and attend to the nursing of their offspring in this way with the utmost zeal and success. When we consider how much more skilful they are in finding the best food, and administering it in the best manner, we cannot be surprised that in this way the great losses, otherwise sure to occur, are avoided.

Pigeons are certainly graceful creatures, and interesting from many qualities they possess. Some of the peculiar kinds are striking objects, from their odd appearance or graceful symmetry; but, on the whole, I think them little worth cultivating as pets, however amusing to boys. But they have one advantage to the dweller in cities who seldom gets a peep 'at nature in her green array'; they help to keep alive in his heart the soft and humanising impressions which nature alone can foster. There is something most delightful to the toil-worn mechanic who 'plies his sickly trade' in some forlorn garret, if he can see a pigeon or two of his own take wing from its window, and after wheeling gracefully about in mid-heaven, come soaring back again to their place. All the little domestic economy of the fond pair is, in such cases, an interesting study; and we seldom find pets like these, birds or flowers, in the dwellings of the spendthrift or the drunkard.

Passing to another class of animals, I come upon one I always regard with the greatest interest and curiosity: I mean the otter. In a wild state, it is one of the most fierce and savage creatures possible. Every one knows of its predatory habits, and the destruction of fish it occasions; but few are aware that, if taken very young, it may be brought up as tame as a dog, and that it is susceptible of a high degree of attachment to its master. I have it from authority on which I can implicitly rely, that an otter was thus tamed, in the west of Ireland, some years ago; and that it would descend into the waters of Lough Corrib, and return to the boat with its prey—generally a salmon—in its mouth. My informant adds,

that some English officers quartered in Galway were so delighted with its performance, that they resolved to have it at any price. The owner parted very reluctantly with his favourite, which was regularly installed at the barracks. Possibly, if his new friends had waited a sufficient time to gain his affections by kindness, all might have been well; but, anxious for sport, they took him on the water, and let him go. In a short time, the otter reappeared with a salmon in his jaws, and, as usual, swam for the boat. As he drew near, a thought seemed to strike him, and he hesitated, looked into the faces of those whom he could see, swam about a little, as if pursuing his scrutiny, and at last dived, and was seen no more! The probability is, that missing the master whom he knew, he had not sufficient acquaintance with his new possessors to care for their company. I have good information from other sources of the capacity of the otter for domestication. This capacity seems to be the distinguishing mark of certain races. I suppose it to represent organic differences in the brain and nervous system.

We have seen that the pheasant and gray partridge are incapable of domestication, while other denizens of the wood and field yield to it at once. So it appears to be among quadrupeds. The fox and wolf, although often tamed, never have been truly tamed, so far as I know. They do not seem to have brain enough for it; and the silly instinct of timidity—silly, I mean, when no cause justifies it—is too strong to be got over. Yet there are some few instances of an exceptional kind, in which even the wolf has shewn affection to the person by whom he was reared. The low cunning which is displayed by these animals in such perfection, must lie in some portion of cerebral matter quite apart from those developments which distinguish the cranium of the noble and magnanimous dog. How often do we see individuals of the human species who strikingly illustrate both temperaments!

There is something very interesting in contemplating those animals which, still in a wild state, represent the origin and source of our domestic servants and companions. I do not, for my own part, believe that the dog has any more family relationship to the wolf than the pheasant has to the domestic fowl. Many qualities they have in common, no doubt; but there would seem to be some radical difference, which no time can obliterate. My belief is, that the dog has, quite apart from the wolf, his wild prototype; and that, like the South Australian dingo, some animal of the tribe was to be found in primeval Europe, from which all our varieties may have sprung.

Now that I have got upon the subject of dogs, I must restrain my garrulity, for the theme is inexhaustible. I shall content myself with alluding to the following curious instance of a voluntary association for a common purpose among them, which fell under my own observation.

'When a boy, I was engaged one evening in watching to get a shot at some rabbits in an ancient park, in which were many detached burrows. I was much surprised to see two dogs—one large, and the other very small—bound over the fence, and crouching down in a hollow space, as if to avoid observation, gallop rapidly towards one of the warrens. They concealed themselves as well as they could, directing their approach by the course of an old ditch, and, when near the holes, rushing furiously forward, with the evident design of surprising some outlier. Failing in this, the small dog entered the burrow, and I could hear him barking underground, no doubt to ~~hold~~ the rabbits from their refuge, while his companion stood outside, waving his tail in the greatest excitement and watchfulness. At last the little dog returned, and the pair set off with all speed for another burrow, where the same scene was repeated. I did not see that they met with any success; but I suppose they must occasionally

have done so; and, on the whole, it has always struck me as a very curious instance in its way. It illustrates this wonderful fact, that animals can interchange ideas without language; and is the more remarkable that they were not forced into this association, as wild dogs are, by any necessity for providing, by united efforts, for their common subsistence, or for the attack upon some prey, against which the strength of one would not avail.

Among the creatures which, in a wild state, are interesting, may be mentioned the wild pig. There is something in the grizzly majesty and fierce self-reliance of the full-grown boar which impresses itself on all minds. Nothing can be more savage and formidable than the countenance of this animal; and his strength and speed, when not checked in his range of ground, are wonderful. Yet he is very easily domesticated. A friend of mine supplied himself with pork and bacon for many years from a breed of pure German wild boars; and excellent they were. He had, when I first saw them, a magnificent patriarchal old fellow, of tremendous appearance, but as gentle as tame pig could be. This boar, as he had plenty of successors growing up about him, my friend bestowed upon a certain zoological garden, where he became a first-rate attraction. Whatever else was neglected, one was sure to see a crowd around the strong piling by which this fierce and dangerous wild beast was confined. 'Did you see the wild boar?' 'Oh, what a hideous monster!' was in every mouth. I remember one day creating quite a sensation of horror, by going up to the piling, calling my old acquaintance by name, and, when he came up grunting and barking to where I stood, scratching his jaws and poll to his infinite satisfaction. This reminds me of a wild-boar anecdote I had from the late Sir W. Maxwell. It would seem that a friend of his in Scotland had received from Germany a splendid boar, which soon after contrived to make his escape, by leaping a wall such as, it was presumed, no pig could possibly get over. He made his way into a park where a number of young cattle were grazing; and they, being excited by his strange appearance, gave chase at once, and ended by fairly bringing him to bay. I have always heard, on the continent, that a boar will overthrow horse and man, if they abate his onset, and I fully believe it; but so determined was the onslaught of these stots upon the present one, that, forming a circle around him, they contrived to trample him to death, and almost to atoms.

I have had occasion to remark before, that some of the very wildest birds and animals are capable of being tamed with facility, if taken young; while others are just the reverse.

The stag and deer tribe, generally, are instances of the former peculiarity; indeed, the boldness of tame stags renders them even dangerous. I take it for granted that they could scarcely ever be tolerated as domestic animals from their bold and fierce temper, and their tendency to use their horns when provoked. I have often seen it tried, but always with the result, that the bucks were found quite intolerable, and duly 'killed off.' An exception may be claimed for a very fine stag I once knew as forming part of the staff of a marching regiment. He went with his corps everywhere, was much admired at reviews and other such gatherings. I knew another case of a tame buck, which, in a country town, would stroll in from his master's house in the suburbs, and was constantly seen scampering back with a loaf of bread, a dried fish, or a cut of bacon in his mouth; for nothing came amiss to his appetite. He was the plague of the hucksters' shops in the vicinity, and cost, no doubt, a good sum for damages.

The same tendency to ill-temper and ferocity runs through the antelope tribe; and the ibex and chamois

are examples of it. I knew a case some years ago of a very fine chamois, in the collection of the Duke of Gotha, which became so dangerous that it had to be destroyed. By the way, I could not help feeling, when I saw these animals, what a pity it is that so little pains are taken to afford such as are kept in captivity some opportunity of shewing their native qualities. These chamois were confined in a small count, with a miniature attempt at a rocky pinnacle in the centre. Now, it would have cost but a trifle to enclose with wooden poles from the adjoining forest a space considerably larger, and within this to have erected something which might have given these interesting creatures an opportunity of displaying their wondrous agility. Perhaps this additional space and climbing-ground might have saved the life of the beautiful buck, by giving him some vent for his pent-up energies. I was told that nothing could be more formidable than the way in which he had recently attacked a calf belonging to the keeper, which unluckily came in his way. He charged the poor beast with great violence, inserting the points of his little crooked horns with great dexterity in its side, and ripping it open in such a way as to cause almost instant death.

It seems singular that we hear nothing of attempts to introduce the chamois and ibex into Scotland. Ought not the wild solitude of our Highland ranges to afford them a dwelling suitable to their nature and habits? It may indeed be doubtful whether any mountains below the level of perpetual snow would be cool enough for the ibex in summer; but the experiment would be well worth trial.

What a noble animal is the now nearly extinct ibex! It is a great mistake to suppose that the chamois disputes with him the honour of the highest mountain throne. On the contrary, of all four-footed creatures, he alone breathes the keen air of the Alpine summits: and although descending at night to feed in the lower ranges, yet his home is the bosom of the eternal glacier, stretched at length upon which he passes the summer-day, and strives to cool by its contact his heated blood.

What would one not give to see a herd of these wonderful creatures, with their huge horns recurved almost to the tail, yet skipping lightly from crag to crag, and finding a safe footing amongst the most appalling precipices! It is not surprising that the chase of the ibex has for the hunter of the Alps all the fascination of gambling. No laws, however strict, can restrain him; and although, at least in Savoy, it is penal to destroy the ibex, the work of slaughter goes on unchecked.

The race is thinning out year by year; but it has survived the period assigned by De Saussure for its extermination. When taken, it is a valuable prize. The skin is of some importance in commerce; the flesh is excellent, and the horns, if good, will fetch from L.3 to L.4 sterling.

Good horns are known by their size and the number of knobs along their edge. Each year of the animal's life, a knob is added, and they never exceed thirty, that being understood as the extreme age of the ibex. I was fortunate enough to procure, some years since, a fine pair of horns, which mark about twenty-nine years' growth; but such instances are now very rare, and will soon be unknown altogether.

All the horns brought to market are not necessarily the result of poaching. Some are generally found, when the snow melts in spring, lying at the foot of precipices over which the poor beasts have been carried by the falling avalanches. Such must have been the fate of the bearer of the horns alluded to, and awful the crash with which the patriarch came to his end, for the strong bones of the skull were split in two, although apparently almost as hard as iron, and a portion went with each horn.

I believe I am scarcely in order in speaking of the ibex among the antelopes; he is, after all, only a superior sort of goat. The chamois is allowed to hold an intermediate place, and act as a connecting-link between the goat and the true antelope.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER LXI.—THE ROUTE. *

THE dispatch called for instant obedience. Fortunately my horse was still under the saddle, and in less than five minutes I was upon his back, and galloping for the volunteer camp.

Among these eager warriors, the news produced a joyous excitement, expressed in a wild hurrah. Enthusiasm supplied the place of discipline; and, in less than half an hour, the corps was accoutred and ready for the road.

There was nothing to cause delay. The command to march was given; the bugle sounded the 'forward,' and the troop filing 'by twos,' into a long somewhat irregular line, took the route for Fort King.

I galloped home to say adieu. It was a hurried leave-taking—less happy than my last—but I rode away with more contentment, under the knowledge that my sister was now warned, and there was no longer any danger of an alliance with Arens Ringgold.

The orderly who brought the dispatch rode back with the troop. As we marched along, he communicated the camp-news, and rumours in circulation at the fort. Many events had occurred, of which we had not heard. The Indians had forsaken their towns, taking with them their wives, children, cattle, and chattels. Some of their villages they had themselves fired, leaving nothing for their pale-faced enemies to destroy. This proved a determination to engage in a general war, had other proofs of this disposition been wanting. Whither they had gone, even our spies had been unable to find out. It was supposed by some that they had moved further south, to a more distant part of the peninsula. Others alleged that they had betaken themselves to the great swamp that stretches for many leagues around the head-waters of the Amazura river, and known as the 'Cove of the Ouithlacochee.'

This last conjecture was the more likely, though so secretly and adroitly had they managed their migration, that not a trace of the movement could be detected. The spies of the friendly Indians—the keenest that could be employed—were unable to discover their retreat. It was supposed that they intended to act only on the defensive—that is, to make plundering forays on whatever quarter was left unguarded by troops, and then retire with their booty to the fastnesses of the swamp. Their conduct up to this time rendered the supposition probable enough. In such case, the war might not be so easily brought to a termination; in other words, there might be no war at all, but a succession of fruitless marches and pursuits; for it was well enough understood that if the Indians did not choose to stand before us in action, we should have but little chance of overhauling them in their retreat.

The fear of the troops was, that their adversaries would 'take to the cover,' where it would be difficult, if not altogether impossible, to find them.

However, this state of things could not be perpetual; the Indians could not always subsist upon plunder, where the booty must be every day growing less. They were too numerous for a mere band of robbers, though there existed among the whites a very imperfect idea of their numbers. Estimates placed them at from one to five thousand souls—runaway negroes included—and even the best

informed frontiersmen could give only rude guesses on this point. For my part, I believed that there were more than a thousand warriors, even after the defection of the traitor clans; and this was the opinion of one who knew them well—old Hickman the hunter.

How, then, were so many to find existence in the middle of a morass? Had they been provident, and there accumulated a grand commissariat? No: this question could at once be answered in the negative. It was well known that the contrary was the case—for in this year the Seminoles were without even their usual supply. Their removal had been urged in the spring; and, in consequence of the doubtful prospect before them, many families had planted little—some not at all. Their crop, therefore, was less than in ordinary years; and previous to the final council at Fort King, numbers of them had been both buying and begging food from the frontier citizens.

What likelihood, then, of their finding subsistence throughout a long campaign? They would be starved out of their fastnesses—they must come out, and either stand fight, or sue for peace. So people believed.

This topic was discussed as we rode along. It was one of primary interest to all young warriors thirsting for fame—inasmuch as, should the enemy determine to pursue so inglorious a system of warfare, where were the laurels to be plucked? A campaign in the miasmatic and pestilential climate of the swamps was more likely to yield a luxuriant crop of cypresses.

Most hoped, and hence believed, that the Indians would soon grow hungry, and shew themselves in a fair field of fight.

There were different opinions as to the possibility of their subsisting themselves for a lengthened period of time. Some—and these were men best acquainted with the nature of the country—expressed their belief that they could. The old alligator-hunter was of this way of thinking.

"Thuv got," said he, "thet ere durned brier wi' the big roots they calls 'coonty';** it grows putty nigh over all the swamp, an' in some places as thick as a cane-brake. It ur the best o' eatin', an' drinkin' too, for they make a drink o' it. An' then thar's the akurns o' the live-oak—them ere ain't sech bad eatin', when well roasted i' the ashes. They may gathur thousands o' bushels, I reckon. An' nixt thar's the cabbage in the head o' the big palmetto; thet ere'll gi' them greens. As to thar meat, thar's deer, an' thar's bar—a good grist o' em in the swamp—an' thar's alligator, a to'ably goodish wheen o' them varmint, I reckon—to say nothin' o' turtle, an' turkey, an' squ'r'ls, an' snakes, an' sandrats; for, durn a red-skin! he kin eat anythin' that crawls—from a punkin to a polecat. Don't you b'lieve it, fellars? Them ere Injuns ain't a gwine to starve, s' easy as you think for. Thu'll hold out by thar teeth an' toe-nails, jest so long as thar's a eatable thing in the darnationed swamp—that's what thu'll do."

This sage reasoning produced conviction in the minds of those who heard it. After all, the despised enemy might not be so helpless as was generally imagined.

The march of the volunteers was not conducted in a strict military style. It was so commenced; but the officers soon found it impossible to carry out the 'tactics.' The men, especially the younger ones, could not be restrained from occasionally falling out of the lines—to help themselves to a pull out of some odd-looking flask; and at intervals one would gallop off into the woods, in hopes of getting a shot at a deer or turkey he had caught a glimpse of through the trees.

* Similar pseudo-china.

Reasoning with these fellows, on the part of their officers, proved rather a fruitless affair; and getting angry with them, was only to elicit a sulky rejoinder. Sergeant Hickman was extremely wrath with some of the offenders.

'Greenhorns!' he exclaimed; 'darnationed green-horns! let 'em go on at it. May a alligator eat me, if they don't believe different by 'n by. I'll stake my critter agin any hoss in the crowd, that some o' them ere fellows 'll git scalped afore sundown; durned if they don't.'

No one offered to take the old hunter's bet, and fortunately for them, as his words proved prophetic.

A young planter, fancying himself as safe as if riding through his own sugar-canes, had galloped off from the line of march. A deer, seen browsing in the savanna, offered an attraction too strong to be resisted.

He had not been gone five minutes—had scarcely passed out of sight of his comrades—when two shots were heard in quick succession; and the next moment, his riderless horse came galloping back to the troop.

The line was halted, and faced in the direction whence the shots had been heard. An advance-party moved forward to the ground. No enemy was discovered, nor the traces of any, except those exhibited in the dead body of the young planter, that lay perforated with a brace of bullets just as it had fallen out of the saddle.

It was a lesson—though an unpleasant one to his comrades—and after this, there were no more attempts at deer-stalking. The man was buried on the spot where he lay; and with the troop more regularly and compactly formed—now an easier duty for its officers—we continued the march unmolested, and before sunset were within the stockade of the fort.

CHAPTER LXXI.

A KNOCK ON THE HEAD.

Excepting the memory of one short hour, Fort King had for me no pleasant reminiscences. There had been some new arrivals in my absence, but none of them worthy of companionship. They only rendered quarters more crowded, and accommodation more difficult to obtain. The sutler and the blacklegs were rapidly making their fortunes; and these, with the quartermaster, the commissary,* and the 'beef-contractor,' appeared to be the only prosperous men about the place.

The 'beau' was still chief aid-de-camp, gaily caparisoned as ever; but of him I had almost ceased to think.

It was not long before I was ordered upon duty—almost the moment after my arrival—and that, as usual, of a disagreeable kind. Before I had time to obtain a moment's rest after the long ride—even before I could wash the road-dust from my skin—I was summoned to the quarters of the commander-in-chief.

What could he want with me, in such hot haste? Was it about the duels? Were these old scores going to be reckoned up?

Not without some apprehension did I betake myself into the presence of the general.

It proved, however, to be nothing concerning the past; though, when I learned the duty I was to perform, I half regretted that it was not a reprimand.

I found the agent closeted with the commander-in-chief. They had designed another interview with Oniatla and 'Black Dirt.' I was merely wanted as an interpreter.

* In the United States army, these two offices are quite distinct. A 'commissary' caters only for the inner man; a quartermaster's duty is to shelter, clothe, arm, and equip. A wise regulation.

The object of this fresh interview with the chiefs was stated in my hearing. It was to arrange a plan for concerted action between the troops and the friendly Indians, who were to act as our allies against their own countrymen; the latter—as was now known by certain information—being collected in large force in the 'Cove of the Onithlacoochee.' Their actual position was still unknown; but that, it was confidently hoped, would be discovered by the aid of the friendly chiefs, and their spies, who were constantly on the run.

The meeting had been already pre-arranged. The chiefs—who, as already stated, had gone to Fort Brooke, and were there living under protection of the garrison—were to make a secret journey, and meet the agent and general at an appointed place—the old ground, the hommock by the pond.

The meeting had been fixed for that very night—as soon as it should be dark enough to hide the approach of both tempters and traitors.

It was dark enough almost the moment the sun went down—for the moon was in her third quarter, and would not be in the sky until after sunset.

Shortly after twilight, therefore, we three proceeded to the spot—the general, the agent, and the interpreter, just as we had done on the former occasion.

The chiefs were not there, and this caused a little surprise. By the noted punctuality with which an Indian keeps his assignation, it was expected they would have been upon the ground, for the hour appointed had arrived.

'What is detaining them? What can be detaining them?' mutually inquired commissioner and general.

Scarcely an instant passed till the answer came. It came from afar, and in a singular utterance; but it could be no other than a reply to the question—so both my companions conjectured.

Horne upon the night-breeze was the sound of strife—the sharp cracking of rifles and pistols; and, distinctly heard above all, the shrill *Yu-ho-eh-eh*.

The sounds were distant—away amid the far woods; but they were sufficiently distinct to admit of the interpretation, that a life-and-death struggle was going on between two parties of men.

It could be no feint, no false alarm to draw the soldiers from the fort, or terrify the sentinel on his post. There was an earnestness in the wild treble of those shrill cries, that convinced the listener human blood was being spilled.

My companions were busy with conjectures. I saw that neither possessed a high degree of courage, for that is not necessary to become a general. In my warlike experience, I have seen more than one hiding behind a tree or a piece of wall. One, indeed, who was afterwards elected the chief of twenty millions of people, I have seen skulking in a ditch to screen himself from a stray shot, while his lost brigade, half a mile in the advance, was gallantly fighting under the guidance of a sub-lieutenant.

But why should I speak of these things here? The world is full of such heroes.

'It is they, by —,' exclaimed the commissioner. 'They have been waylaid; they are attacked by the others: that rascal Powell for a thousand!'

'It is extremely probable,' replied the other, who seemed to have a somewhat stendier nerve, and spoke more coolly. 'Yes, it must be. There are no troops in that direction; no whites either—not a man. It must therefore be an affair among the Indians themselves; and what else than an attack upon the friendly chiefs? You are right, Thompson; it is as you say.'

'If so, general, it will be of no use our remaining here. If they have waylaid Oniatla, they will of course have superior numbers, and he must fall. We need not expect him.'

'No; he is not likely to come, neither he nor Lusta. As you say, it is idle for us to remain here. I think we may as well return to the fort.'

There was a moment's hesitation, during which I fancied both generals were debating in their own minds whether it would be *graceful* thus to give up their errand and purpose.

'If they should come'—continued the soldier.

'General,' said I, taking the liberty to interrupt him, 'if you desire it, I shall remain upon the ground for a while, and see. If they should come,' I added, in continuation of the broken sentence, 'I can proceed to the fort, and give you notice.'

I could not have made a proposition more agreeable to the two. It was instantly accepted, and the brace of official heroes moved away, leaving me to myself.

It was not long ere I had cause to regret my generous rashness. My late companions could scarcely have reached the fort when the sounds of the strife suddenly ceased, and I heard the *caha-queene*—the Seminole shout of triumph. I was still listening to its wild intonations, when half-a-dozen men—dark-bodied men—rushed out of the bushes, and surrounded me where I stood.

Despite the poor light the stars afforded, I could see shining blades, guns, pistols, and tomahawks. The weapons were too near my eyes to be mistaken for the fire-flies that had been glittering around my head; besides, the clink of steel was in my ears.

My assailants made no outcry, perhaps because they were too near the fort; and my own shouts were soon suppressed by a blow that levelled me to the earth, depriving me as well of consciousness as of speech.

CHAPTER LXIII.

AN INDIAN EXECUTIONER.

After a short spell of obliviousness, I recovered my senses. I perceived that the Indians were still around me, but no longer in the menacing attitudes in which I had seen them before being struck down; on the contrary, they appeared to be treating me with kindness. One of them held my head upon his knee, while another was endeavouring to stanch the blood that was running freely from a wound in my temples. The others stood around regarding me with interest, and apparently anxious about my recovery.

Their behaviour caused me surprise, for I had no other thought than that they had intended to kill me; indeed, as I sank under the stroke of the tomahawk, my senses had gone out, under the impression that I *was* killed. Such a reflection is not uncommon to those whom a blow has suddenly deprived of consciousness.

My surprise was of an agreeable character. I felt that I still lived—that I was but little hurt; and not likely to receive any further damage from those who surrounded me.

They were speaking to one another in low tones, pronouncing the prognosis of my wound, and apparently gratified that they had not killed me.

'We have spilled your blood; but it is not dangerous,' said one, addressing himself to me in his native tongue. 'It was I who gave the blow. *Huwak!* it was dark. Friend of the Rising Sun! we did not know you. We thought you were the *yatika-clucco*.* It is his blood we intended to spill. We expected to find him here; he has been here: where gone?'

I pointed in the direction of the fort.

'*Huwak!*' exclaimed several in a breath, and in a tone that betokened disappointment; and then turning aside, they conversed with each other in a low voice.

'Fear not,' said the first speaker, again standing

before me, 'friend of the Rising Sun! we will not do further harm to you; but you must go with us to the chiefs. They are not far off. Come!'

I was once more upon my feet, and perhaps by a desperate effort might have escaped. The attempt, however, might have cost me a second knock-down—perhaps my life. Moreover, the courtesy of my captors at once set my mind at ease. Go where they might, I felt that I had nothing to fear from them; and, without hesitation, I consented to accompany them.

My captors, throwing themselves into single file, and assigning me a position in their midst, at once started off through the woods. For some time we walked rapidly, the path taken by the leader of the party being easily followed, even in the darkness, by those behind. I observed that we were going in the direction whence had been heard the sounds of the conflict, that had long since ceased to vibrate upon the air. Of whatever nature had been the struggle, it was evidently brought to a close, and even the victors no longer uttered the *caha-queene*.

We had advanced about a mile when the moon arose; and the woods becoming more open, I could see my captors more distinctly. I recognised the features of one or two of them, from having seen them at the council. They were warriors of the Mico-sauc tribe, the followers of Ogeola. From this I conjectured that he was one of the chiefs before whom I was being conducted.

My conjecture proved correct. We had not gone much further, when the path led into an opening in the woods, in the midst of which a large body of Indians, about a hundred in all, were grouped together. A little apart was a smaller group—the chiefs and head warriors. In their midst I observed Ogeola.

The ground exhibited a singular and sanguinary spectacle. Dead bodies were lying about gashed with wounds still fresh and bleeding. Some of the dead lay upon their backs, their unclosed eyes glaring ghastly upon the moon, all in the attitudes in which they had fallen. The scalping-knife had done its work, as the whitish patch upon the crowns, laced with seams of crimson red, shewed the skulls divested of their hirsute covering. Men were strolling about with the fresh scalps in their hands, or elevated upon the muzzles of their guns.

There was no mystery in what I saw; I knew its meaning well. The men who had fallen were of the traitor tribes—the followers of Lusta Hajo and Omatia.

According to the arrangement with the commissioner, the chiefs had left Fort Brooke, accompanied by a chosen band of their retainers. Their intention had become known to the patriots—their movements had been watched—they had been attacked on the way; and, after a short struggle, overpowered. Most of them had fallen in the *malés*—a few, with the chief Lusta Hajo, had contrived to escape; while still another few—among whom was Omatia himself—had been taken prisoners during the conflict, and were yet alive. They had been rescued from death only to suffer it in a more ceremonial shape.

I saw the captives where they stood, close at hand, and fast bound to some trees. Among them I recognised their leader, by the grace of Commissioner Thompson, 'king of the Seminole nation.'

By those around, his majesty was now regarded with but slight deference. Many a willing regicide stood near him, and would have taken his life without further ceremony. But these were restrained by the chiefs, who opposed the violent proceeding, and who had come to the determination to give Omatia a trial, according to the laws and customs of their nation.

* The 'great speaker'—the commissioner.

As we arrived upon the ground, this trial was going on. The chiefs were in council.

One of my captors reported our arrival. I noticed a murmur of disappointment among the chiefs as he finished making his announcement. They were disappointed: I was not the captive they had been expecting.

No notice was taken of me; and I was left free to loiter about, and watch their proceedings, if I pleased.

The council soon performed its duty. The treason of Omatla was too well known to require much canvassing; and, of course, he was found guilty, and condemned to expiate the crime with his life.

The sentence was pronounced in the hearing of all present. The traitor must die.

A question arose—who was to be his executioner?

There were many who would have volunteered for the office—for to take the life of a traitor, according to Indian philosophy, is esteemed an act of honour. There would be no difficulty in procuring an executioner.

Many actually did volunteer; but the services of these were declined by the council. This was a matter to be decided by vote.

The vote was immediately taken. All knew of the vow made by Ogeola. His followers were desirous he should keep it; and on this account, he was unanimously elected to do the deed. He accepted the office.

Knife in hand, Ogeola approached the captive, now cowering in his bonds. All gathered around to witness the fatal stab. Moved by an impulse I could not resist, I drew near with the rest.

We stood, in breathless silence, expecting every moment to see the knife plunged into the heart of the criminal.

We saw the arm upraised, and the blow given, but there was no wound—no blood! The blade had descended upon the thongs that bound the captive, and Omatla stood forth free from his fastenings!

There was a murmur of disapprobation. What could Ogeola mean? Did he design that Omatla should escape? the traitor condemned by the council—by all?

But it was soon perceived he had no such intention—far different was his design.

'Omatla!' said he, looking his adversary sternly in the face, 'you were once esteemed a brave man, honoured by your tribe—by the whole Seminole nation. The white men have corrupted you—they have made you a renegade to your country and your cause; for all that, you shall not die the death of a dog. I will kill, but not murder you. My heart revolts to slay a man who is helpless and unarmed. It shall be a fair combat between us, and men shall see that the right triumphs. Give him back his weapons! Let him defend himself, if he can.'

The unexpected proposal was received with some disapprobation. There were many who, indignant at Omatla's treason, and still wild with the excitement produced by the late conflict, would have butchered him in his bonds. But all saw that Ogeola was determined to act as he had proposed; and no opposition was offered.

One of the warriors, stepping forward, handed his weapons to the condemned chief—only his tomahawk and knife, for so Ogeola was himself armed.

This done, by a sort of tacit understanding, the crowd drew back, and the two combatants stood alone in the centre.

The struggle was brief as bloody. Almost at the first blow, Ogeola struck the hatchet from his antagonist's hand, and with another stroke, rapidly following, felled Omatla to the earth.

For a moment the victor was seen bending over

his fallen adversary, with his long knife unsheathed, and glittering in the moonlight.

When he rose erect, the steel had lost its sheen—it was dimmed with crimson blood.

Ogeola had kept his oath. He had driven his blade through the heart of the traitor—Omatla had ceased to live.

White men afterwards pronounced this deed an assassination—a murder. It was not so, any more than the death of Charles, of Caligula, of Tarquin—of a hundred other tyrants, who have oppressed or betrayed their country.

Public opinion upon such matters is not honest; it takes its colour from the cant of the times, changing like the hues of the chameleon. Sheer hypocrisy, shameful inconsistency! He only is a murderer who kills from a murderer's motive. Ogeola was not of this class.

My situation was altogether singular. As yet, the chiefs had taken no notice of my presence; and notwithstanding the courtesy which had been extended to me by those who conducted me thither, I was not without some apprehensions as to my safety. It might please the council, excited as they were with what had just transpired, and now actually at war with our people, to condemn me to a fate similar to that which had befallen Omatla. I stood waiting their pleasure, therefore, in anything but a comfortable frame of mind.

It was not long before I was relieved from my apprehensions. As soon as the affair with Omatla was ended, Ogeola approached, and in a friendly manner stretched out his hand, which I was only too happy to receive in friendship.

He expressed regret that I had been wounded and made captive by his men—explained the mistake; and then calling one of his followers, ordered him to guide me back to the fort.

I had no desire to remain longer than I could help upon such tragic ground; and, bidding the chief adieu, I followed my conductor along the path.

Near the pond, the Indian left me; and, without encountering any further adventures, I re-entered the gates of the fort.

A QUESTION.

What makes my brow to throb and ache?
What makes mine eyes to weep begin?
What makes my limbs beneath me quake,
With shooting pains? Ah me! The In-
fluenza!

What makes my hand so dry and hot?
Whence comes this changeless, ceaseless din—
This ringing in mine ears? Oh, what—
What can it be? Ah me! The In-
fluenza!

What makes me turn my 'm's' to 'b's';
And talk of 'chill,' instead of 'chill';
And speak profusely of my 'd-s,'
Instead of 'knees'? Ah me! The In-
fluenza!

What makes my nose as red as fire?
What makes such parchment of my skin?
What makes me sneeze—when my desire
Is not to sneeze? Ah me! The In-
fluenza!

OXFORD.

THOMAS HOOD.

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'WANT SOMETHING TO READ.'

NEXT to 'going out to play,'* there is nothing so important to many children, most children I may say, as getting something to read. After a certain age, and the attainment of a certain amount of scholarship, almost every child begins to 'read to itself'—it may be not omnivorously—perhaps in a very trifling manner and degree: a child who does not read at all, and does not like reading of some sort or other, is almost an anomaly now-a-days, at least, among what we proudly term 'the educated classes.'

It is curious to trace the rise, progress, and development of this branch of education, informal and unconscious, yet which, more than any others, influences the mind, character, and disposition of a growing-up child. I speak not of prodigies or precocious geniuses, but of ordinary boys and girls, just waking up to think about—not themselves—they rarely trouble their little heads with self-contemplation, and it is a very bad sign if they do—but the wonderful world they have come into; about which their chief sentiment is an insatiable curiosity.

No one can spend half a day in the company of a moderately intelligent child, if only arrived at the age of 'What's dat?' 'What zu doin'?' 'What zu dot in zu pottet?' without remarking what an extraordinary peculiarity of the infant mind is this same curiosity. 'Little people should not want to know everything'—'Little people should learn not to ask questions'—wise axioms of our grandmothers!—but I trust we are learning to deal more wisely with our little people. To the contemplative mind, there is something solemn, almost awful, in this ardent desire to know, beginning with the six-months' old babe who stretches uncertain fingers to its mother's bright neck-ribbon, or screams because it is not allowed to catch hold of the flame of the candle. A psychologist, musing over the mysteries of our being, might perhaps see therein one of the strongest natural proofs of the soul's immortality.

I have often thought it might be useful if people would take the trouble to recall and jot down their own experiences of this craving after knowledge—this unquenchable thirst which is only allayed by reading. And, just as one experience out of many, which may rouse thoughtful elders to reflect a little on their own youth, in the dealing with that mysterious piece of God's handiwork, as yet unspoiled by man—a

child—I shall here set down a few recollections about our reading and our books when we were children.

In those days, juvenile literature was very different from what it is now; there were no children's publishers, making it their speciality to furnish the ravenous youthful paw with the best species of aliment, employing excellent authors to chronicle *Dr Birch and his Young Friends*, *Grandmother's Pockets*, and *Good-natured Bears*; and illustrating *Cinderella* and *The White Cat* with almost as good art as then adorned the walls of the Royal Academy. Even the cheap periodicals now littering about every house, and to be picked up by every child on every parlour-table, had not then begun their career. No *Illustrated News*—no *Punch*—no *Household Words*—no *Chambers's Journal*: only a month's-old magazine, or accidental newspaper, chiefly provincial—for we were provincial children—reached our eager hands. And even this species of fugitive literature was limited; we were not rich, had no large domestic library, nor did we live in a reading community. I only remember three houses where it was grand to go to tea,* because—you were sure of getting a book to read. But this is forestalling.

Does any one call to mind his or her first book? The very first time when, arrived a step above c, a, t, cat, and d, o, g, dog, some strange volume, not the spelling-book, was taken in hand and blundered over, sticking at all the hard words, which were either puzzled out or skipped altogether, as character or talents impelled. Fairly got into, what a wonderful thing it was! A book—something interesting—something which out of its tame black and white pages could afford an enjoyment, intangible certainly, involving nothing to eat, or drink, or play with, yet exquisitely real, substantial, and satisfying, as nothing had ever been before.

Of my first book I have the strongest impression, still. It was *The Robins*—by Mrs Sherwood, I fancy, but am not sure, never having beheld it since the age of six. It was lent me by a playmate of seven, and accompanied by the gift of a little black top. The top I cherished—whipped affectionately for years—and have got somewhere still, in memory of a warm heart that death only could ever have made cold; but the book was slighted; until, casually opening it one day, I found I could read.

It was—for the edification of my readers who know it not—the summer's history of a pair of robin-red-breasts, taken from the robin side; in fact, what I may call the bird's-eye view of the subject. Vitally interesting were all their domestic proceedings, from the building of the nest in the ivy wall to the successive

* See *Journal*, No. 218.

appearance—equalling in importance the arrival of 'our baby'—of four young birds, Robin, Dicky, Flap, and Peckey. As I write down their names, how the idea of them comes back! each as strongly individualised as any feathered friends I ever knew. Robin, the eldest, a brave, generous, harum-scarum bird, who determined not to be taught to fly, but to teach himself, came to grief and a broken wing, was unable to return to the nest, and had to subsist for the rest of the summer under a dock-leaf—a 'shocking example'—fondly tended by his amiable sister Peckey; Dicky and Flap—far less interesting characters—who were always allied in either mischief or pleasure, never did anything naughty or good; and the two elderly birds, exceedingly moral and parental, who, nevertheless, to my surprise, contentedly turned the young ones adrift, left the nest, and subsisted for the winter on the crumbs of the family who owned the garden.

This family, with enormously big faces, head and pretences *à la* portrait, portrayed in the frontispiece, looking in at the nest—were quite secondary characters. The bird-life was all in all. Such a glorious sense it gave of the delight of living under ivy-leaves, and being fed with a worm on a bright summer morning; of learning to fly, and then wandering at ease from tree to tree, receiving occasional moral lessons about guns, traps, and the duty of not robbing overmuch the protecting family. Memory may have exaggerated and put much in the book that was not there, but the general impression is ineffaceable. Even now when every morning I meet that graceful, gentlemanly old robin, who looks at me for a moment with his shy, bright eye, and then hops away under a gooseberry-bush—I often think: 'My little friend, can you be any descendant of those familiar friends of mine, far back in distant ages, who lived—scarcely in paper and printer's ink—but in a real garden, in a real nest under an ivy-wall.'

The Robins must have been our very first era in literature. Our next was *Sindbad the Sailor*, *Robinson Crusoe*, and *Jack the Giant-killer*—not elegantly got up, but coarsely printed in paper-covers, with 'cuts' instead of 'plates.' Extraordinary cuts some of them were—as, seeing one of the same editions lately, I found out. Vividly it recalled all the rest: *Crusoe* seeing the footprints in the sand, *Crusoe* and his man Friday; *Sindbad* carried up by the roc, *Sindbad* put into the open coffin and let down into the funereal cave; also *Jack*, sitting gently at table with the ugliest of giants, who it was half-fearful might 'frighten' us; but, bless you! we were never frightened at anything of that sort. We had no nursemaid to tell us horrible tales of 'Bogie' and the 'Black Man'—all we ever heard or learned for the first seven years of our lives came direct from the fountain-head—the fountain of all tenderness, and safety, and loving-kindness. In this, our poverty was more blessed than if we had been heirs to

All the wealth that fills the breeze
When *Cortez*'s ships return from Indian seas.

This reminds me that in our earlier days we thought very little of poetry. Nobody ever bothered us with Dr Watts's Hymns, or any hymns at all—nor crammed our poor little brains with cant words and phrases, of which the ideas were either totally incomprehensible, or received in a form so material as to be either ludicrous or profane. Accidentally, we lighted on 'The Busy Bee,' 'Hush, my Babe, lie still, and slumber,' took a fancy to them, and learned them by heart; also, many of the *Original Poems for Children*—Miss Aikin's, I believe—which have been the delight of generations. But we never meddled with religious poetry, nor were set to learn it as a task, any more than the Bible—the book of books—

which we all read aloud solemnly, verse by verse, verses and paragraphs alternately, every Sunday evening.

For our secular reading, out of lesson-time, we were obliged to depend on ourselves. The treat of being read to was quite impossible in our busy household. Therefore, possessing what is now called in grand phrase 'a healthy animalism'—which I take to mean the ordinary sanitary state of most children who are neither physicked nor 'coddled'—we gave the largest portions of our energies to play, and, with the exceptions mentioned, were rather indifferent to books. Gradually, however—on wet days and long winter evenings—we began to want something to read—something real; for we were wakening up to the conviction that rocs were not as common as sparrows, and that the Lilliputian which some of us longed to find and be a most loving Glumdalolitch to, was not likely to be picked up in our field, or any field. In short, we wanted facts.

And here came in a book, which I have since suspected to be as fabulous as *Robinson Crusoe* itself, but which then we entirely credited—*Roland's Travels round the World*. Its hero, with his companions—the naturalist, the man of science, the doctor—who, I recollect, had a most unmedical propensity for eating—with all their adventures, were an inexhaustible delight. Earnestly we longed to penetrate to the interior of that marvellous Africa, the map of which, so often consulted by us prior to the days of lion-hunters, persevering brothers Lander, and modest brave Livingstones—was, except for the coast-line, a mere blank—a circumstance probably all the safer for our veracious Roland.

Another book of adventure, which likewise I have never seen since, and which maturer wisdom is still loath to recognise as fiction, was Miss Porter's *Narrative of Su Edward Seaward*. Strange that no enterprising modern publisher has ever disinterred and revived in a cheap edition that charming old book, with its *bonâ-fide* simplicity of detail, its exquisite picture of the solitary island where Seaward and his Eliza are wrecked, and live à la *Crusoe*—and Mrs *Crusoe*—during the first years of their married life; where they afterwards found a colony; then returning to England, bask in the favour of King George and Queen Caroline, and become Sir Edward and Lady Seaward; though something less happy, as the reader feels, than the young pair cast away on that lovely, lonely Pacific island.

The Pacific seas gained another charm for us when somewhat about this era we lighted on G. L. Craik's *New Zealanders*. Every many-vowelled polysyllabic name, every grim countenance therein, was familiar to us as those of our brethren and companions. Much we lamented that tattoo and paint, mats and war-clubs, were not the customary costume of youthful Britons; and to live in a hut, and squat round a baked pig, seemed to us preferable to any civilised notions about houses and dinners. As it was, the sole thing left to us was to practise drinking out of a calabash, holding the—for calabash, read mug—high up, at arm's-length, in the approved New Zealand fashion. I should be sorry to confess how many times we soaked our pinafores through and through, before this art was attained in perfection.

Captain Cook's Voyages, and his Geography, in two thick quartos, with maps and engravings innumerable, came in also, to confirm the maps for all things pertaining to the southern seas, which lasted a long time, and may have influenced the family fortunes more than was then dreamed of. To this day, both to those of us who have seen it, and those who have not, there lingers a curious charm about that antipodean hemisphere, with its strange plants, strange animals, strange stars, strange skies: its

mysterious half-known accidents, and the solitary coral islands standing up from the depths of undiscovered seas.

This was our sole bit of romance. Compared with what I have since heard of other people's childhood, ours seems the most matter-of-fact imaginable. We lived in a new manufacturing district, where was not a trace of legendary lore, and we must have been quite 'old' children before we ever heard about ghosts or fairies. Also, our elders and superiors, though extremely well educated, happened to have a far stronger bias towards science, mathematics, and general solid knowledge, than towards art or the poetical side of literature. The first bit of real art I ever remember to have got hold of was Flaxman's *Homer*—beloved still as the key-note of what has been the pleasant music of a lifetime—but I am now writing of books, not pictures. It stirred me up to the study of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* these two, with Thomson's *Seasons* and Young's *Night Thoughts*—after I had conquered a great dislike to the frontispiece, representing a gentleman sitting at night in his study, and Death, a skeleton with scythe and hour glass, coming to hold with him a little cheerful conversation—constitute the only poetry-books I have any distinct recollection of.

Nobody else studied them the family bent was all towards science. Many books of the cra came to mind *Endless Amusements*—which would have deserved its name, save for the unfortunate fact that the experiments therein would have cost the whole domestic income—the *Boy's Own Book*, and the *Boy's Book of Science*. This latter was thumbed over from morning till night—as may be discovered if its riches be ever exhausted for the benefit of its owner's descendants—but I myself never got further than the illustrations, which were very pretty and artistic, and consisted of little fat nude boys busy over a blow-pipe, or an electrical machine, or a series of mysterious phials. I admired them much, but thought the little fellows looked rather cold, and wondered if it were always necessary to conduct scientific experiments without one's clothes.

At this period, we took to book-borrowing, in which our chief trouble was that benevolent friends would lend us 'childish' books. One of us, the little one, still recalls having *Sandford and Merton* thus foisted upon him, which he rejected, when being told to go and choose what he liked, he returned with Bland's *Chemistry*, Mrs. Martineau's *Conversations*, Ure's *Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*, or something else of the kind, which alone he considered 'interesting.'

To this I attribute our indifference to Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Barbauld, and other excellent writers for children, that we read them at too late an age, when we wanted to know about men, women, and things in general. Thus, I remember luxuriating in Goldsmith's dry school-histories, having a personal friendship for Themistocles and Epaminondas, a familiar acquaintance with all the old Romans, and a passionate pity for Charles I., which made me dream over and over again, for years, of his taking refuge in our house, my putting him into the cupboard or up the chimney, then dismissing him to safety with an infinitude of blessings, caresses, and tears. After this, what were *Harry and Lucy*, *Rosamond*, and the *Parents' Assistant*?

To one writer of this class, now almost forgotten, I must make an exception. Few books in all my life have ever done me so much good—the true aim of all good books—as Mrs. Holland's. Simple, natural, neither dragging the young mind down to its supposed level, which it has already got far beyond, nor burdening it with dry morality, or, what is worse, religious cant, yet breathing throughout the true spirit both of religion and morality, her stories for

young people, such as the *Changeling*, *White, Black, and Grey*, and *Some of a Gentleman's Affairs* are as long as there are any young people to read them.

Writers for children are too apt to judge how unreasonably 'sharp' is the little public they have to deal with; how, whatever be its own voluntary make-believe, it is quick as lightning to detect and spurn any make-believe in grown-up people, especially when meant to take in its small self. Hypocritical goodness, impossible self-denial, it rejects at once, as it does pictures of life where the moral is incessantly intruding, where the bad child is always naughty, and the good child never does anything wrong, where the parents are paragons of superlative wisdom and faultless perfection, and every action good, or bad immediately meets its reward. Such tales are not of the least value, because they are not life—they are not true. 'Gave a child as much of fancy and imagination as ever you choose—in fairy tale, legend, and the like—which it will play with like toys, and take no harm from; but, in Heaven's name, respect in it that instinct which comes direct from Heaven, and never in word or writing, in teaching or in conduct, set before it as reality that which is not true.

About this stage in our juvenile history, a remarkable fact occurred. Our next-door neighbour began taking in a periodical—a large, small-printed folio sheet, with more 'reading' in it than any newspaper, entitled *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*. How we used to rush in on Saturday afternoons to borrow it, and rush off again to some corner, where it could be read in quiet! How we hid it, and squabbled over it!—what tears it cost, what reproofs!—till at last, as the only chance of peace, the Journal was forbidden ever to enter the house, consequently, we read it in the garden. I am afraid—I know—we were very naughty, but the thirst for reading was now becoming uncontrollable in all of us. I can recall, spite of the guilty conscience with which I handled this grand bone of contention, what exquisite delight there was in hiding it under my pinafore, or under a big stone, till I could devour it in secret, how, even yet, I can see clearly the shape, form, and type of some of the articles, such as the leader entitled 'The Downdraught,' and the bit of poetry beginning,

Pretty Polly Partan, she was a damsel gay—

little, how little thinking that I should ever be confessing this in the pages of the same Journal!

But all this while, in none of us had germinated, in any shape, the romantic element. With me it first sprouted, I believe, not through anything I read, but through being read to, myself and my favourite companion, during one summer, and at intervals several other summers and winters. Dum as a dream are those readings, chosen wisely by one who knew better than most what children's tastes were, and especially what sort of tastes we two had. Fragments out of unknown books, Mary Howitt's poems and tales, Mrs. Austen's German translations, Shakespeare, Scott, Chaucer—old ballads and modern verses—a heterogeneous mixture, listened to on sunshiny mornings, with the rose-scent in the hedges, and the birds hopping about on the grass-plot, or on winter evenings, rocking in the American rocking-chair, in the snug little school-room, which neither we nor our children are ever likely to revisit more. Dum as a dream, I say, but sweet as anything in my whole childhood remains the grateful remembrance of these readings and the voice that read, which, to this day, when enjoying the ineffable luxury of sitting sewing and listening to a book, seems to me about the pleasantest voice of any woman's I ever heard.

The next epoch I have to chronicle was the grand turning-point of our childhood—the literary stage of our lives. One fatal winter, we, whose *Common* sickness

and rarely or never entered, caught successively measles, hooping-cough, and chicken-pox, and never went out to play again till the spring. Then, shut up in a few small rooms, weary, sickly, and cold—not dangerously ill, but ill enough to be a burden to ourselves, and a plague to one another, what could we do to pass the heavy time away? What was to become of us?

I really do not know what would have become of us—so far as temper was concerned—had it not been for the interference of a benign providence, in the shape of the bookseller of the town, who granted us free range of his circulating library. To him and to his 'young man'—getting an old man now, I conclude—who took the trouble of selecting our books, changing them as often or letting us keep them as long as ever our fancy chose, who was as patient and good-natured with us poor sick children as if we had been the grandest paying subscribers—I hereby offer—should this Journal lie on his counter, as probably it will—our warmest gratitude. It may be a hint to other book-lenders, less mindful of the cravings of reading-children, and it is a relief to our minds thankfully to confess that much of what any of us has ever been, or may be, is owing to that 'winter of our discontent' made such 'glorious summer' by this unlimited supply of books.

What they consisted of, it is impossible to enumerate. I know they comprised fact and fiction, provender solid and light, classical and unclassical, and that their quantity was enormous, that they set us fairly afloat on the great sea of literature, which, thenceforward, never had a bound.

Of course, individual tastes developed rapidly. Science, from a bias, became a steadily progressing knowledge; art, from a mere fancy, grew into a passion; and imaginative and romantic tendencies sprang up full-grown, as it were, in a day. Our range of novel-reading comprised everything we could lay hands upon. Scott, Bulwer, Mrs Opie, Miss Austen and a writer whom we knew nothing about, but that he was almost as funny as his name, which was 'Boz.' I also remember our picking up the first number of a serial which we, already beginning to be critical, considered rather dull, and the character decidedly unpleasant. It was entitled *Lundy Lane*. Of inferior romances, the amount of trash we consumed was something past reckoning, but, like all literary rubbish, it slipped out of our heads as fast as ever it was 'shot' into them. We never took any harm from it that I am aware of.

And here I would fain say a word about our experience of what are termed 'improper' books. We never had any, although we were allowed to read *ad libitum* everything that came in our way, for a very simple reason—the guardians of our morals put everything really hurtful quite out of our way. No tabooed volumes; no pages torn out, nor—as I have heard of an excellent paterfamilias doing—mutilation in the margin, 'Not to be read,' which seems a good deal to expect from any juvenile self-denial. Our elders never exacted from us anything they did not require from themselves any species of literary provender wholly unfit for our youthful digestion, was either never known by us to be in the house, or—better still—was never brought into the house at all. The only instance of prohibition or hesitation that I ever remember was the *Year of Walsfield* (why, I cannot to this day discover), which, probably from some advice of less wise friends, was laid on the top shelf of the book cupboard with, 'Better read it when you are a little older.' I gazed at it longingly for some weeks, then climbed up, and read the first twenty pages or so—for I did not find it interesting enough to read further—standing perched on the back of a chair.

Shakespeare even—that great difficulty of parents—was freely allowed; but no one took advantage of the permission except myself, and I did not care much for him, except for the purely imaginative plays, such as the *Tempest*, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and *Winter's Tale*. Still, I must have read him all through, for I scarcely remember the time when I did not know Shakespeare—but I understood him very little for a great many years. As for seeing any evil in him, I would as soon have thought of seeing it in the Bible, which, not to speak irreverently of the Holy Word, contains a good deal that the fastidious delicacy of the present day might consider 'not exactly proper for children.'

Therefore, if individual experience may be allowed to say so, I do think that with children brought up in a virtuous, decorous home, where, 'to the pure, all things are pure,' the best plan is to exclude entirely all glaring coarsenesses and immoralities, but especially immoralities, for the tone of a book has far more influence than its language, and *Don Juan* has done incalculably more harm than the grossest phraseology of Christian-hearted, moral, though rude-tongued Shakespeare. Afterwards, let the young creatures read everything, and take their chance. In that evil world which one sucks at their ever knowing, and yet they must know it and fight through it, as their Maker ordains, or He would never have put them into it—the best safeguard is, not total ignorance of vice, but the long habitual practice and love of virtue.

Into that work!—across the enchanted ocean of which our pilot was the benevolent bookseller, who, I trust, under this anonymous, and through the oblivion of years, may yet recognise his own good deed—we children quickly passed. Therein, our readings, like our doings, concern nobody but our selves, so that I will no longer continue the chronicle.

It will, however, have served some purpose, if, in its literal fact it carries any suggestion to either reading children or their parents, during what may be called the *caerithis legends*, when toys delight not, plays weary, playmates are quarrelled with, and the sole cry from morning till night is, 'I want something to read.'

TRIAL BY ORdeal IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

ABOUT ten years ago I was a jolly sub in the— regiment Bengal native infantry, commonly known through the presidency by the name of the 'Ugly Mugs,' a facetious general having told us once that he never inspected a smarter or an uglier corps in his life. We were ordered to a remote station south of the Nerbudia, much nearer either Madras or Bombay than Calcutta, and since then very wisely transferred to the former presidency. On arriving there, in the beginning of the hot weather, I found bungalows scarce and dear, and was only too glad to meet an old friend (the artillery subaltern in charge of post guns), who offered to sell me half his bungalow, and, better still, give me long *tea* for the payment. I accordingly accepted the offer, breathing a mental prayer that Pluto, as represented by the secretary of the Agra Bank, might be propitious when the time of payment came. There were no troops in the station except our own corps, which, between staff appointments and detachments, was very weak in officers. We were cut off from all the amusements and amenities of civilised life. Our billiard-table was useless, as the two centre slabs, after receiving sundry compound fractures, reposed quietly at the bottom of a nullah. Even this last resource of the respectable matron, was denied us, there being neither *opisthotonos*

was therein within two hundred miles. The latter could be disposed with, as the commanding officer of an escort is like the captain of a ship, and can unite couples as firmly as the Gipsy blacksmith or the Archbishop of Canterbury; but there was no getting over the want of the former.

Under these trying circumstances, most corps would have taken to quarrelling amongst themselves, at which, by the way, the ladies are generally the first to begin, and the last to leave off; but the Ugly Mugs, although very fond of their grumble, disliked fighting with any one except John Company's natural enemies. Some took to horticulture, and constructed gardens which cost a great deal, and produced very little; others displayed their architectural tastes by erecting primitive mansions of wattle and dab—that is, bamboos and mud, roofed with grass, the whole being finished without a single nail or bit of iron being used in it.

My chum, whose name was Caldwell, and I, took to studying the black classics, Persian and Hindustani, vigorously, eschewing tiffin-parties, sporting excursions, and every thing else that threatened to interfere with our obtaining the goal of our wishes—namely, attaching that magic 'P' to our names in the Army List, which signifies passed interpreter's examination; but, bearing in mind *nec semper arcum tendit Apollo*, we relieved our literary labours with various intellectual amusements, such as slaying squirrels and lizards with the pellet-bow, educating our dogs and monkeys, destroying wasps' nests by squibs attached to the end of a bamboo, and hunting mungoses. I leave it to philologists to decide on the correct plural of that word, I never could. Our zeal for study lasted all through the hot weather and rains, but, with the cold weather, a change came over the spirit of our amusements—squirrel and mungoses revelled in conscious security, the wasp had as peaceful a house as his own bad temper would permit, and our monkey's education was neglected like our own, our time was divided between shooting and fishing excursions, rifle matches and pigeon-shooting, besides which we taught the sepoy's cricket, and played officers and men of right wing against those of left wing. This afforded capital sport, and, unlike most other amusements, cost little—a small subscription from each defrayed the expense of bats, balls, leveling the ground, &c. I was requested to receive and collect this, which I did on pay-day, the only time when cash-transactions take place.

Being late in the evening when I received it, I placed the amount, about sixty rupees, in my writing-desk, which always remained open on my table, and as I believed my servants to be honest, and thought no one saw me put it there, I considered it safe enough for the present. On looking for it next morning, the cash was gone, and along with it a few trinkets and all the papers in the desk, some of which were of great consequence to me. It was quite evident that a servant or some one well acquainted with the house had taken it, as an ordinary thief would have taken desk and all without waiting to abstract its contents, besides which, he would doubtless have left other traces of his visit, as a pair of valuable pistols and a silver match-box lying on the same table would have excited his curiosity. My suspicions lit upon a cock-eyed bearer of Caldwell's, to whom I had a strong objection. He certainly was a most sinister-looking individual, and, if not a rogue, his countenance lay open to an action for defamation of character.

Caldwell, on the other hand, felt quite sure that my *dhobe* was the thief, as all the servants declared he was the only person who had entered the room that evening, when he brought in the clean clothes. I don't like speaking in an unknown tongue, but

that word *dhobe* is an indecipherable and untranslatable staggerer; it means a male washerman, and I know of no word in the English language which expresses that. We were then so angry that, for the first time in our life, we had an angry discussion about it. At length we decided on calling our servants together—about twenty in all—and telling them we were certain the thief was one of themselves, and that we would accordingly deduct the entire amount stolen proportionally from their wages. They were at once assembled in the verandah, and I made them a short speech, announcing our determination. This was touching them on the tenderest point, and all were in the midst of loud protestations of their innocence, when in walked Ajudiah. He was a small spare man, but being a high-caste Brahman, and having held the office of regimental pandit for a quarter of a century, he was greatly respected by the men. He had the reputation of being very learned, and had scraped together a large sum of money, as, in addition to his regimental salary, he levied large contributions from the sepoys in his priestly capacity, and gave instructions in Hindoo and Sanscrit. Caldwell and I had been pupils of his, and he now came ostensibly to make salam but really to remind us that we owed him a small balance. On learning the state of affairs, he said: 'Defender of the poor! protector of the oppressed! it is easy to pronounce judgment, but between judgment and justice a wide difference exists. It cannot be concealed from the brilliant light of your penetrating mind, that if you act as you propose, all your servants will suffer equally with the guilty one. I have no doubt, if such be your pleasure, that, with the aid of my own skill and your good fortune, I can discover the individual who has been faithless to his salt.' I have always had a most profound contempt for the Brahmans and their transparent humbug; but thinking that fear of detection might induce the culprit to confess, I gravely assented, and said I should feel much obliged by his coming next morning soon after sunrise, to make his investigation.

I had not the slightest expectation that it would be successful, but I thought it might be some amusement, and at mess that evening I mentioned it to my brother-officers, and invited them to come and see the fun.

We were hardly seated at coffee the next morning when Ajudiah made his appearance, and asked permission to commence his experiments. This being graciously accorded, he began by seating all the servants on a *chabootra* or raised platform of masonry, in front of the bungalow. He then seated himself in the middle, with a brass dish containing undressed rice at one side, and a pair of small scales and weights at the other. After mumbling a few prayers and stretching out his hands several times over the rice with the palms open and the knuckles uppermost, like a person warming his hands at a fire, he commenced operations by doing out to each servant a rupee's weight of the dry rice. He used a peculiar kind of rupee (the *shalinmahee*) for this purpose. As each man's portion was weighed out, it was placed on a piece of plantain leaf, about six inches square, and deposited in his lap by a young Brahman, who was Ajudiah's *chala* or disciple. When all had received their quantum, he stood up, and stretching out his hands to the four quarters of heaven, as if invoking the judgment of the Deity, desired them to commence, whereupon all hands took their portions of rice in their mouths, and began chewing away vigorously. While this was going on, the Brahmans took up his rosary, made of the beautiful brown berries of the *Melia Azadirachta*, and appeared quite absorbed in prayer and meditation, though I have no doubt the

old rogue kept a sharp look-out all the time.

After this lasted a couple of minutes, he gave the signal to cease, and all immediately returned their portions of rice to their leaf, with a profusion of those disgusting and unearthly sounds which only a native of India can produce.

He then went round and inspected the contents of each leaf, a most uninviting spectacle, I must confess, for in all, the rice was thoroughly masticated and saturated with saliva. On my asking which was the guilty one, he replied: 'Mighty sir, under your favour, all these men are innocent.' I said: 'I feel sure some of the servants is the thief, and they are not all present?' No one replied; and on looking again I observed that my khidmutgar was absent. I did not in the least suspect him, as I considered him a very respectable man; he came to me with a very high character from his former master, and during the two years he had been in my service had fully maintained it. However, as I thought that in justice none should be exempted, I desired him to be summoned. He came, after a little delay, and excused his absence by saying he had been busy in the cook-house preparing coffee. I noticed that the man's manner was different from his usual composed and almost dignified way of speaking, but thought it might arise from his repugnance as a Mussulman to have intercourse with a Brahman.

The man sat down amongst the other servants, and took his prescribed portion of rice without further remark.

Feeling sure of the result, I paid no further attention to their proceedings, until Caldwell exclaimed: 'I say, P—, your old kit will sprain his teeth and dislocate his upper jaw if he goes on much longer like that.' I then observed that the khidmutgar was making frantic efforts to chew, his entire head and body moving with the exertion; the pundit standing near and encouraging him with such words as: 'Use your strength, my brother; why should the innocent fear God's judgment.' This went on for a few minutes, when the khidmutgar was desired to return the rice into his leaf. He did so, and it appeared as dry as when it went into his mouth; the grains seemed slightly crushed, but not broken, nor was there a particle of saliva adhering to them. The pundit then said: 'This man's guilt is manifest; he dare not deny what all the gods declare so evidently.' The khidmutgar's countenance certainly exhibited all the marks of guilt and confusion. A native has one advantage, that if he blushes, it cannot be seen, and 'de non existentibus et non apparentibus eadem est ratio,' but though, when under the influence of fear or rage, he does not exactly grow pale, his face assumes somewhat of the hue of an unripe lemon.

Such was the case in the present instance. He stood before me with his hands closed in the attitude of prayer, unable to look in my face, and trembling in every limb. I then told him I felt sure he was the thief, and discharged him on the spot, with forfeiture of all wages due. I sent for the *chondry* or head-man of the bazaar, and had his hut and boxes examined, but nothing was found; we searched his person with no better success; and he was resuming his turban with a triumphant air, when I perceived a suspicious-looking lump on the pendent end of it. The knot was opened, and disclosed a small bit of paper about four inches square, which proved to be a *hoondie* or letter of credit for the exact sum I had lost, drawn by a *shroff* or native banker, and dated the previous day, being the one after the robbery. This was proof not to be withheld, and they were marching him off to jail, when he asked to speak to me in private. I spoke him a little apart, when he said, if I promised not to send him to the *mughat*, he would restore

the cash. This I promised; when he continued that he was in his *botle khana*, or pantry, when he saw me put the money into my desk, and that while I was so near the devil prompted him to steal it. The other things he concealed in a lot of fowls' feathers behind the cook-house, where we found them.

I will now leave it to physiologists to decide how fear, or the consciousness of guilt, acting on the salivary glands, can make them refuse to perform their usual office. I never saw the experiment repeated, nor did I ever hear of its being performed before a European, although I understand the native *punchayets* (courts of arbitration) frequently make use of it.

What made it more extraordinary in the present instance was, that the convicted person was a Mohammedan, and therefore unlikely to be influenced by the superstitious fear with which a Hindoo regards a Brahman. Of course all the servants attributed it to the efficacy of the ceremonies performed by so holy a man, and we formed various conjectures on the subject. The surgeon gave us a most scientific elucidation, which left us no wiser than before; and Lieutenant Fast assured us, that whenever he dissipated at all he felt a dryness in his mouth the following morning; that probably it would be much worse if he stole anything, but could not tell till he tried: and as I never heard of his essaying the experiment, I cannot tell my readers the result.

THE LIGHT QUESTION.

Our age may be characterised as one of great developments; it may also be said to be one of great revolutions—in other terms, developments succeed each other so rapidly, that each revolutionises the preceding.

Reflection on this subject might be followed into many details: let me confine myself to one only, in the present paper, and speak of what has been done, and is yet to do, in that department of industry and economics which is connected with the lighting of our houses, streets, warehouses, and shops in this northern latitude.

When I was a boy, all this was done by the combustion of animal and vegetable oils in one shape or another. Miserable as was the lighting of the streets, it must still have consumed a vast quantity of oil; and, considering that oil still bears a high price, after its complete ejection from use on the grand scale, it seems quite inconceivable how we could have had it supplied in sufficient quantity for our present purpose, had not this application of gas been discovered. Even now, with our countless millions of gas-burners in the streets and shops, and the ever-increasing use of the same illuminator in private dwellings, the price of candles goes on rising; and if we could but estimate how many tons of oil and tallow are nightly represented by our total gas-consumption, we should probably feel overwhelmed by the question, What should we have done without gas?

It is true that turnips for cattle-feeding are now grown where rape, for the sake of its oil, might in old times have found a preference; but the tendency of this change must be to increase the supply of meat, and also that of animal oil in another form. A very high price for oil would no doubt stimulate its production; but the discovery of a cheap and inexhaustible mineral substitute has tended to the growth of corn and cattle-feeding crops on the surface of the soil, instead of oil-bearing ones, and thus indirectly conferred vast benefits upon the community.

One reason for the high price of oil, in spite of the competition of gas, is, no doubt, the extensive use of this material in lubricating our machinery; and here I am reminded of another interesting development.

Some years ago, the substance familiar to us as palm-oil was commercially unknown; it is now imported in amazing quantity, and is the general lubricator employed for the axles of our railway-carriages. The consumption of it in this way must be enormous; and it is hardly going too far to say, that, had it not been discovered in time, a very serious difficulty would have arisen in reference to railway locomotion. I verily believe that every particle of fat now converted into soap and candles for the use of the poor and trifling classes, would have been required for the purposes of the railway, and those absolute necessities of life been unobtainable at any price within the limits of ordinary means. Not only, then, has this wonderful and most providential supply of oleaginous matter conferred immense benefits on the countries from which we derive it—being to them a 'development' of the utmost importance—but it has also done for us, in the way of lubrication and soap-boiling, what gas has done in the lighting department; and while the latter has saved us from darkness, the former has prevented our being driven to the expedient I once knew a foreigner adopt in travelling—that is, wearing black linen shirts instead of white ones—and has protected us from coming to a 'dead-lock' upon the iron road.

But now we come to revolutions. No sooner is something newly discovered and painfully elaborated, fairly established as a 'development,' than something else is brought forward which threatens its supremacy. Every one has heard of the Irish bogs. They differ in no essential quality from the 'mosses' of England and Scotland, being a vegetable mould of greater or less density according to the drainage-fall—composed chiefly of gigantic moss in a state of compression and partial decomposition. In Ireland, there are vast tracts of this peat-moss or 'bog,' and it is now some years since certain new facts respecting it were brought to light under the all-scrutinising eye of modern chemistry. That it could be made to furnish a sort of grease capable of making candles, &c., was proved, and the O'Gorman Mahon produced in parliament some specimens of the manufacture. At that time, however, the matter could only be regarded as a scientific fact of much interest, but of no practical utility, on account of the great expense of production. Perhaps, however, it may have reached the ears of the honourable gentleman that some Saxon had said that Irish members were 'not fit to hold a candle' to their more accomplished co-senators of the sister-land, and he merely wished to shew in a practical manner that this was not the case.

Be this as it may, we learn with great satisfaction that by the recent substitution of sulphuric acid, a cheap and abundant material, for ether—a rare and dear one—this oleaginous matter, technically called *paraffine*, may be procured at a very much cheaper rate, so much so, that there is now every prospect of this curious substance being brought into general use as a means of artificial light, with, no doubt, a general benefit to the community.

Assuming, then, that we may look forward with confidence to this new development, and that it will revolutionise the present system of extravagant prices, the question arises: What is the extent of the resources thus opened up? The existing 'surveys' enable us to answer this question. The bogs of Ireland cover an area of nearly three million acres. The average depth is somewhere about twenty feet; so that while many smaller mosses of only a few miles' circumference will, no doubt, rapidly disappear, it will take a long time before so vast a mass of

material will be wrought out. As a far more than will admit of approximate calculation, at present, it would be idle to offer even a speculation on the subject.

There is this speculation attending on the cutting out of the Irish bogs: at present, these three million acres are practically useless, except in affording a small supply of fuel, rendered every day less important by the railway facilities for the transport of coal. When cut away, the land will be recovered; and although, in many instances, the bog is underlaid by gravel only, yet generally the mixture of this with some residuum of the peaty matter will form a useful soil, while, in other places, clays and loams of various quality will be brought to light. Thus a great national benefit will be secured in return for the loss of the candle-supply, whenever the day comes that the bogs shall be literally burned out. As *paraffine* seems destined thus to take rank alongside of gas and palm-oil, it may be worth while to dwell for a moment on an examination of its nature and properties.

That wonderful substance, carbon, which can exist in so many different forms, visible and invisible, and which forms a large portion of all organised matter, must be the basis of *paraffine*, as it is of the vegetable substances from which that matter is extracted.

Everything of vegetable origin which is inflammable owes that quality to carbon, in whatever way the combustion may be called into play. Carbon has great affinity for other substances, mineral and vegetable, and its recovery from combination with them, and its reproduction in the form desired by the operator, is the great object of this as of so many other processes of chemistry. Thus the carbonaceous matter contained in the peat may be easily dissipated by heat, and made to pass off in the form of smoke or flame. It is by submitting large quantities of it to distillation, and condensing the smoke into a sort of *tarry* substance, that the object in view is attained in the case before us. This tar is treated with sulphuric acid, being, as we are informed, boiled for half an hour with 8 per cent. of the acid. It then becomes decomposed, and the *paraffine* and oil remain on the top, while the impurities fall to the bottom of the vessel. These, again, are separated by distillation; the oil, I presume, being the more volatile of the two, is carried over, and the *paraffine* remains in brown crystalline flakes, already capable of being made into candles, but emitting a smell so disagreeable that it has to undergo a further process of bleaching and deodorisation. This process is gone through by the aid of powerful hydraulic presses, steam-baths, and the action of chloro-chromic acid. After this, the desired product comes forth clean and odourless, and capable of making drawing-room lights equal to those of the finest wax.

It might perhaps be suggested that a cheaper sort of candle, suitable to the poor man's cottage, might be made from the *paraffine* in its less purified state, and with the same amount of profit to the company. At all events, there is nothing unwholesome, but much the contrary, in the smell of tar in combustion, and it would not offend the nasal sensibilities of the peasant, to whom the cheap light would be a real blessing. In any case, the supply of superior candles will necessarily ease the pressure on the market for the material which is now so extensively converted into stearine for that purpose. Thus, reflectively, the poorer customer will, it is to be hoped, become a gainer, and it is comfortable to think that this has been the tendency of all modern improvements and developments.

Independently of the light question, which is our main object, the peat is capable of conversion into other useful things besides *paraffine*. Thus we are told, a black pigment of superior quality is con-

of the constituents; and the gaseous matters, as well as the oil, separated in the distillation, are reserved for separate and useful purposes.

Another very interesting development in alliance with the present subject demands a brief notice before I conclude.

Some years ago, a spring of mineral oil was discovered in Derbyshire by Mr James Young of Manchester. This oil was applied with advantage as a lubricator in the factories there; but the supply ceased just as the value of the substance was becoming known. This put Mr Young upon the 'daring quest' of an artificial oil which should answer the same purposes, and his success is considered as one of the greatest discoveries of the age. It appears that this oil is the product of the distillation of coal at a low temperature. It is, in fact, gas in another form, and realises the apparently paradoxical idea of Baron Liebig, who put forward some years ago, as an object to be greatly desired, that coal-gas could be produced in a tangible form, and burnt without smell or other inconvenience in a candlestick or lamp! Ordinary gas emits so much sulphur in combustion, that it cannot safely be employed as a light in closed rooms, however well ventilated: this discovery of a paraffine oil, procurable at an easy rate from coal, must be hailed as one of the greatest importance; and in connection with the subject of light from decomposed peat, must be looked upon as likely to complete the revolution of our entire system, greatly to the promotion of comfort and economy.

This new substance is called 'patent paraffine oil'; and we are informed that one gallon of it, at a cost of 8s. 6d., will yield as much light as twenty-two pounds of the best sperm-candles. It differs also, in a very important particular, from 'camphine' and various other oils, in being inextinguishable. If these facts did not rest upon most respectable authority, I should scarcely feel warranted in helping to give them publicity; but as they are endorsed by men of mark in the scientific world, there can be little, if any, doubt that at least the greater part of what is promised will be realised; and even after some deductions, enough will remain to justify our most sanguine anticipations of a new era in respect of light and lubrication.

NOTHING TO WEAR.*

We count our Comic Prose Writers in these days by the score, like oysters; but of really humorous Versifiers there is not so much as one among us. Mr Browning, indeed, in his famous burial of that too erudite volume in the hollow rotten tree, has exhibited a prodigious and unexpected power of Fun; but one comic poem does not make a comic poet, any more than one swallow a summer. Our modern Hood, it seems, is to be looked for—in the words of one of those popular songs which we are obliged to consider jocular in default of anything better—'on the other side of the water'; and his name and address, as we understand, is William Allen Butler of New York.

This gentleman, although labouring under the truly transatlantic delusion that *patrona* rhymes harmoniously with *satire*, is by no means a contemptible poet, and a very genuine humorist indeed. His satire is rollicking and natural, and he is not ashamed to be pathetic when his subject seems to demand a line from the heart.

Miss Flora MacFlimsey, of Madison Square—who is a type of the fashionable female world at present

has taken much upon the subject of dress-making, has been, the hard affairs, no less than that she went to Paris for the sole and express purpose of shopping. Her friend, Mrs Harris, and herself, have spent

Six consecutive weeks without stopping
In one continuous round of shopping;
Shopping alone, and shopping together,
In all hours of the day, and in all sorts of weather;
For all manner of things that a woman can put
On the crown of her head, or the sole of her foot,
Or wrap round her shoulders, or fit round her waist,
Or that can be sewed on, or pinned on, or laced,
Or tied on with a string, or stitched on with a bow,
In front or behind, above or below:
For bonnets, mantillas, capes, collars, and shawls;
Dresses for breakfasts, and dinners, and balls;
Dresses to sit in, and stand in, and walk in;
Dresses to dance in, and flirt in, and talk in;
Dresses in which to do nothing at all;
Dresses for winter, spring, summer, and fall;
All of them different in colour and pattern,
Silk, muslin, and lace, crape, velvet, and satin,
Brocade and broadcloth, and other material,
Quite as expensive, and much more ethereal;
In short, for all things that could ever be thought of,
Or milliner, modiste, or tradesman be bought of,
From ten-thousand-franc robes to twenty-sous frills;
In all quarters of Paris and to every store,
While MacFlimsey in vain stormed, scolded, and swore,
They footed the streets, and he footed the bills.

And yet though scarce three months have passed since the day

This merchandise went in twelve carts up Broadway,
This same Miss MacFlimsey of Madison Square,
The last time we met was in utter despair,
Because she had nothing whatever to wear.
Nothing to wear! Now, as this is a true ditty,
I do not assert—this, you know, is between us—
That she's in a state of absolute nudity,
Like Power's Greek slave or the Medici Venus;
But I do mean to say that I've heard her declare,
When at the same moment she had on a dress
Which cost five hundred dollars, and not a cent less,
And jewellery worth ten times more, I should guess,
That she had not a thing in the wide world to wear!

We are sure that these noble lines of Mr W. A. Butler will find an echo in the bosom of every man who is a father or a husband. We ourselves, who have been married long enough to know better than to make remonstrance upon any subject, did leave this little volume by accident upon our dressing-table—carefully wrapped up as though it were something that was private and not to be seen—with the very best results, we are bound to confess, to the person for whose perusal it was thus cunningly devised. But the wife of our bosom is reasonable, and even manageable with tact, and a very different young woman, we flatter ourselves—barring the crinoline—from Miss Flora MacFlimsey, who bestows on the poet, 'after twenty or thirty rejections,' those 'fossils' remains which she called her affections.

And that rather decayed, but well-known work of art,
Which Miss Flora persisted in styling her 'heart',
So we were engaged. Our troth had been plighted
Not by moonbeam or starbeam, by fountain or grove,
But in a front parlour, most brilliantly lighted,
Beneath the gas fixtures we whispered our love,
Without any romance, or raptures, or sighs,
Without any tears in Miss Flora's blue eyes,
Or blushes, or transports, or such silly actions;
It was one of the quietest business transactions,
With a very small sprinkling of sentiment, if any,
And a very large diamond imported by Tiffany.

These two engaged young persons are asked to the Stickup's ball, and the youth is speaking of the

* Nothing to Wear, an Episode of Fashionable Life. Sampson Low and Son, 1884.

and the bright light of the sun on his face to a brilliant gleam, when, to his great surprise,

The fair Elvira looked up with a piteous air,
And answered quite promptly: "Why, Harry, *mon cher*,
I should like above all things to go with you there;
But, really and truly—I've nothing to wear!"

The crimson brocade, the pink, the blue silk, the tulle on satin, the brown moire antique, the pearl coloured, the lilac, 'that sweet mazarine,' are each in turn suggested by the lover as 'something to wear,' and each rejected with disdain; at last, the conversation having verged on the quarrelsome, he is himself rejected by Miss MacFlimsy; and in a very fit frame of mind for such an enterprise, institutes a commission of inquiry into the alleged destitution of these numerous fashionable females who have, as they state, 'nothing to wear.' Among the statistics he mentions the following interesting cases:

In one single house on the Fifth Avenue,
Three young ladies were found all below twenty-two,
Who have been three whole weeks without anything new

In the way of lounced silks; and thus left in the lurch,
Are unable to go to ball, concert, or church.

In another large mansion, near the same place,

Was found a deplorable, heart-rending case,

Of entire destitution of Brussels point lace.

In a neighbouring block, there was found, in three calls,

Total want, long-continued, of camels'-hair shawls; .

And a suffering family, whose case exhibits

The most pressing need of real ermine tippets;

One deserving young lady almost unable

To survive for the want of a new Russian saff;

Another, confined to the house when it's windier

Than usual, because her shawl isn't India.

Still another, whose tortures have been most terrific

Ever since the sad loss of the steamer *Pacific*,

In which were engulfed, not friend or relation—

For whose fate p'raps she might have found some consolation,

Or borne it, at least, with serene resignation—

But the choicest assortment of French sleeves and collars

Ever sent out from Paris, worth thousands of dollars,

And all as to style most *recherché* and rare,

The want of which leaves her with nothing to wear,

And renders her life so drear and dyspeptic,

That she's quite a recluse, and almost a sceptic;

For she touchingly says, that this sort of grief

Cannot find in Religion the slightest relief,

And Philosophy has not a maxim to spare

For the victims of such overwhelming despair!

Halting as Mr Butler's metro often is, the easy cantering motion of these few latter lines approaches the as yet unrivalled amble of the *Ingoldby Legends*. These which follow, and contain the pith of the whole matter, are by no means harmonious, but they have all the spirit of that great master of pathos who gave us the *Song of the Shirt*.

O ladies, dear ladies, the next sunny day,
Please trundle your hoops just out of Broadway,
From its whirl and its bustle, its fashion and pride,
And the temples of trade which tower on each side,
To the alleys and lanes, where Misfortune and Guilt
Their children have gathered, their city have built;
Where Hunger and Vice, like twin beasts of prey,
Have hunted their victims to gloom and despair;
Raise the rich, dainty dress, and the fine, brodered skirt,

Pick your delicate way through the dampness and dirt,
Gropes through the dark dens, climb the rickety stair
To the garret, where wretches, the young and the old,
Half starved and half naked, lie crouched from the cold.

See those shivering limbs, those stark, cold feet,
All bleeding and braced by the pressure of the street;
Hear the sharp cry of childhood, the long groans that
swell

From the poor dying creature who writhes on the floor;
Hear the curses that sound like the echoes of hell;
As you shiver and shudder, and fly from the scene,
Think home to your wardrobe, and say, if you dare,
Spoiled Children of Fashion, you've nothing to wear!

And oh, if perchance there should be a sphere
Where all is made right which so puzzles us here,
Where the glare and the glitter, and tinsel of Time
Fade and die in the light of that region sublime,
Where the soul, disenchanted of flesh and of sense,
Unscreened by its trappings, and shows, and pretence,
Must be clothed for the life and the service above,
With purity, truth, faith, meekness, and love;
Oh, Daughters of Earth! foolish virgins, beware!
Lest in that upper realm you have Nothing to Wear!

HOSPITAL-LIFE.

A FRACTION prevails among certain ingenious shopkeepers in large towns, of presenting those customers whom they look upon as country visitors with a card describing the character of their establishments and position as to railway-stations, hotels, and other central situations of easy access. On the reverse side of this card such local objects are mentioned as might naturally be thought interesting to strangers. Public statues and monuments, the handsomest streets and widest squares, such buildings as the College, Post-office, Town-hall, Theatre, or Art-gallery, are examples of the places so named. I have always observed that among the marked omissions are those buildings in which is led that sombre kind of existence I am about to describe. Nor is this surprising, as places of reception for the sick poor are generally associated in the public mind with scenes of constant suffering and almost hopeless disease. The stranger who stops a passer-by to ask after the large dingy pile, with a scanty grass-plot in front, situated perhaps in one of the meanest localities of a crowded city, rarely exhibits any further curiosity upon hearing that it is a hospital. Even townspeople themselves, familiar from childhood with the figures of sickly men crawling upon crutches about the doors, or with pale faces inside sedan-chairs borne to the wards, may pity, but have no great desire to become acquainted with the existence that is led within those gloomy walls.

We should probably err in ascribing this lack of sympathy as much to indifference as to the effects of incorrect information. Men are not to be judged too harshly if they fail to shew much eagerness in acquainting themselves with distress which they believe they are powerless to remedy. Some, perhaps, may urge their pecuniary contributions to the hospital's funds, as affording exemption from anything additional, while others may justify their apathy to be misled by the indiscriminate application of the term hospital. That name is now applied to munificent institutions, doubtless founded for charitable purposes, but not more removed from hospitals proper by their stately architecture than by their ample endowments. It is true that many infirmaries are independent of any pecuniary aid; but others are notoriously poor. We are not pardoned for here observing that it is something of

a approach to Scotchmen that our national hospital in Edinburgh should belong to the latter class. But that the general indifference we complain of is in some measure culpable, is evident from contrasting the different enthusiasm excited by military and by civil hospitals. For the humblest duties in connection with the former, a countless number of devoted applicants immediately present themselves, ready to incur the risk of infection and the chances of war. Must we suppose that the *scot* and distinction attendant upon such services have to do with the crowd of eager volunteers that flocked, for example, to the east during the Crimean war? It ought always to be borne in mind, that the one great name associated with Scouting had acquired the practical knowledge which rendered her so eminently useful by the bedside of hospitals in her own country.

Instead, however, of a further discussion of such causes, let us content ourselves by stating that a little more active sympathy in behalf of our hospital inmates is urgently called for; and, as we do not know a better way of promoting so desirable an end, we shall offer to our readers a plain uncoloured account of their mode of life. The lot of such persons is not so hopeless as it is often represented, nor is it, at any time, so agreeable as to be independent of many little comforts that ampler means could furnish them with. There are indeed many delicacies agreeable to the capricious appetite of invalids, that the wealthiest hospitals grudge. One benefit, we trust, may result from a truthful description of hospital-life, and that is a removal of a dangerous and far too prevalent prejudice entertained by those for whose relief such institutions were founded and are maintained. As the main features of all are alike, we may add that we have no particular one in view.

Suppose we set off to visit a hospital. On arriving at the gate, we present our order to the porter, who, if satisfied with its authenticity, directs us towards the hall. There we are met by the door-keeper, a person who generally combines two or three subordinate offices in his own person, and is now to act as our guide. In looking round the hall, our attention is attracted by a number of doors alternating with narrow passages. These doors lead, we are told, to the apartments of the different officers of the establishment; as the chaplain, matron, secretary, and resident physicians and surgeons. The passages, again, lead to the dining-room, where those functionaries meet at meals; to the laboratory, where the prescriptions are made up, and to a more pleasant quarter, the kitchen, as well as to wash-houses, laundries, and similar rooms. In our visit to these respective places, we are struck alike with their great cleanliness, the tidiness of the servants, and the quiet manner in which the discipline of so large an establishment is maintained. Not a corner do we come upon but we are met with a current of fresh air; indeed, the ventilating arrangements are so complete, that in any other place we should be inclined to find fault with them.

Now, thus far, we have seen nothing to indicate the peculiar character of the institution. We might have been inspecting the ground-floor of a wealthy college or a great monastery, so complete is the order and so extensive are the culinary preparations. But

our guide is turning up stairs, and presently we are ushered into a ward full of invalids. A ward, it may be necessary to state, is an oblong apartment, with a lofty ceiling, bare white walls, and an uncarpeted floor. The patients lie upon iron bedsteads, without, of course, any curtains, at considerable distances apart. This is an ordinary medical ward we have entered—devoted to general diseases, as of the lungs, heart, and other internal organs. The number of patients may be about twenty. They are in all stages of disease, some under acute affections, trembling, as it were, between life and death; in one or two perhaps the fatal change is too clearly visible—but the majority are out of danger, and present the unmistakable line of health returning to their wasted cheeks. We observe that over every bedstead is affixed a slate, on which are inscribed the patient's name, age, birthplace, and the character of his diet, whether it is to be low or stimulant. At either end of the ward are wide grates, in which huge fires constantly blaze; these are intended as much for ventilation as for warmth. A group of more advanced convalescents, dressed in the plain livery of the hospital, are gathered round the fire. These are all impatiently waiting the order for dismissal; for, free though admission be, the gate cerberus permits no one to pass him without a formal medical discharge.

Two small apartments adjoining the ward attract our attention, and upon inquiring, we are informed that one of these is a withdrawing-room, for the use of the physician at his daily visit, while the other is occupied by a patient requiring more quiet than the wards, noiseless as they are, permit. The former is furnished in strict accordance with the prevailing economical spirit of the house. A table, supporting a microscope and some test-tubes, occupies the centre of the room. A couple of chairs, a wash-hand stand with basin and towel, and a hat-peg, include the remaining articles. We are next shown into a similarly sized and adjoining room, as neatly, but somewhat more liberally furnished. In the open cupboard we see a row of plates, cups, and saucers; while a bright kettle sings merrily on the hob. A small shelf near the bed is appropriated to a dozen or two of volumes. These, we are informed, are often in great demand in the ward. There are a few pictures on the wall, of doubtful excellence, in an artistic point of view, but probably representing the lineaments of the favourite divine of the occupant, side by side with her defunct husband. For it is the sanctum of one of the nurses we have invaded, and these persons are nearly all widows. We ought to add, that instead of being, as they are often represented, hard-hearted and ill-tempered, nurses, as a class, are very sympathising, and cheerfully manage the correspondence of such patients as require to communicate with their homes through the post, and are unable to write.

We have now finished our survey of one ward and its adjoining apartments. There may be twenty, thirty, fifty other wards, but as they are all alike, we may content ourselves with that just visited. The same bare walls and high roofs, the same rows of little phials by every bedside, and the same tin tumbler in the windows, are found alike in all. We have still, however, to be made acquainted with the internal management of the institution.

In the morning, an hour or so before breakfast, the great bell rings, for the first time, to awaken cooks and to relieve night-nurses. Soon afterwards arrive the baker's, butcher's, and milkman's carts with the provision for the day. Meanwhile, up stairs the nurses are busy in the different wards, attending such

patients are now able to rise and dress, and washing the hands and faces of weaker invalids. The resident medical officer now comes round to hear how the patients have slept, and if there have been any fresh admissions through the night. When the great bell rings again, the nurses learn that breakfast is ready, and repair to the kitchen. In a short time they return, bearing trays laden with tea and coffee, eggs, rolls, and toast. It is not unpleasant, we are told, to watch the general excitement created by the arrival of these good things in the ward. Almost every patient addresses himself with a keener relish to his morning meal than to any other. Breakfast over, the ward speedily regains its usual quiet, now and then there is a little gossip going on between two or three patients at the fireside, but in general they are silent, not only from the presence of some sufferers who must not be annoyed by any noise, but from their being strangers to one another, and from all having cares, and possibly heavy hearts, of their own. Many of them are aware that it must go hard with the dear ones at home, now that they are unable to do anything for their support. Some perhaps have come from great distances, seeking for labour, and have suddenly been laid low. Towards eleven o'clock the house-physician pays another visit, and the nurse, at the same time, makes a most careful survey of every bedside, seeing that everything under her charge is neat and clean. She then withdraws, to make her own toilet, for at noon comes off the great event of the day—namely, the visit of the physician. As soon as the half-clock strikes twelve, the nurse reappears with her whitest apron and most capacious cap. Carriage-wheels are now heard pulling up tightly at the gate, and in a minute more, the doctor enters. The great man is immediately surrounded with a crowd of students and the inspection of the patients commences. Here, it should be mentioned, that hospitals, besides serving as places of reception for the sick, are at the same time medical schools; indeed, the celebrity of a university teaching medicine has always depended much more upon the practice of its hospitals than on the elegance of its lectures. At the same time, no notion can be more mistaken than that the care of patients is made subordinate to the purposes of medical education. The physicians and surgeons of public hospitals are all men of professional eminence, who know it is sound sense as well as humanity to treat rich and poor with equal tenderness. To return—the physician, as he passes from bed to bed, is always attended by the nurse and by the resident medical officer, to whom he communicates his instructions, and any change in diet or medicine he may think proper. The concourse of students depends upon the popularity of the teacher. The more eminent clinical professors at Edinburgh, London, and Paris count their followers by hundreds.

At two o'clock the great bell rings again for dinner, the meal varies according to the condition of the patient. Boiled and roast beef and mutton, steak and chops, rice and potatoes, are for convalescents; while others more sickly are restricted to light soups, eggs, tapioca, and the like. After dinner, the day passes as quietly as the forenoon did, but towards evening there is a good deal of excitement apparent in the wards. Once a day, for a single hour, the doors of the hospital are opened to admit the friends and relatives of the sick. With no little caution, when the hour for admission arrives, does the gate-keeper let in one visitor after another. The pockets of each are subjected to a rigid examination, in case any contraband articles—a savoury pie or a pint of ale, for example—be carried in to gratify the incessant hunger that attends convalescents from tedious and exhausting diseases. Once within the gate, the visitors disperse, each one making for the bedside that

is nearest to him. We may well believe that the greetings thus exchanged are often very warm. The patient may have changed for the worse since yesterday, and the mournful question presents itself, what may not happen by to-morrow? The majority of patients, however, are glad and hopeful, listening fondly to all stories from home, and now impatient to get away. After their visitors retire, a sober supper, about eight o'clock, is the sole interruption to the monotony of a long, long night.

Before concluding this simple sketch of hospital-life, we must not omit a notice of that part of the institution devoted to surgical cases. There is more liveliness generally apparent among the occupants of surgical than of medical wards, unless the unhappy subject of an incurable injury happen to be present. Many of these patients are recovering from an amputation, and are often, by their exuberant spirits, led into musical and lyrical excesses not strictly in accordance with the laws of the establishment. These fellows on their return home will talk of their operation as a soldier does of his first fire, and, indeed, will all their lives be fond of surgical gossip. There was wont to be a part of hospital-life never named without a shudder but which now-a-days inspires no such feeling. In former times, men of the strongest nerves shrunk appalled from the scenes in the operating room of a hospital. Such scenes are no longer painful to patient, surgeon, or to spectator. Under the blessed sleep of chloroform, the knife passes unfeeling through the most sensitive textures. When we consider that this drug, which has already saved such an incalculable amount of pain, should only have been applied to the treatment of disease eleven winters ago, are we not justified in hoping that there are other provisions in nature equally beneficent which we may have the good fortune some day to discover?

Let us conclude by pointing out a defect in all our hospitals, as buildings, that might be easily remedied. At present, the walls of both medical and surgical wards—with the exception of those devoted to ophthalmic affections—are of an unvarying white colour, presenting no object whatever for the tired eyes of the poor sufferers to rest upon. The commonest house-painter bearing the similitude of a tree, a flower, or a river, would surely be more suggestive of pleasure than a blank wall. It is true that many hospital inmates are not persons of cultivated taste, but the eye of the least educated individual would not fail to turn to any object that suggested ideas different from those which long confinement to a sick-bed tends to produce.

OCEOLA

A ROMANCE

CHAPTER LXIV.—A BANQUET WITH A BAD ENDING.

As by duty bound, I delivered a report of the scene I had involuntarily been witness to. It produced a lively excitement within the fort, and an expedition was instantly ordered forth, with myself to act as guide.

A bit of sheer folly. The search proved bootless, as any one might have prophesied. Of course, we found the place, and the bodies of those who had fallen—upon which the wolves had already been ravening—but we discovered no living Indians—not even the path by which they had retreated!

The expedition consisted of several hundred men, in fact, the whole garrison of the fort. Had we gone out with a smaller force, in all probability, we should have seen something of the enemy.

The death of Omatla was the most serious incident that had yet occurred; at all events, the most important in its bearings. By the whites, Omatla had been constituted king: by killing, the Indians shewed their contempt for the authority that had crowned him, as well as their determination to resist all interference of the kind. Omatla had been directly under the protection of the white chiefs: this had been guaranteed to him by promise as by treaty; and therefore the taking his life was a blow struck against his patrons. The government would now be under the necessity of avenging his death.

But the incident had its most important bearings upon the Indians, especially upon Omatla's own people. Terrified by the example, and dreading lest similar retribution might be extended to themselves, many of Omatla's tribe—sub-chiefs and warriors—forsook their alliance, and enrolled themselves in the ranks of the patriots. Other clans that had hitherto remained undecided, acting under similar motives, now declared their allegiance to the national will, and took up arms without further hesitation.

The death of Omatla, besides being an act of stern justice, was a stroke of fine policy on the part of the hostile Indians. It proved the genius of him who had conceived and carried it into execution.

Omatla was the first victim of Ogeola's vow of vengeance. Soon after appeared the second. It was not long before the tragedy of the traitor's death was eclipsed by another far more thrilling and significant. One of the chief actors in this drama disappears from the stage.

On our arrival at the fort, it was found that the commissariat was rapidly running short. No provision had been made for so large a body of troops, and no supplies could possibly reach Fort King for a long period of time. We were to be the victims of the usual improvidence exhibited by governments not accustomed to warlike operations. Rations were stiated to the verge of starvation, and the prospect before us began to look very like starvation itself.

In this emergency, the commander-in-chief performed an act of great patriotism. Independent of his military command, General Clinch was a citizen of Florida—a proprietor and planter upon a large scale. His fine plantation lay at a short distance from Fort King. His crop of maize, covering nearly a hundred acres, was just ripening, and this, without more ado, was rationed out to the army.

Instead of bringing the commissariat to the troops, the reverse plan was adopted; and the troops were marched upon their food—which had yet to be gathered before being eaten.

Four-fifths of the little army were thus withdrawn from the fort, leaving rather a weak garrison; while a new stockade was extemporised on the general's plantation, under the title of 'Fort Drane.'

There were slanderous people who insinuated that in this curious matter the good old general was moved by other motives than those of mere patriotism. There were some talk about 'Uncle Sam'—well known as a solvent and liberal paymaster—being called upon to give a good price for the general's corn; besides, so long as an army bivouacked upon his plantation, no danger need be apprehended from the Indian incendiaries. Perhaps these insinuations were but the conceits of camp satire.

I was not among those transferred to the new station; I was not a favourite with the commander-in-chief, and no longer upon his staff. My duties kept me at Fort King, where the commissioner also remained.

The days passed tamely enough—whole weeks of them. An occasional visit to Camp Drane was a relief to the monotony of garrison-life, but this was a rare occurrence. The fort had been shorn of its strength, and was too weak for us to go much beyond its walls. It was well known that the Indians were in arms. Traces of their presence had been observed near the post; and a hunting excursion, or even a romantic saunter in the neighbouring woods—the usual resources of a frontier station—could not have been made without some peril.

During this period I observed that the commissioner was very careful in his outgoings and incomings. He rarely passed outside the stockade, and never beyond the line of sentries. Whenever he looked in the direction of the woods, or over the distant savanna, a shadow of distrust appeared to overspread his features, as though he was troubled with an apprehension of danger. This was after the death of the traitor chief. He had heard of Ogeola's vow to kill Omatla; perhaps he had also heard that the oath extended to himself; perhaps he was under the influence of a presentiment.

Christmas came round. At this season, wherever they may be found—whether amid the icy bergs of the north, or on the hot plains of the tropic—on board ship, within the walls of a fortress—ay, even in a prison—Christians incline to merry-making. The frontier post is no exception to the general rule, and Fort King was a continued scene of festivities. The soldiers were released from duty—alone the sentinels were kept to their posts; and, with such fare as could be procured, backed by liberal rations of 'mmonoghela,' the week was passing cheerily enough.

A 'sutler' in the American army is generally a thriving adventurer—with the officers liberal both of cash and credit—and, on festive occasions, not unfrequently their associate and boon-companion. Such was he, the sutler, at Fort King.

On one of the festive days, he had provided a sumptuous dinner—no one about the fort so capable—to which the officers were invited—the commissioner himself being the honoured guest.

The banquet was set out in the sutler's own house, which, as already mentioned, stood outside the stockade, several hundred yards off, and nearer to the edge of the woods.

The dinner was over, and most of the officers had returned within the fort, where—as it was now getting near night—it was intended the smoking and wine-drinking should be carried on.

The commissioner, with half-a-dozen others—officers and civilian visitors—still lingered to enjoy another glass under the hospitable roof where they had eaten their dinner.

I was among those who went back within the fort. We had scarcely settled down in our seats, when we were startled by a volley of sharp cracks, which the ear well knew to be the reports of rifles. At the same instant was heard that wild intonation, easily distinguishable from the shouting of civilised men—the war-ry of the Indians!

We needed no messenger to inform us what the noises meant: the enemy was upon the ground, and had made an attack—we fancied upon the fort itself.

We rushed into the open air, each arming himself as he best could.

Once outside, we saw that the fort was not assailed; but upon looking over the stockade, we perceived that the house of the sutler was surrounded

by a crowd of savages, plumed and painted in full fighting costume. They were in quick motion, rushing from point to point, brandishing their weapons, and yelling the *Yo-ho-ehes*.

Straggling shots were still heard as the fatal gun was pointed at some victim endeavouring to escape. The gates of the fort were standing wide open, and soldiers, who had been strolling outside, now rushed through, uttering shouts of terror as they passed in.

The sutler's house was at too great a distance for the range of musketry. Some shots were discharged by the sentries and others who chanced to be armed, but the bullets fell short.

The artillerymen ran to their guns; but on reaching these, it was found that the stables—a row of heavy log-houses—stood directly in the range of the sutler's house—thus sheltering the enemy from the aim of the gunners.

All at once the shouting ceased, and the crowd of dusky warriors was observed moving off towards the woods.

In a few seconds they had disappeared among the trees—vanishing, as if by magic, from our sight.

He who commanded at the fort—an officer slow of resolve—now mustered the garrison, and ventured a sortie. It extended only to the house of the sutler, where a halt was made, while we contemplated the horrid scene.

The sutler himself, two young officers, several soldiers and civilians, lay upon the floor dead, each with many wounds.

Conspicuous above all was the corpse of the commissioner. He was lying upon his back, his face covered with gore, and his uniform torn and bloody. Sixteen bullets had been fired into his body; and a wound more terrible than all was observed over the left breast. It was the gash made by a knife, whose blade had passed through his heart.

I could have guessed who gave that wound, even without the living testimony that was offered on the spot. A negress—the cook—who had concealed herself behind a piece of furniture, now came forth from her hiding-place. She had been witness of all. She was acquainted with the person of Ogeola. It was he who had conducted the tragedy; he had been the last to leave the scene; and before taking his departure, the negress had observed him give that final stab—no doubt in satisfaction of the deadly vow he had made.

After some consultation, a pursuit was determined upon, and carried out with considerable caution; but, as before, it proved fruitless: as before, even the track by which the enemy had retreated could not be discovered!

CHAPTER LXV.

'DADE'S MASSACRE.'

This melancholy finale to the festivities of Christmas was, if possible, rendered more sad by a rumour that shortly after reached Fort King. It was the rumour of an event, which has since become popularly known as 'Dade's massacre.'

The report was brought by an Indian runner—belonging to one of the friendly clans—but the statements made were of so startling a character, that they were at first received with a cry of incredulity.

Other runners, however, continuously arriving, confirmed the account of the first messenger, until his story—tragically improbable as it appeared—was accepted as truth. It was true in all its romantic colouring; true in all its sanguinary details. The war had commenced in real earnest, inaugurated by a conflict of the most singular kind—singular both in character and result.

An account of this battle is perhaps of sufficient interest to be given.

In the early part of this narrative, it has been mentioned that an officer of the United States army gave out the report that he 'could march through all the Seminole reserve with only a corporal's guard at his back.' That officer was Major Dade.

It was the destiny of Major Dade to find an opportunity for giving proof of his warlike prowess—though with something more than a corporal's guard at his back. The result was a sad contrast to the boast he had so thoughtlessly uttered.

To understand this ill-fated enterprise, it is necessary to say a word topographically of the country.

On the west coast of the peninsula of Florida is a bay called 'Tampa'—by the Spaniards, 'Esperita Santo.' At the head of this bay was erected 'Fort Brooke'—a stockade similar to Fort King, and lying about ninety miles from the latter, in a southerly direction. It was another of these military posts established in connection with the Indian reserve—a depot for troops and stores—also an entrepôt for such as might arrive from the ports of the Mexican gulf.

About two hundred soldiers were stationed here at the breaking out of hostilities. They were chiefly artillery, with a small detachment of infantry.

Shortly after the fruitless council at Fort King, these troops—or as many of them as could be spared—were ordered by General Clinch to proceed to the latter place, and unite with the main body of the army.

In obedience to these orders, one hundred men, with their quota of officers, were set in motion for Fort King. Major Dade commanded the detachment.

On the eve of Christmas, 1835, they had taken the route, marching out from Fort Brooke in high spirits, buoyant with the hope of encountering and winning laurels in a fight with the Indian foe. They flattered themselves that it would be the first conflict of the war, and therefore that in which the greatest reputation would be gained by the victors. They dreamt not of defeat.

With flags flying gaily, drums rolling merrily, bugles sounding the advance, cannon pealing their farewell salute, and comrades cheering them onward, the detachment commenced its march—that fatal march from which it was destined never to return.

Just seven days after—on the 31st of December—a man made his appearance at the gates of Fort Brooke, crawling upon his hands and knees. In his tattered attire could scarcely be recognised the uniform of a soldier—a private of Dade's detachment—for such he was. His clothes were saturated with water from the creeks, and soiled with mud from the swamps. They were covered with dust, and stained with blood. His body was wounded in five places—severe wounds all—one in the right shoulder, one in the right thigh, one near the temple, one in the left arm, and another in the back. He was wan, wasted, emaciated to the condition of a skeleton and presented the aspect of one. When, in a weak trembling voice, he announced himself as 'Private Clark of the 2d Artillery,' his old comrades with difficulty identified him.

Shortly after, two others—privates Sprague and Thomas—made their appearance in a similar plight. Their report was similar to that already delivered by Clark: that Major Dade's command had been attacked by the Indians, cut to pieces, massacred almost to a man—that they themselves were the sole survivors of that band who had so lately gone forth from the fort in all the pride of confident strength, and the hopeful anticipation of glory.

And their story was true to the letter. Of all the detachment, these three miserable remnants of humanity alone escaped; the others—one hundred and six in all—had met death on the banks of the Amazara. Instead of the laurel, they had found the cypress.

The three who escaped had been struck down and left for dead upon the field. It was only by counter-faiting death, they had succeeded in afterwards crawling from the ground, and making their way back to the fort. Most of this journey Clark performed upon his hands and knees, proceeding at the rate of a mile to the hour, over a distance of more than sixty miles!

CHAPTER LXVI.

THE BATTLE-GROUND.

The affair of Dade's massacre is without a parallel in the history of Indian warfare. No conflict of a similar kind had ever occurred—at least, none so fatal to the whites engaged in it. In this case they suffered almost annihilation—for, of the three wounded men who escaped, two shortly after died of their wounds.

Nor had the Indians any great advantage over their antagonists, beyond that of superior cunning and strategy.

It was near the banks of the Amazura,* and after crossing that stream, that Major Dade's party had been attacked. The assault was made in ground comparatively open—a tract of pine-woods, where the trees grew thin and straggling—so that the Indians had in reality no great advantage either from position or intrenchment. Neither has it been proved that they were greatly superior in numbers to the troops they destroyed—not more than two to one; and this proportion in most Indian wars has been considered by their white antagonists as only 'fair odds.'

Many of the Indians appeared upon the ground mounted; but these remained at a distance from the fire of the musketry; and only those on foot took part in the action. Indeed, their conquest was so soon completed, that the horsemen were not needed. The first fire was so deadly, that Dade's followers were driven into utter confusion. They were unable to retreat: the mounted Indians had already outflanked them, and cut off their chance of escape.

Dade himself, with most of his officers, fell at the first volley; and the survivors had no choice but to fight it out on the ground. A breastwork was attempted—by felling trees, and throwing their trunks into a triangle—but the hot fire from the Indian rifles soon checked the progress of the work, and the parapet never rose even breast-high above the ground. Into this insecure shelter the survivors of the first attack retreated, and there fell rapidly under the well-aimed missiles of their foes. In a short while the last man lay motionless; and the slaughter was at an end.

When the place was afterwards visited by our troops, this triangular enclosure was found, filled with dead bodies—piled upon one another, just as they had fallen—crosswise, lengthwise, in every attitude of death!

It was afterwards noised abroad that the Indians had inhumanly tortured the wounded, and horribly mutilated the slain. This was not true. There were no wounded left to be tortured—except the three who escaped—and as for the mutilation, but one or two instances of this occurred—since known to have been the work of runaway negroes actuated by motives of personal revenge.

Some scalps were taken; but this is the well-known custom of Indian warfare; and white men are now lava practised the fashion, while under the frenzied excitement of battle.

I was one of those who afterwards visited the battle-ground on a tour of inspection ordered by the commander-in-chief; and the official report of that

tour is the best testimony as to the behaviour of the victors. It reads as follows:

Major Dade and his party were destroyed on the morning of the 28th of December, about four miles from their camp of the preceding night. They were advancing in column of route when they were attacked by the enemy, who rose in a swarm out of the cover of long grass and palmettoes. The Indians suddenly appeared close to their files. Muskets were clubbed, knives and bayonets used, and parties clinched in deadly conflict. In the second attack, our own men's muskets, taken from the dead and wounded, were used against them; a cross-fire cut down a succession of artillerists, when the cannon were taken, the carriages broken and burned, and the guns rolled into a pond. Many negroes were in the field; but no scalps were taken by the Indians. On the other hand, the negroes, with hellish cruelty, pierced the throats of all whose cries or groans shewed that there was still life in them.

Another official report runs thus:

'We approached the battle-field from the rear. Our advanced-guard had passed the ground without halting, when the commanding officer and his staff came upon one of the most appalling scenes that can be imagined. We first saw some broken and scattered boxes; then a cart, the two oxen of which were lying dead, as if they had fallen asleep, their yokes still on them: a little to the right, one or two horses were seen. We next came to a small enclosure, made by felling trees, in such a manner as to form a triangular breast-work. Within the triangle—along the north and west faces of it—were about thirty bodies, mostly mere skeletons, although much of the clothing was left upon them. They were lying in the positions they must have occupied during the fight. Some had fallen over their dead comrades, but most of them lay close to the logs, with their heads turned towards the breastwork, over which they had delivered their fire, and their bodies stretched with striking regularity parallel to each other. They had evidently been shot dead at their posts, and the Indians had not disturbed them, except by taking the scalps of some—which, it is said, was done by their negro allies. The officers were all easily recognised. Some still wore their rings and breastpins and money was found in their pockets! The bodies of eight officers and ninety-eight men were interred.

'It may be proper to observe that the attack was not made from a hammock, but in a thinly wooded country—the Indians being concealed by palmettoes and grass.'

From this report, it appears that the Indians were fighting—not for plunder, not even from motives of diabolical revenge. Their motive was higher and purer—it was the defence of their country—of their hearths and homes.

The advantage they had over the troop of Major Dade was simply that of ambush and surprise. This officer, though a man of undoubted gallantry, was entirely wanting in those qualities necessary to a leader especially one engaged against such a foe. He was a mere book-soldier—as most officers are—lacking the genius which enables the great military chieftain to adapt himself to the circumstances that surround him. He conducted the march of his detachment as if going upon parade; and by so doing he carried it into danger and subsequent destruction.

But if the commander of the whites in this fatal affair was lacking in military capacity, the leader of the Indians was not. It soon became known that he who planned the ambush and conducted it to such sanguinary and successful issue, was the young chief of the Baton Rouge—Ocoola.

He could not have stayed long upon the ground to enjoy his triumph. It was upon that same evening,

* Oulthamooches, of the Seminoles.

at Fort King—forty miles distant from the scene of Dade's massacre—that the commissioner fell before his vow of vengeance!

CHAPTER LXVII

THE BATTLE OF OUTHLACOCHEE.

The murder of the commissioner called for some act of prompt retribution. Immediately after its occurrence, several expresses had been despatched by different routes to Camp Drane—some of whom fell into the hands of the enemy, while the rest arrived safely with the news.

By daybreak of the following morning the army, more than a thousand strong, was in motion, and marching towards the Amarura. The avowed object of this expedition was to strike a blow at the families of the hostile Indians—their fathers and mothers, their wives, sisters, and children—whose lurking-place amidst the fastnesses of the great swamp—the 'Cove'—had become known to the general. It was intended they should be captured, if possible, and held as hostages until the warriors could be induced to surrender.

With all others who could be spared from the fort I was ordered to accompany the expedition, and accordingly joined it upon the march. From the talk I heard around me, I soon discovered the sentiment of the soldiery. They had but little thought of making captives. I exasperated by what had taken place at the fort—further exasperated by what they called 'Dade's massacre' I felt satisfied that they would not stay to take prisoners—old men or young men, women or children, all would alike be slain—no quarter would be given.

I was sick even at the prospect of such a wholesale carnage as was anticipated. Anticipated I say, for all confidently believed it would take place. The hiding place of these unfortunate families had become known—there were guides conducting us thither who knew the very spot—how could we fail to reach it?

An easy surprise was expected. Information had been received that the warriors or most of them were absent upon another and more distant expedition, and in a quarter where we could not possibly encounter them. We were to make a descent upon the nest in the absence of the eagles, and with this intent the army was conducted by silent and secret marches.

But the day before our expedition would have appeared easy enough—a mere exciting frolic without peril of any kind, but the news of Dade's defeat had produced a magical effect upon the spirits of the soldiers, and whilst it exasperated it had also cowed them. For the first time, they began to feel something like a respect for their foe, mingled perhaps with a little dread of him. The Indians, at least, knew how to kill.

This feeling increased as fresh messengers came in from the scene of Dade's conflict bringing new details of that sanguinary affair. It was not without some apprehension, then, that the soldier marched onward advancing into the heart of the enemy's country, and even the reckless volunteer kept close in the ranks as he rode silently along.

About mid-day we reached the banks of the Amarura. The stream had to be crossed before the Cove could be reached, for the vast net-work of swamps and lagoons bearing this name extended from the opposite side.

A ford had been promised the general, but the guides were at fault—no crossing-place could be found. At the point where we reached it, the river ran past broad, black, and deep—too deep to be waded even by our horses.

Were the guides playing traitor, and misleading

us? It certainly began to seem thus apprehensive; but no—it could not be. They were Indians, it is true, but well proved in their devotion to the whites. Besides, they were men compromised with the national party—doomed to death by their own people—our defeat would have been their ruin.

It was not treason, as shown afterwards—they had simply been deceived by the trails, and had gone the wrong way.

It was fortunate for us they had done so! But for this mistake of the guides, the army of General Clinch might have been called upon to repeat on a larger scale the drama so lately enacted by Dade and his companions.

Had we reached the true crossing, some two miles further down, we should have entered an ambush of the enemy, skilfully arranged by that same leader who so well understood his forest tactics. The report of the warriors having gone on a distant expedition was a mere ruse, the prelude to a series of strategic manoeuvres devised by Ogeola.

The Indians were at that moment where we should have been, but for the mistake of the guides. The ford was beset upon both sides by the foe—the warriors lying unseen like snakes among the grass, ready to spring forth the moment we should attempt the crossing. Fortunate it was for Clinch and his army that our guides possessed so little skill.

The general acted without this knowledge at the time—else, had he known the dangerous proximity, his behaviour might have been different. As it was, a halt was ordered, and, after some deliberation, it was determined we should cross the river at the point where the army had arrived.

Some old boats were found, 'screws,' with a number of Indian canoes. These would facilitate the transport of the infantry, while the mounted men could swim over upon their horses.

Rafts of logs were soon knocked together, and the passage of the stream commenced. The manoeuvre was executed with considerable adroitness, and in less than an hour one half of the command had crossed.

I was among those who got first over, but I scarcely congratulated myself on the success of the enterprise. I felt sad at the prospect of being soon called upon to aid in the slaughter of defenceless people—of women and children—for around me there was no other anticipation. It was with a feeling of positive relief, almost of joy, that I heard that wild war cry breaking through the woods—the well-known Yo-ho-eh-eh of the Seminoles.

Along with it came the ringing detonations of rifles, the louder report of musketry, while bullets, hissing through the air, and breaking branches from the surrounding trees, told us that we were assailed in earnest, and by a large force of the enemy.

That portion of the army already over had observed the precaution to post itself in a strong position among heavy timber that grew near the river-bank; and on this account the first volley of the Indians produced a less deadly effect. For all that, several fell, and those who were exposed to view were still in danger.

The fire was returned by the troops, repeated by the Indians, and again answered by the soldiers—now rolling continuously, now in straggling volleys or single shots, and at intervals altogether ceasing.

For a long while but little damage was done on either side, but it was evident that the Indians, under cover of the underwood, were working themselves into a more advantageous position—in fact, surrounding us. The troops, on the other hand, dared not stir from the spot where they had landed, until a larger number should cross over. After that, it was intended we should advance, and force the Indians from the covert at the point of the bayonet.

The troops from the other side continued to cross.

Hitherto, they had been protected by the fire of those already over; but at this crisis a manoeuvre was effected by the Indians, that threatened to put an end to the passing of the river, unless under a destructive fire from their rifles.

Just below our position, a narrow strip of land jutted out into the stream, forming a miniature peninsula. It was a sand-bar caused by an eddy on the opposite side. It was lower than the main bank, and bare of timber—except at its extreme point, where a sort of island had been formed, higher than the peninsula itself. On this island grew a thick grove of evergreen trees—palms, live-oaks, and magnolias—in short, a hommock.

It would have been prudent for us to have occupied this hommock at the moment of our first crossing over; but our general had not perceived the advantage. The Indians were not slow in noticing it, and before we could take any steps to hinder them, a body of warriors rushed across the isthmus, and took possession of the hommock.

The result of this skilful manoeuvre was soon made manifest. The boats, in crossing, were swept down by the current within range of the wooded islet—out of whose evergreen shades was now poured a continuous stream of blue fiery smoke, while the leaden missiles did their work of death. Men were seen dropping down upon the rafts, or tumbling over the sides of the canoes, with a heavy plunge upon the water, that told they had ceased to live, while the thick fire of musketry that was directed upon the hommock altogether failed to dislodge the daring band who occupied it.

There were but few of them—for we had seen them distinctly as they ran over the isthmus—but it was evident they were a chosen few, skilled marksmen every man. They were dealing destruction at every shot.

It was a moment of intense excitement. Where the conflict was carried on with more equality—since both parties fought under cover of the trees, and but little injury was sustained or inflicted by either. The band upon the islet were killing more of our men than all the rest of the enemy.

There was no other resource than to dislodge them from the hommock—to drive them forth at the bayonet's point—at least this was the design that now suggested itself to the commander-in-chief.

It seemed a forlorn hope. Whoever should approach from the land side would receive the full fire of the concealed enemy—be compelled to advance under a fearful risk of life.

To my surprise, the duty was assigned to myself. Why, I know not—surely it could not be from any superior courage or ardour I had hitherto evinced in the campaign. But the order came from the general, direct and prompt, and with no great spirit I prepared to execute it.

With a party of rifles—scarcely outnumbering the enemy we were to attack at such serious disadvantage—I started forth for the peninsula.

I felt as if marching upon my death, and I believe that most of those who followed me were the victims of a similar presentiment. Even though it had been a certainty, we could not now turn back, the eyes of the whole army were upon us. We must go forward—we must conquer or fall.

In a few seconds we were upon the island, and advancing by rapid strides towards the hommock. We had hoped that the Indians might not have perceived our approach, and that we should get behind them unawares.

They were vain hopes. Our enemies had been watchful; they had observed our manoeuvre from its beginning, had faced round, and were waiting with rifles loaded, ready to receive us.

But half conscious of our perilous position, we pressed forward, and had got within twenty yards of the grove, when the black smoke and red flame suddenly jetted forth from the trees, I heard the bullets shower past my ears, I heard the cries and groans of my followers, as they fell thickly behind me. I looked around—I saw that every one of them was stretched upon the ground, dead or dying!

At the same instant a voice reached me from the grove—

'Go back, Randolph! go back! By that symbol upon your breast your life has been spared; but my braves are chafed, and their blood is hot with fighting. Tempt not their anger. Away! away!'

SUMMER WIND

THE low wind through my casement strays,
Between the jasmine's parted leaves,
Soft whispering through the morning rays,
And rippling o'er the golden shaves
I hear its low voice far away,
Where silver willows fringe the pool;
And from the forest still and gray,
Its murmur rises fresh and cool.

Leaving the sunny world below
The jasmine's starry buds to seek,
I feel it gently clasp my brow,
And lightly play upon my cheek.
That lingereth hand sweeps round the room,
O'er dark recesses and quiet nook,
Through loose leaves rustling in the gloom,
And wandering down my open book.

Not voiceless doth it from me sweep,
To seek the bright fire world above,
And in my bosom thrilling deep,
An echo answers to its strain,
That moans the lonely toll of bells,
And whispers me away—away!
Where waving leaves and rushing brooks
Are glancing in the long bright day.

Away above the green earth's breast,
Away above the blue deep wave,
Whose billows in their hoarse unrest,
Chant o'er the sailor's shrouded grave,
Where silver sails gleam far and white,
And beckon in the moon's cold ray—
The wild wind following on their flight,
Shall whisper me away—away!

II B

ARTIFICIAL COAL

A curious communication, by M. Baroulier, has been sent in to the Academy of Sciences, describing a method for obtaining a substance possessing all the properties of coal. It is a fact generally admitted by geologists, that coal is the result of the carbonisation of vegetable matter by heat under a strong pressure, and under circumstances calculated to impede the escape of their volatile ingredients. M. Baroulier proceeds in a similar manner, he envelops vegetable matter in wet clay, and exposes it for a considerable length of time to a great pressure, and to a heat of between 200 and 300 degrees centigrade (or the melting-points of tin and bismuth nearly). Various kinds of saw-dust, subjected to this treatment, yielded different substances, possessing more or less the resinous lustre and colour of coal, and burning with a bright flame.—*Newspaper paragraph.*

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DROPPING AN ACQUAINTANCE.

PERHAPS, reader, thou didst never chance to have a too highly respectable acquaintance; if so, pass on without perusing this experience, and thank thy stars that thy life has been so fortunate. Many persons, more particularly those who 'move in the first circles,' and those, upon the other hand, whose lines have fallen in the back-yards of life among the oyster-shells and broken ginger-beer bottles—the Alphas and the Omegas of society—are never troubled with a single too highly respectable acquaintance. It is the youth of the middle-classes, among whose ranks I had myself the misfortune to be born, who alone suffer in this respect, and for the most part without hope of remedy. This dreadful Scourge is generally of an age varying from forty-five to sixty, and has almost always, as he is continually telling us, enjoyed the friendship of our father. 'I was your father's friend, sir, for many years; I knew him, sir, before you were born or thought of; I wish you may be half so good a man as he;' are sentences which our too highly respectable acquaintance carries about with him, as it were, phylactery-wise, or embroidered upon the borders of his garments, so that, meeting him, it is quite impossible to escape from them. I am inclined to allow—for I would be charitable even with an Incubus—that he takes upon himself the triple functions of guide, philosopher, and friend, in the first instance at least, from a kindly motive; but afterwards, when he merges all these attributes in the Unmitigated Bore, he has no such humane feeling, but watches our young eyes grow dim, our young mouth open despairingly, our entire being collapse beneath his withering influence with a hideous joy. It is impossible that he can be ignorant of what he is doing in this respect. The serpent, who, after having lubricated his victim, takes the head of him into its mouth, must needs be aware of its own intention of swallowing him, however tedious the process may be, and however great a distance his fore-doomed heels may project at the commencement of the operation; and our Bore is intelligent enough to know that likewise. This cruelty is generally the single crime of our too highly respectable acquaintance: he is a man, I regret to say, without any one of the pleasant vices except, perhaps, that of over-dining; and even this, since he rarely asks us to dine with him, he might, as far as we are concerned, just as well be without. He often, however, invites us to drop in and take a glass of wine in a friendly way, after he has concluded his repast. If we don't go, he tells us on the ensuing day that he is afraid we do not find him the good

company, he always strives to be to young men, and begs us never to miss a pleasanter invitation for the mere sake of coming to listen to an old Twaddle like him; by which means he, of course, irrevocably binds us to his fatal mahogany, upon the next occasion of his asking us thither. 'An old Twaddle!' Think of our too highly respectable acquaintance venturing to make use of such a phrase as that! The very term which defines his too respectable self to a hair! What hope can there possibly be of this dear old gentleman's reformation, when he can employ such an expression as that with the most callous indifference, and without one shadow of self-reproach! If, on the other hand, we go to this wine-party—which consists of himself and ourself, although there is a glass always placed for the chance (another of his absurd self-complacences) of somebody else voluntarily 'dropping in' and joining us—the port, we confess, is old and excellent, but the conversation—that is to say, the monologue, the endless narration of anecdote—is not new either, but partakes of what has been not ill termed the 'fine old crusted' character. There is some story of his, in connection perhaps with the calling out of the Rutlandshire Yeomanry in 1826—'Or, let me see, would it be in '26 or '27?' (he never gets this right by any chance), which we have probably heard nearly one hundred times. When we enter the room, he is surprised to see us not in full dress; he does not care about such things himself, in the least, but he thinks that not dressing is a bad habit; he may be old-fashioned, and even antiquated, but that is his opinion; all which he, however, prefaces with 'My very dear young friend,' the lubrication which I have above referred to as being practised by the great serpent family. Presently, and after a story or two, our too highly respectable acquaintance, with a shadow of paleness observable upon his usually glowing countenance, inquires whether we ever do such a thing as smoke tobacco? The first time this occurs, we hasten, under the delusive impression that he is about to offer us some grateful sedative, to affirm that we do, and are extremely fond of doing it. Upon which he replies that he is truly grieved to hear it, and that the very smell of tobacco about the clothes or hair—'And, my dear young sir, you must excuse me if I liken you at present to the Fitcher, a very intense description of polecat'—always makes him exceedingly unwell. Our too highly respectable acquaintance, who is never rude, treads, indeed, upon the very borders of unpoliteness in respect of this matter, until we solemnly promise that he shall not have cause to find fault with us again. There is no end to the deep influence which this sort of person

may obtain in the mind of a youth by diligent boring; and if it were always to be exercised in the anti-tobacco direction, there would perhaps be little cause to regret it.

He, however, seldom rests satisfied until he has separated us from the companions of our own age and choice; made us engage a seat for a term of years at his particular chapel; withdrawn us from our own profession, and placed us in the office of one of his relatives who generously receives us without premium, but gains at the same time our gratuitous services for an indefinite time; and finally married us to his niece, after which we cease to be responsible beings, and only by the visibly increased importance of our too highly respectable acquaintance—the external swelling of the monster consequent upon the total absorption of its victim—announce our own existence at all.

I first met with my own Mentor, who may very well stand for a type of all his class, at a great Whitebait dinner at Blackwall. I was a lad then only just escaped from school, and of course entirely ignorant of how to conduct myself aright at such a solemnity. Instead of husbanding my magnificent appetite in the proper manner, I actually commenced operations by going twice to Turtle as well as to the iced Punch which goes along with it, like music with words. A reverend sage, however, portly and dignified, but with an eye which seemed benign, who sat on my right hand, interposed judiciously, and arrested for the time what would have been—and was eventually—a very serious catastrophe.

‘Young man,’ said he, in unctuous but impressive tones, ‘beware of what you do. Appetite, a gift vouchsafed by the gods to youth, and to youth alone (he sighed), is a talent which, misapplied and recklessly wasted, is almost worse than spathy to food. There is many a man of matured judgment who would have given twice the cost per head of this entertainment—and that will not be less than three guineas, if so little—for the power which you have just been manifesting with regard to that soup. But consider what is to follow; think of the Future, my dear young friend, and guide yourself at all times by the carte. See here, what an enormous distance—no less than five courses off—is that whitebait which we are nominally assembled here to eat. Does the prudent rider, however confident of his generous steed, urge it to full career at the first beginning of the race, or, far less, compel it to surmount any fence a second time? Be temperate, my dear young friend, and restrain your natural impetuosity, or, take my word for it, you will be exceedingly ill.’

My highly respectable acquaintance spoke like a book; his prophecy was not unfulfilled. The last thing which I remember, before I succumbed to the various unaccustomed influences of that whitebait feast, was the spectacle of this gentleman refreshing the tips of his ears by means of a napkin dipped in rose-water—‘A device, my young friend, very noteworthy, as oftentimes renewing the enjoyment of food when your case would seem otherwise hopeless.’

I have reason to suspect that, upon the golden grace-cup being handed round on that occasion, I behaved myself somewhat indecorously, and instead of bowing in a stately manner to my opposite neighbour over the goblet, that I put its cover on the top of my head after the Chinese manner, and winked at him. My highly respectable acquaintance hinted at least at something of the sort next day, but blandly added that, being touched with my youth and inexperience, he had made it right with the company. From that moment the yoke was placed upon my neck. This terribly bland old gentleman, with all his faults and weaknesses, became my Old Man of the Sea. Ridicule itself in vain attempted to shake the throne of my

tyrant. My once familiar friend, Dick Wildotes, discovered to me the following incident in the past life of my self-constituted guardian, in the vain hope that such a knowledge would set me free. He told me that Mr Pawkins—which was my too highly respectable acquaintance’s too offensive title—was called by his equals—although I did not then believe in the existence of such persons—‘Presence-of-mind Pawkins;’ and he also told me why. My Mentor never narrated the anecdote in my hearing, but, as I am given to understand that he has often done so with much complacency, there is no harm in my retelling it.

Mr Pawkins, then, was once in a pleasure-boat with some ladies out at sea, the only male in the company, and one of his fair companions had the misfortune to fall overboard. It must have been long indeed before the crinoline epoch; but something or other of that nature buoyed the unfortunate young woman up, so that she was able to take hold of the boat. This was the opportunity which my too highly respectable acquaintance seized to make himself a name, as above. ‘I saw,’ said he, ‘that the boat was a very frail one; I perceived that the young lady’s admission amongst us over the gunwale would very probably upset and drown us all; therefore, although I deeply sympathised with her in her misadventure, I caught hold of an oar, and, with the greatest presence of mind, rapped away at her knuckles until she let go.’ Wherefore he is well called Presence-of-mind Pawkins until this day. I felt that this was by no means a creditable achievement; but the man was still a hero to me. He had somewhat fanatical views upon religious questions, Dick used to tell me, but I went to my too respectable acquaintance’s house of worship for all that. He possessed a great deal of house-property, and had christened an entire street of his ‘Agur’s Buildings;’ instead of calling it after the name of Mr Plinlines, who was the actual architect. ‘Agur’s prayer,’ he observed, ‘was for neither riches nor poverty, and these buildings are only for the middling class of people.’ I could not but see the vulgarity of this sort of practical piety, but I felt obliged to forgive my eminent house-proprietor even that.

I ascribe my first determined aspirations after freedom to the continuance of the late war in the Crimea; but for that and the unparalleled sufferings to which it exposed me, I might be still bearing my chain; it galled me, however, in such a manner during that epoch, that I was resolved at any hazard to be freed from it. Upon the subject of that campaign, I repeat, my too highly respectable acquaintance out-Pawkinsed Pawkins, bored me beyond the limits of human endurance. Upon every commander, and upon every military movement, he gave an opinion as tedious and as positive as though he had been paid thirty guineas a sheet for it. The late Lord Raglan haunted me like a dreadful phantasm; the very names of Lucan and Cardigan became to me as the beer which has been left in yesterday’s tumbler; the bare mention of the *Times*—whose conduct I admired in secret because he hated it—was to my ill-used ears like Cayenne pepper to the back of a flogged soldier. At last, at a little breakfast-party in my own apartments, whither he came, uninvited, to tread upon me, and patronise the rest of the company, he overstepped all limits, and presented me, involuntarily, with my manumission. The conversation having been directed into the usual Crimean channel, my poor friend Wildotes had the temerity to give it as his opinion that the Sebastopol garrison would continue to have provisions supplied to them in abundance.

‘What, sir!’ roared my too highly respectable acquaintance, chafed with unwanted opposition, ‘why, how should that be, when even now, in Archangel,

they are giving for the coarsest wheat *fifteen roubles the chetwort?*

I am not sure about the number; it may have been fifteen or fifty, but I am certain about 'roubles the chetwort.'

'I do not know what a chetwort is,' cried Wildotes angrily, 'and I don't believe that you know either.'

I trembled at the audacity of this young man; but the ground-floor, upon which we happened to be, remained firm beneath us nevertheless; and presently, upon the production of a tobacco-pipe, my too highly respectable acquaintance left his youthful enemy in the possession of the field.

'I congratulate you, my dear fellow,' cried Wildotes as the door closed with rather a slam behind that portly figure—'my friend, you are a free man.'

'Sir,' said I with indignation, 'it is you that are free, and even impertinent. How am I to defend myself, think you, when Mr Pawkins catches me alone?'

My position had indeed become such that no choice remained between bidding an open defiance to my too highly respectable acquaintance, or becoming his cringing slave for the remainder of one of our lives. Wildotes and myself, therefore, having resolved ourselves into a committee of private safety, determined upon a course of action which had for its object the immediate dropping of my philosopher and guide.

Our arrangements being completed, I remained in my own apartment, awaiting his august presence in a frame of mind far from enviable; not, as I well knew, that he would manifest any signs of anger—his feelings, when irritated, always taking the much more fatal form of injured virtue—but because he would be sure to proceed to absorb me, with a more than usual amount of previous lubrication. 'My dear young friend, in whom I take so great an interest,' and 'the son of my esteemed old friend' (he travelled in the company of my father *once*, in an *Islington omnibus*), were, as I expected, among the opening expressions of his harangue; then he bewailed my choice of associates, and my habits of extravagance exemplified in having hot meats at breakfast (of which he had partaken, by the by, himself, with considerable relish); he predicted my certain ruin if I continued in these courses instead of sticking to my desk. As he pronounced this prediction, he approached that article of furniture, upon which a small square piece of card was lying, half-covered by a pen-wiper, as though it courted obscurity. This card he took up and waved in his hand, as was his frequent custom, in order to give effect to his oratory. I turned pale with agitation, and protested that it was a private document. Mr Pawkins observed in reply that, considering our mutual relations, there could be no such thing as any privacy in documents, and then perused it with attention.

It was now his turn to grow pale.

'Is it possible, young man,' cried he, when he had quite finished it, 'that this can be *yours*? Have I nourished you in my bosom so long?'

'Mr Pawkins,' said I, plucking up all my courage, with the knowledge that Wildotes was in the cupboard listening to us, 'you have done nothing of the sort.'

'In my bosom so long,' continued Mentor, as though unconscious of the interruption, 'without rendering you incapable of possessing such a?'

'Sir,' cried I, as he approached the fire with the evident intention of destroying the memorandum, 'that paper is a legal tender; it has a value expressed upon it of three pounds, fourteen shillings, and sixpence: if that is consumed, we shall have to pay the money.'

'We!' ejaculated my too highly respectable acquaintance with contempt, but altering his fell purpose nevertheless—"we," young man, did you

say? Miserable, hardened, unprofitable, disreputable profligate, I abandon you for ever.'

My Mentor left the apartment with quite a halo of respectability surrounding the very bank of his head. 'Wildotes,' cried I, as the young man burst from his concealment, 'my friend, my benefactor, I will give you a dinner; your ingenious device has saved me from all further persecution; I have dropped for ever my too highly respectable acquaintance!'

And so, in truth, I had; the simple medium of this effectual release having been merely a *power-broker's ticket*.

In conclusion, I need scarcely add that, in publishing this veracious history, I have no sort of intention of throwing ridicule upon that friendship which is found to exist not seldom between an old man and a youth. Than such a feeling, born of a kindly regard upon the one side, and of an affectionate respect upon the other, there seem to me few things more beautiful. But where there is no real regard, but only officiousness, against which, whatever real respect there be, must needs be sooner or later chafed away, where dictation is in the place of authority, and a spirit of meddling in that of kind solicitude, the spectacle of an unfortunate young man with a too highly respectable acquaintance is pitiable to see.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SOLAR SPOTS.

Most persons who have enjoyed the opportunity of looking through a telescope, are probably acquainted with the appearance of the sun as seen magnified through a dark glass, and will agree with our post-laureate when he says:

The very source and fount of day.
Is dashed with wandering isles of night.

These 'wandering isles,' commonly called spots on the sun, especially arrested the attention of astronomers immediately after the invention and use of the telescope, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The interest which attaches to the history of these appearances is greatly enhanced from the fact, that by means of them the rotation of the sun is conclusively proved. Careful observations of the spots, and of their paths at different times of the year across the sun's disc, give for the period of rotation about 25½ days, and for the inclination of the solar equator to the ecliptic, about 7½°. Occasionally, the spots are sufficiently large to be visible to the naked eye. Galileo, in a letter dated August 1612, mentions that he and many of his friends perceived one, without the intervention of a telescope, on three successive days. A very large one was seen by different persons in April 1764, and again in 1769; and many other instances might be cited, down to 1858, in June of which year one was distinctly seen at sunset. It appears, then, very possible that these phenomena were observed at a much earlier period; and we might expect to discover some notice of them in the annals of different countries. This we find to be the case. The Chinese astronomers relate having observed some spots on the sun in the year 821 of our era; the Spanish conquerors of Peru found that the natives had observed them before their existence was known in Europe. These are almost the only instances of any explicit mention of them; but extraordinary appearances of the sun are found recorded which might perhaps be explained by the presence of a large number of spots. In the annals of France, a historian of the life of Charlemagne relates that, on the 17th day of March 807, the star Mercury was seen on the sun as a small black spot, during eight days. This puzzled Kepler not a little, for he proved satisfactorily that no transit of Mercury could have occurred at that time; he remarked, moreover, that

Mercury would pass over the sun's disc in about seven hours. He removes the difficulty to his own satisfaction by supposing a mistake in the year, and places the occurrence in 868; and for the two Latin words for eight days, he would read a very barbarous one even for monkish Latin, signifying eight times. It is now generally supposed, and with great probability, that the object observed was a spot large enough to be visible to the naked eye. Kepler himself, expecting, towards the end of 1606, or beginning of 1607, a transit of Mercury, was transported with joy at having, as he thought, seen the phenomenon by receiving an image of the sun upon a white surface in a darkened room, a method very generally adopted in those times, before dark glasses were employed; but there can be little doubt that he also was deceived by a spot, for Mercury, when passing before the sun, is much too insignificant an object to be seen without the aid of a telescope.

Much discussion has arisen respecting who was the first to observe the spots with a telescope. There appears little doubt that the first recorded observation was made by Thomas Harriot, an eminent English mathematician. Amongst his papers, the following memorandum has been discovered: '1610 Syon, Decemb: 8, mand. The altitude of the sonne being seven or eight degrees, it being a frost and a mist, I saw the sonne in this manner [drawing of the telescopic appearance of the sun with three spots on it is added]. I saw it twice or thrise, once with the right ey, and other time with the left. In the space of a minute time after the sonne was to cleare.' Not being acquainted with the use of dark glasses, he was obliged to observe the sun when near the horizon, and through a mist. This may account for his not having again remarked a similar appearance till the following December, when, in common with other astronomers, he became a diligent observer of the spots. The first published account of them with which we are acquainted is by John Fabricius, a German astronomer; it bears the date of June 1611. Impelled by the accounts of Galileo's discoveries, he directed his telescope to the sun. While observing it one day, he noticed what appeared to him a large blackish spot upon its surface. At first, he believed it to be a cloud; but after looking at it ten times with different telescopes, and taking the opinions of others, he recognised its more permanent character. These observations were made when the sun had risen but a few degrees above the horizon; for, being wholly unacquainted with the use of coloured glasses, he was accustomed to look at the sun through the morning mists; and he recommends first admitting a small portion of the sun's disc into the telescope, that the eye may be prepared gradually for the full blaze. But even with these precautions, we are not surprised when he tells us that these observations so affected his vision, that for two days he could see nothing clearly. He passed the following night in great anxiety lest the spot should not be visible in the morning. However, when the sun rose, it was still there; but his perplexity was greatly increased by finding that it had evidently moved its position. It then occurred to him to receive an image of the sun upon a white surface in a darkened room. By this means he was enabled to make more continuous observations, and without endangering his eyesight. He watched the paths of three spots across the sun, and recognised the return of the first, from which he conjectured that it had made a complete revolution. He remarked that the spots decreased in size and moved slower as they receded from the sun's centre, and *vice versa* as they approached it, from which he concluded that they were on the body of the sun, which was spherical and solid. Fabricius hints at its revolution as the true explanation of these move-

ments, but declines giving any decided opinion. The revolution of the sun about its own axis had been already advocated by Kepler in 1609, and therefore before the motion of the spots had been observed; and previously to him, the same opinion had been held by Jordano Bruno, a monk of the Dominican order, who, in 1600, was convicted of atheism and impiety by the inquisition of Venice, and burnt to death. Fabricius, however, seems to have been the first to arrive at the same conclusion from observations of the time of passage of a spot, from which alone any correct results respecting the period of revolution can be deduced.

We may gather from Fabricius's work that he first saw the spots in the beginning of the year 1611, but there is no evidence that he saw them before Harriot; to whom, therefore, is due the credit of having first discovered them, though any one possessed of a telescope might have done the same. But the great contest for priority of discovery was between Galileo and Christopher Scheiner. The latter, a Jesuit, and professor of mathematics at Ingolstadt, first observed the spots in the month of March 1611, while engaged in comparing the apparent diameters of the sun and moon. Thinking lightly of the circumstance, he did not observe the sun again till the following October, when they were again visible. With praiseworthy caution, he, with several friends proved, by using eight telescopes, that these spots could not arise from any defect of vision, or flaws in the glasses.

The progress that science was beginning to make at this time, met with a bigoted opposition from the many admirers of the Aristotelian philosophy, one article in whose creed was the 'incommunicableness of the heavens.' The existence of spots on the sun seemed so directly opposed to this idea of 'incommunicableness,' that Scheiner's provincial refused to sanction the publication of his discovery, which was therefore made known to the world through letters addressed to Marc Velsar, a magistrate of Augsburg, and subscribed 'Apelles post tabulam.'

Galileo asserts that he had shewn spots on the sun to many persons as early as April 1611, and had spoken of them several months previously. This, however, rests wholly upon his own verbal testimony; and it is certain he made no careful observations of them till after the publication of Scheiner's letters. Then, indeed, he proved that they must be on the sun's surface, an idea which Scheiner was perhaps at first afraid to entertain, who pronounced them to be planets revolving about the sun, at a very small distance from it. But later, when he had made an incredible number of observations, he abandoned this notion, and adopting that of Galileo, obtained results for the period of the sun's rotation and the inclination of the solar equator to the ecliptic, not differing much from the truth. Scheiner was the first to introduce the use of coloured glasses, which had been suggested by Apian as early as 1540, and perhaps actually employed still earlier by the Batavian sailors in taking altitudes of the sun. Moreover, he discovered the small bright points, known by the name of *luculi*, seen at all parts of the sun's disc, giving it a mottled appearance; while to Galileo is due the discovery of the bright flakes and streaks, called *facule*, which are visible at its eastern and western edges, and in parts surrounding the spots. He satisfied himself that they were on the sun, and had the same movement as the spots, and considered that this discovery would set at rest the question of rotation, as none would object to placing *bright spots* on the sun! It was to be expected that many conjectures would be made respecting the nature of these phenomena, and the causes which produced them. The opinion that they were bodies revolving about the sun, was entertained by many.

Tarde could not believe it possible that the sun, the eye of the world, could have the epithet *opthalmia*, and named them *Borbonia sidera* (Stars of Bourbon); and Malspert, a poet and mathematician, *Austrica sidera* (Stars of Austria). Galileo frequently likens them to clouds and smoke, and gives a detailed description of a method of producing similar appearances upon a red-hot plate of iron. According to Riccioli, author of a voluminous work on astronomy, Galileo, Kepler, and others believed them to be black substances, as soot or vapours hursting forth from the furnace of the sun; and portions being ignited as sparks, produced the appearance of the faculae—thus turning Phobus into Vulcan, as Riccioli remarks. Others held them to be opaque places in space, intercepting the sun's light—holes from which comets had started, and to which they would again return, and the like. Ridiculous as some of these ideas may appear, we are still unable to account for these phenomena by any theory against which many objections might not be urged, though superior telescopes have enabled us to form correcter notions of their general configuration.

The telescopic appearance of a spot is that of a dark nucleus surrounded by a lighter border, but well defined, and not gradually shading off into the nucleus, and in form usually following the irregular shape of the latter. This border is commonly called the *penumbra*, and was first noticed by Scheiner.

Dr Wilson of Glasgow, while observing the course and changes of the great spot of November 1769, noticed that when it was at the centre of the sun, the penumbra surrounded the black nucleus equally on all sides; but he remembered that when he first observed the spot, near the eastern margin, the portion of the penumbra nearest the centre was contracted, there being a marked difference between its breadth and that of the portion nearest the margin, the latter being the broadest. As the spot approached the western limb, he observed the same appearance, the other side of the penumbra now contracting, being the portion nearest the sun's centre; and when close to the margin it wholly disappeared, with a part of the black nucleus. These changes were easily explained by the rules of perspective, supposing the nucleus to be at a considerable depth below the sun's surface, and the penumbra to form the irregular sides of a deep hole, gradually shelving down to the nucleus. This is generally received as the true explanation of the appearance a spot represents, though the facts have been called in question; and it must be confessed that all spots do not exhibit these changes. It is interesting to remark, that the possibility of the spots being large holes, or 'cavernous gulfs,' as he calls them, had occurred to Galileo, though he abandoned the notion at once, as not borne out by the results of his observations.

Much attention is now being given to the physical appearance of the sun, and the positions and number of groups of the spots are carefully noted. The great variety of the forms of spots, and the constant changes that are taking place, are most interesting to watch, and useful as furnishing facts by which we may test the different theories respecting them. The Rev. Mr Dawes has been able to confirm the idea, that the faculae are ridges or heapings-up of the luminous matter. A large facula was observed to run nearly parallel to the sun's edge for some distance, and then to turn rather abruptly towards the edge, and pass over it; at this point it was seen to project slightly beyond the smooth outline of the limb, in the manner of a mountain-ridge. He has also noticed, that at or near the centre of the black nucleus, there is generally a still darker spot, which should properly be called the nucleus. In January 1852, he observed a remarkable

instance of rotatory motion in a spot, the rotation taking place round the small black nucleus. A similar appearance was observed by Professor Sechi, of Rome, in May of last year. Two of the darker nuclei were distinctly seen close to each other, and about these the surrounding portion of the spot; and the penumbra seemed to rotate, the whole presenting the appearance of a whirlpool. Interesting as these facts are, it is from those who are making systematic observations we must expect results which may throw light upon their origin. M. Schwabe, of Dessau, has, since 1826, kept a careful register of the number of new groups that appear each year. By a comparison of his observations, he has found that the number is subject to a periodic recurrence, increasing and decreasing very regularly, coming to a maximum about every eleventh year. The last maximum was in 1848, when 380 groups were observed during the year.

Professor Wolf, director of the Observatory of Berne, by a comparison of all the observations of the spots made from the epoch of their discovery down to the present time, has confirmed the period discovered by M. Schwabe: he has also remarked that this period corresponds with that of the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle in declination, and is now engaged in investigating the periodic recurrence of the Aurora-Borealis, from which he hopes to deduce some remarkable results. He has also ascertained that the years during which the spots have been most numerous, have been also the driest and most fertile; thus confirming the opinion of Sir W. Herschel, who contended that the more the luminous matter surrounding the sun was disturbed, the greater would be the heat. As an additional confirmation, we may mention that a great number of spots have been observed this year.

With these results before us, we may hope others will be induced to pursue the subject; and though the rugged surface of the moon will always be a favourite object, we trust enough has been said to show that there is at least as interesting, and perhaps more fertile, a field for investigation in the varied changes of the solar spots.

THE STORY OF CAMBUSCAN BOLD.

DR JOHNSON once observed, with as much truth as wit, that the persons who most lament the loss of ancient writers often neglect to read those that remain. There is, in fact, a sort of pathos in dwelling upon what has passed for ever out of our reach.

The thing we have, we prize not at its worth;
But being lost, why, then, we reck the value,
And see the good, possession would not shew us
Whilst it was ours.

The history of Chaucer's work supplies a striking illustration of this failing of human nature. Of the *Canterbury Tales*, all are complete but one. Yet our great epic poet, when reviewing in a melancholy mood the rank and file of those whom, if he could, he would have fetched back from the realms of death, passes over without a word the perfect stories, to excite and kindle the imagination by dwelling upon that which has been left unfinished. He discusses the subject with himself, and is in doubt whether he shall unsphere the spirit of Plato, or one of the matchless triumvirate of ancient tragedy, or Mæneus, or Orpheus:

Or call up him that left half-told
The story of Cambuscan Beld,
Of Camball, and of Algarsife,
And who had Canace to wife,
That owned the virtuous ring and glass,
And of the wondrous horse of brass,
On which the Tartar king did ride.

From these verses, it is quite clear that Milton had read the *Canterbury Tales* with the eye of a true lover of fiction. What impression Cambuscan Bold might have made upon us, had we been allowed to see the end of him, it is impossible to say; but finding him cut suddenly short in his career, with his two sons, his daughter, and his horse, our curiosity is violently piqued, and we are provoked to throw ourselves out into the vast sea of mediæval poetry in search of some one who may help us to the conclusion of the tale.

Our readers, we daresay, remember the King of Bohemia and his Seven Castles, and what annoyance they experienced when, having had the commencement of the story placed more than seven times before them, the writer broke off at last without explaining what it was. To this hour, no one knows what took place in those seven castles; or why the king of Bohemia had just that number, and no more; or what became of him—whether he was married to some beautiful princess, or whether he died as few kings do, in single blessedness. It is quite true that an author of another stamp has undertaken to explain the mystery of the seven castles. But the presumption was as great as his who ventured to continue *Christabel*; and we do not care to get at the knowledge in this surreptitious way. Besides, we feel, while reading the continuation, that we are not conversing with the real magician, but with a sham; and instead of being pleased, we are disgusted accordingly.

No one has had the temerity to attempt the completion of Cambuscan Bold, which is fortunate, as of Chaucer it may truly be said:

Within that circle none durst move but he.

Yet we know that our poet was a great borrower, that he looked abroad over the whole world of literature, and laid hands on whatever suited his purpose. Sometimes he took three or four plots of stories, and melted them down remorselessly into one; sometimes he took the fragment of a plot, and constructed with it a splendid fabric of verse, to endure till doomsday.

It would be curious to discover what was the nature of his proceeding in the present case. Did he find the whole story ready made to his hands; or did he find part of it in one author, and part in another?

A curious manuscript has recently been found in the library of the Arsenal at Paris. It consists of nineteen thousand verses; and the French translator of Chaucer, the Chevalier de Chatelain, intends, we believe, to lay it before the public in a modern dress. In obedience, however, to the taste of the day, he will abridge it very much, by leaving out interminable descriptions of tournaments, with other excrescences, and adhering strictly to the story. The author of this voluminous work lived at the court of Mary of Brabant, where, through his superior skill in poetry or flattery, he obtained the appellation of King of the Minstrels. From this terrible production Chaucer is supposed to have derived—in part, at least—the materials of *The Squire's Tale*; but in order to decide how much, we must consider the nature of what has come down to us of the tale itself.

In his magnificent prologue, where all the pilgrim story-tellers are painted to the life, Chaucer gives us a charming description of the narrator of Cambuscan Bold. At the invitation of mine host of the *Tavern*, he comes forward with a modesty inherited from his knightly father, and commences a very wild and exciting romance, which is evidently of eastern origin, the plan, the incidents, the colouring being all Asiatic in their character. The Arab writers of fiction are fond of selecting, for the scene of their tales, the country beyond the great mountain of Kâf, which we denominate Tattary. The very name, to an Oriental, immediately suggests the idea

of magic, strange adventures, and supernatural beings.

The squire plunges at once into the midst of things:

At Sassa in the land of Tattary,
There lived a king who warreid Rensle.

This king holds a great feast on the anniversary of his birthday, which, happening to be in the spring, is celebrated also by the music of birds, telling of their own loves and affections. The poet suggests to us a marvellous idea of the vastness of the regal hall. The king sits at the head of the table under a dais; his courtiers and all the nobles of his kingdom—who, we may well suppose, were not a few—are ranged in order about the board, when suddenly, without announcement of any kind, in rides a strange knight, mounted on a horse of brass. Even in Tattary, such an apparition was considered wonderful. But all the astonishment of the guests was not excited by his horse alone: by his side he wore a naked sword, glittering like adamant; on his thumb, a marvellous ring; and in his hand, a mirror, 'all of glass,' which, together with the ring, was designed as a present for Canace, the daughter of the great khan.

When the king and his nobles had sat for some time silent, through amazement, the strange knight from Araby and Inde addressed to Cambuscan an eloquent speech, which, according to the manner of great orators, he accompanied by suitable expressions of countenance. From what he said, we may infer that his master was one of the Abbasside caliphs, whose court was celebrated for learning, and where many men resided, whom their contemporaries believed to be profoundly versed in magical arts. He said he brought the horse, the sword, the ring, and the glass as birthday presents from the sultan of Arabistan and the Indies, to Cambuscan, the great king of Tattary. The steed, he said, would bear the rider, in the space of twenty-four hours, to the most distant part of the world, dashing through sunshine and showers with the velocity of an eagle. The ring would confer on the person who wore it the power to understand the language of birds, and to converse with them in all their dialects. On this subject, the Arabs and Persians entertain very strange ideas. According to them, birds know much more than we do, so that the way to possess all philosophy is to learn the secret of conversing with them. Their reasons for this belief are highly poetical. Birds, they say, can soar above the clouds, visit the summits of the loftiest mountains, traverse the ocean, explore the cradle of the dawn, and travel with Night, in her blackest attire, over the surface of the earth. They rest on the pinnacles of the highest towers, and thence survey the streets of great cities, watching, while most men sleep, the operations of guilt and crime. They visit the cell of the sage, and by observing his countenance, follow the current of his thoughts, and anticipate the lessons of his wisdom. They sit down with the mother by the cradle of her child, and enjoy the songs with which she hushes it to sleep. They perch in the lover's bower, and are rapt almost into forgetfulness by the music of his vows and sighs. In short, whatever is, they know.

On this account, a learned Frenchman devoted twenty years of his life to the study of the language of birds, and after all, was supposed to have made but slight proficiency in this wonderful branch of learning.

But the Asiatics have easier methods of accomplishing their designs. Put on a ring, or rub the surface of some precious stone, and you at once comprehend every twitter in the forest.

The magic mirror presented to Canace possessed the most terrible properties—properties which would

make its owner in these days shunned as the plague; for, like poverty, it could reveal whether friends and lovers were false or true.

Massinger had evidently been digging in the mine of Cambuscan Bold, where he found the basis of his play called *The Picture*. What use Chaucer himself would have made of his mirror is more than we can divine, since the story is left half-told. It seems clear, however, that he meant to accomplish strange things with it. But as far as the tale goes, he has made no use of its powers. It is only the virtues of her ring that Canace immediately puts to the proof. Next morning, before the nightingale is silent, the princess, who has had her sleep shortened by excitement, springs eagerly from her couch, rouses half-a-dozen of her women, and issues forth into the park. All nature, she finds, has put on a new aspect; the birds are singing, and every note they utter carries an intelligible meaning to her.

Laying aside the pleasurable, Chaucer, whose great forte is pathos, conducts us to a scene of bitter wailing and lamentation. On a tree which has been stripped of its leaves and bark, and is consequently blanched and withering in the wind, sits a female falcon, which is tearing her breast with her own beak, until the blood falls over the tree in showers, giving between while a tongue to her sorrows, in language which she thinks none can understand. To her surprise, Canace approaches and addresses her in her own dialect. We have no space here for the revelations that follow—but the falcon thus sympathised with, pours forth all her grief. It is the old story: "the female's faith, and the male's perfidy."

So far of the princess. Cambuscan himself, and his wondrous horse of brass, are rendered equally interesting to the reader. To shew his knowledge of old times, the poet introduces a crowd gathering in the court about the equine marvel. Some of them go back as far as Troy, and speculate on the probability of the magical invention before them containing the nucleus of an army which might emerge from its bowels, and massacre the good people of Sassa in their sleep. These bewildering fancies are put to flight by the coming forth of the khan, the courtiers, and the Arabian cavalier, who explains the mechanism of the enchanted horse, and gives the prince directions for its management in all emergencies. Until touched by the Arab, the steed had stood fixed as a rock of granite to the ground, but then it immediately began to dance and caper, to the astonishment of all who beheld it, and the infinite delight of the Tatar king, who ordered it to be conveyed to the 'master tower' of his palace, and there locked up with a care commensurate to its value.

Here the second part of Chaucer's story breaks off, and, as is his custom, he throws out some hints of what we are to expect in the remainder of the narrative. First, Cambuscan is to win many cities; second, Algarsife is to obtain for his bride the Lady Theodora, of whom, unfortunately, we know nothing more; third, the falcon is to have her lover restored to her; and, fourth, some adventurous knight, whose name, by the carelessness of transcribers, has been confounded with that of Camballo, is to win the hand of the Lady Canace, by overcoming in battle her brethren twain.

From this point forward, we must look beyond Chaucer for the achievements of the horse of brass; and in the manuscript of the library of the Arsenal, the whole cycle of incidents, so far as he is concerned, is complete. But the King of the Minstrels, as he is called, had not the fervid imagination of Chaucer. His story, however, is interesting, his situations are many of them striking, and his characters contrast with each other in a picturesque manner. From this original, our great poet may have borrowed that part

of his relation which belonged to Algarsife; we say, belonged, because we make no doubt that Chaucer had finished the story, and that part of the manuscript has been lost. In the French poet, the owner of the horse is king of Hungary, and a great magician. Like our third Richard, as generally described by historians, he is hunch-backed and malignant; in spite of which, on the mere strength of his enchanted horse, he demands in marriage the most beautiful of three princesses who occupy the place of Canace. The scene at the outset is laid in Spain. Cleomades, who represents Algarsife, resolving to try the powers of the horse, mounts his back, and forthwith shoots up beyond the clouds, where, for a while, he feels rather uncomfortable. Beneath him, he beholds the green plains, the black forests, the meandering rivers, cities, towns, palaces, with the broad blue expanse of the sea. When he becomes tired of his aerial excursion, he touches the magic spring, and immediately his Pegasus plunges down through air, and alights on the summit of a lofty tower. Desiring him to wait there patiently for his return, Cleomades, whose journey has given him a sharp appetite, descends the turret, and presently finds himself in a breakfast-parlour, with all sorts of dainties laid out. He falls to, of course, and thus fortified, proceeds to explore the remainder of the building. In one chamber he finds three ladies asleep; but though he admires their beauty, he has the discretion not to awaken them, and passes on. In the next apartment he finds another sleeping lady, whom he conjectures to be a princess, and stands gazing on her beauty till she wakes. After expressing her natural surprise, the princess—who, in the eastern fashion, is in full attire—consents to walk with him in the palace-garden. They are immediately discovered, and Cleomades is condemned to death. Through the witchery of his eloquence, he prevails upon the king to have his horse brought down from the tower, and to be permitted, in company with the lady, to mount him. The horse is, in this case, of wood, and the courtiers look upon it with ridicule as a toy. While they are indulging in jokes and laughter, Cleomades touches the spring; the horse, in a moment, recovers his vitality, neighs, spurns the ground, and ascends swifter than an arrow into the air, leaving king, queen, courtiers, and maids of honour in overwhelming wonder.

But Cleomades hardly deserves his success—the reason being that if he had, the tale must have closed at once; and therefore, on arriving at his father's palace, he alights in the garden, and with a strange sort of politeness leaves there the steed and the beautiful princess, while he goes to carry the news of his good-fortune to his father and mother. By circumstances over which, as the newspapers say, he had no control, he is detained at the palace longer than he expected.

Meantime, the princess being thus left alone among the trees with a horse of which she did not understand the management, becomes naturally very impatient. At length a messenger from Cleomades appears, a little ill-favoured hunchback, who informs her that Cleomades has been seized with sudden illness, and that he entreats her to come to him immediately in company with his faithful messenger. Suspecting nothing, the lady mounts behind the hunchback, who of course is the magician, the king of Hungary, the sworn enemy of her lover. Instead of going to the palace, therefore, they take to the clouds; and on the way the cavalier makes love to the lady, informing her, after the manner of the *Arabian Nights*, that he has an enchanted palace and gardens in Africa, where she must spend the remainder of her days with him. Being never as well as beautiful, the princess affects to feel great pleasure

at this idea, but says she is hungry, and would like to descend to *terra firma* for a minute or two, just to get something to eat. The magician, in rapture, consents, and they alight in Italy. Once on the ground, the princess feels her confidence return; and the magician, whose ride in the burbling sun has made him hot and thirsty, rushes to a brook to drink. The cold water proves more than a match for his magic; and no sooner has he quenched his thirst, than he drops down, rolls upon the ground, and expires.

The lady now falls into the hands of the Prince of Salerno, who determines upon making her his wife, to prevent which she feigns to be furiously mad, and succeeds so well in her ravings that the ceremony is put off from day to day. As might have been expected, Cleomades does not remain idle all this while; on the contrary, he leaves his father's palace, rides about the world at random, becomes entangled in many adventures; but at length, by that destiny which regulates everything in the world of romance, he comes to Salerno. Here, if we recollect rightly, in a barber's shop, he hears all about the princess, and determines at once upon the course he is to pursue. He disguises himself as a physician, puts on a false beard, and proceeds to the palace to offer his services to the prince. By great good-fortune, he possessed one of the lady's gloves which had dropped from her hand when, in her father's garden, she mounted the horse with the magician. This token he carries with him in his bosom. On explaining his errand, he is admitted at once to see the patient, who acts the maniac with surpassing skill. Unobserved of the bystanders, he shews her the glove, upon which she examines his features and recognises him. The discovery, however, only renders her madness more complete; she laughs at him and his remedies, says she is not mad, and accuses all about her of insanity. Cleomades assures the Prince of Salerno that, having studied this particular disease all his life, he is certain he can perform a cure, and that, too, in a very short time. 'But what does she mean,' he said, 'by ravings about a wooden horse?'

The prince answered that it was a toy that had been found with her in a field.

'Is it still preserved?' inquired Cleomades; 'because I think the sight of it would do her good.'

The prince, by way of reply, ordered it to be brought forth.

'Now, dear old doctor,' exclaimed the princess, 'do get on that horse, and take me behind you, and I shall be well immediately.'

Cleomades looked inquiringly at the prince.

'Humour her,' exclaimed the latter; 'it is the best way to effect a cure.'

'Well,' replied the physician, 'I obey your highness.'

So saying, he mounted the wooden horse; and the lady, with wonderful agility, vaulted up behind him, amidst peals of laughter from the courtiers. She grasped the physician, and with a wild laugh exclaimed: 'Dear doctor, let us take a ride.'

Looking at one another, the ladies and gentlemen whispered, that they might not wound the prince's ear: 'She is madder than ever!'

The prince himself began to despair, when suddenly the charger began to prance, and Cleomades, tearing off his beard, made a short speech, touched the magic spring, and away flew the horse to the palace of the prince's father in Spain.

Here ends the manuscript. The reader, we think, will agree with us that Chaucer most likely derived from this source a part of the *Squire's Tale*, but not the whole. All that relates to Canace and the falcon remains still unaccounted for; but in the prodigious mass of manuscripts existing in various libraries in

France, M. de Chatelain fully expects to find the original of the falcon also. It seems to be agreed on all hands that Chaucer would seldom be at the pains to invent; but when he found a plot ready to his hand, he invested it with so marvellous a wealth of poetry, that the original author would scarcely have recognised it.

In the present case, we think the public will receive with much pleasure the charming story of the King of the Minstrels, in M. de Chatelain's abridgment, which is full of grace, vivacity, and interest. What we have said of the sequel to Canisuscan Bold will, we trust, awaken some curiosity. We have ourselves read the manuscript with singular pleasure, and only regretted that it was not three times as long. We feel assured that the readers of Chaucer will all be of the same opinion.

A MERCHANT'S PALACE.

ONE among the many wonders of the times we live in is the marvellous rapidity with which immense edifices are constructed, seeming almost to realise the legends of old fairy-books concerning palaces and temples that sprang up spontaneously from the ground. Contrast in this respect the building of our old castles and cathedrals, laboriously extended over several generations—a turret having been built by this bishop, and the east window having been contributed by that—Sir Hugh having constructed the impregnable keep, and his grandson, the first baron, having completed the warder's tower—with that of our Crystal Palaces and Art Treasures Exhibitions, or the more durable fabric of our new Houses of Parliament. One of those 'forty and six years' which were required for the building of the Temple, would have sufficed modern architects to rear that noble pile. Whatever the mystic secret of the old free-masons might have been, it certainly did not include the rapidity of progress we have learned in these modern times, when free-masonry is only speculative, and when its members apply the square, the rule, and the compasses only to their lives and morals.

Two years ago, in the heart of the great city of Manchester, a body of workmen began to clear away a space for a new commercial building, of which the extent, and architectural beauty, and business facilities were to be unrivalled. More than fifty old houses were knocked down, several of them of a moral character that any great city could well dispense with; many fever dens and favourite musing spots of pestilence were rooted out, and the foundation of a great palace of industry was dug on the site. A forest of scaffolding speedily followed, bristling round the oblong enclosure, long fir-poles, crossed, and upright, and horizontal, lashed together with no end of cords. One could hardly see the building through the intervening array of boarding at the bottom, and boards and beams above, yet it progressed rapidly tier by tier,—and the scaffolding with it—till in a few months the outside shell of a magnificent building was completed; and the planks and poles being taken away, the grandeur of its proportions and the beauty of its design could be duly perceived and appreciated. A detached mass of building stood boldly forth, 300 feet in length, 90 feet in width, and 100 feet in height, decorated with every device that architectural taste and skill could suggest, and forming the most extensive and commodious mercantile edifice in this great mercantile city. The outside show was now chiefly over; but for a year after, there were troops of workmen busy at their labour inside, doing both the useful and the ornamental in a large way. And just now, the interior arrangements having been finished, and the artificers having taken their departure, and goods by

thousands of cart-loads having come to stock the princely building, and swarms of clerks, warehousemen, salesmen, and packers having poured into their new hive, it has been opened for business purposes; and buying and selling, money-taking and money-making, have become the order of the day.

If contrast were required to set off the noble proportions and grandeur of this commercial temple, it might easily be found in the immediate neighbourhood. It is true, there are warehouses in front of it, large and commodious buildings; but behind it and on the flanks are still remaining nests of old tenements similar to those that were removed to make room for this gigantic building. Crowded courts and alleys, unprepossessing *cul de sac*, pigmy houses, one-sixth of the height of the towering edifice before them, packers' rooms, where the unemployed of that profession congregate, and while away their vacant hours with drink and cribbage; here you may see an intimation of a 'seller' being to let, warranted dry and airy; there a 'garratt' is open to an engagement—offering the houseless their choice of the two extremes in the scale of social life. Here live the people who make, or carry, or prepare for, the costly goods which lie in heaps in the palace opposite; they live, and sleep, and breathe in rooms where those goods would infallibly spoil. Such an atmosphere of dust and dirt would never do for money's worth—it matters not for human health and life. Yet to tell the truth, there are few living here, stifling themselves and their families in one or two small rooms, who could not afford to take a decent cottage of their own, if they were but thrifty and prudent. But this is not the place to moralise.

Let us first glance at the exterior. The front elevation is designed after the Italian style of architecture, following especially that modification of it which prevailed three centuries ago in the north of Europe. In adopting this style, however, considerable latitude has been observed; other things were necessary as well as beauty, and therefore the plan has been varied so as to suit the requirements of a building of this kind. Many things that an external observer might consider as mere architectural adjuncts, will be found on examination to answer important purposes in the arrangements and business of the establishment. The useful and the ornamental are here joined together in a way that would have astonished the architects of old. Perhaps you may remark the absence of those far-projecting buttresses you generally see in buildings of this style; ground is too valuable in the heart of this city to be wasted on projections and recesses, and so the front of the edifice is unrelieved by the light and shadow they produce; but to compensate in some measure for this, the windows of each story are different in design, and their bold and various outlines so diversify the lengthened front, that the sameness is quite destroyed. Four large pavilions mount upwards at equal distances along the front, which you would be almost sure to regard as intended chiefly for effect, and you would be surprised to learn that they fulfil one of the most important objects in the arrangements. In order to the preservation and proper examination of certain classes of goods, it is necessary that the bright rays of the sun should be kept from them; these towers, therefore, are so constructed that they supply light from the north side to one-half of the building, and thus meet that requirement. As far as possible, the same arrangement has been observed in the light borrowed from the roof, a large portion of which is of glass. York stone has been chiefly used for the front and sides, well rubbed and well laid—the same good stone from which so many noble churches, abbeys, and cathedrals were built in times of yore, and which will stand to attest the soundness of the

material. Of this, we are told, 73,000 cubic feet have been used in the construction; of timber, 40,000 cubic feet; of iron, 700 tons; of plate-glass, 27,000 square feet.

The principal entrance opens before us, with its splendid double-doorway, and a flight of massive stone-steps. We ascend into a vestibule, with ceiling groined and panelled, resting on columns of veined marble. The floor is furnished of tessellated tiles, arranged in various patterns; the apandræ on either hand of the arcade are wrought in marble of different kinds. A prominent object on the pavement is a large box-scraper, guarded by two gilt-lions, couchant, and including fixed brushes for the further purification of the boots. By all means, let us make use of them; we are entering a temple that is sacred to the genius of commerce; let us leave the dirt of the common world outside. We are coming in contact, as Dr Johnson might have said, not with mere stuffs, silks, and cottons, but 'with the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice.' Are there any mansion-worshippers, we wonder, devout enough to slip off their bluchers in the vestibule, and enter with bare feet upon this holy ground?

We enter through magnificently heavy with plate-glass, and find ourselves in an immense room, there being no partitions to separate the various departments, so that each floor presents the appearance of a large hall. The very first thing that strikes us is the principal staircase, which starts immediately in front of the entrance, and branches off flight by flight till it reaches the top of the building. It is of pitch pine-wood, and noble in proportions, bounded by a hand-rail rich with elaborate tracery. Looking either up or down through the space left in the centre, the effect is very striking; a large circular roof-window throws ample light through that depth of a hundred feet. There is another staircase at the back for the use of manufacturers coming to transact business; it is of solid stone, and fire-proof, so that every floor might be commanded from it in case of accident from fire. The open space on the ground-floor is not so large as on those above, a portion being set apart for the offices, which extend along the inner side of the building. Here is a private room for the firm, comfortably fitted up like a substantial family dining-room; two private offices, and a long suite for twenty clerks. In the centre is the cashier's desk, elevated so as to command the range on either hand; on one side is the department for receiving money; on the other, that for payments. Tubular communication is carried on from hence over the greater part of the house—to the packers' quarter, the goods receiving division, and to every sale-department overhead. Lavatories, with marble fittings, are placed here for the use of the clerks; and in this respect, admirable provision has been made throughout the establishment. These offices present a beautiful appearance: to divide them from the trade-department, a screen of elaborate workmanship extends through their whole length, which is fitted with plate-glass, on which ornamental devices are posted. The pine-wood of which the screen is made being varnished, greatly resembles satin-wood, and the ornaments upon it (of iron) are picked out in green. The wood throughout has been chiefly treated in this way, and the effect is highly successful. Taste and skill have been taxed to the utmost in providing for every possible want, and introducing every possible beauty; the presses, the store shelves, the counters, the columns, are all highly ornate; even the gas-jets take their rise from brass Corinthian columns, burning on the top of their capitals like fire upon an altar.

First, we wander about among piles of carpet, roll heaped up endwise upon roll, in columns of different

height; some drawn out to display their bright colour and fine texture; all sorts and conditions, from hemp to all-wool Kidderminster, from Dutch to velvet pile. Here is your modest library-carpet, small in device and of a mild hue—we prefer green by reason of our failing eyesight—there your royal fleur-de-lis pattern, sacred to church-communions; here again your richly wreathed and festooned drawing-room article, full of life and colour. One can't help thinking about the times when our sturdy ancestors strewn their rooms with rushes, and were as happy therewith and as brave as though they had trodden on the richest tapestry in Turkey. We pass by door-mats, druggets, hearth-rugs, hassocks, and find ourselves amongst the linens, Scotch and Irish, drape up in square packages, and piled in heaps. Here are about one hundred and twenty combinations of the same or similar materials, each having a separate name. Who would have thought that the genus linen had so many different species! Here we see the 'Royal Turkish,' and in close proximity the 'Russia Crash' (is it kn'wn by that name in the dominions of the Czar?) We are tempted to ask whether 'gray body lining' is not something good to eat? 'Brown ducks' we have seen in the course of our experience, but 'blue ducks'—who ever met with them? 'White unions' too must be connected in some way with wedding favours. Who was this 'Billy Foden' who has given his name to immortality in connection with 'satin stripes' and 'cross-overs'? The language of linen has its derivations and its doubtful points, and may yet puzzle the philologist. Sheetings bleached and unbleached, from Forfar, and Artnagh, and elsewhere, lie packed in boards, and heaped up like walls, between which the visitor walks as in an alley. It would be ill to compute the square miles of ground which these myriads of yards would cover, or the beds they would furnish with decent pairs of sheets. Let us reserve our arithmetic and go up stairs.

We come here amongst the good broadcloths, types of old-fashioned English comfort and cordiality, furnished by western towns which have been celebrated for centuries for this class of manufacture, and furnished also by Yorkshire towns which rival them now in this branch. Connected with this department is a division for preparing patterns for the travelling-agents of the firm—a slip of every new cloth introduced is furnished to each traveller, and several persons are constantly employed in arranging and supplying these. From beavers and dorsekins we go on merinos, stuffs, and alpacas, many of which are manufactured at Bradford, and others are of French make. They are brought in rough packages from the dyers, and are here folded on boards, and bound round with paper-hands, in readiness for drapers' stock. A machine is placed in one corner for doing this folding, the power for which is borrowed from a most useful little steam-engine in the basement, which performs many other good offices in the establishment. The folding-machine is fitted with an index which marks the measurement of every piece as it is thrown off. Cotton handkerchiefs of Scotch make lie here by thousands, striving, by dint of much colour, to attain a close resemblance to silk; quilts and counterpanes of divers texture and weight, to lie softly on you in the dog-days, or keep you snug at Christmas; table-covers also, to match any possible carpet, or any conceivable paper. Then we get amongst the muslins, about which, in truth, we are afraid of shewing our ignorance. We do not profess to be judges of a muslin dress in the piece at per yard; when it has been duly cut and braided, and whaleboned into shape, expanded into modern proportions, and fitted to the fair form of the wearer, then only can we say whether it is pretty or not, whether it suits Miss Blanche's complexion, or becomes the style of Miss Brunette's beauty. We

cannot be far out in the matter of these white muslins, however, for we incline to the opinion of a writer we have lately read, that 'white muslin is the most elegant and becoming of all dresses, and one that never looks poor.' Ah me, in how many drawing-rooms will these congregated muslins figure; at how many evening-parties will they rustle, and crush, and encounter untoward accidents; how often and with what metamorphoses and varieties of trimming will they be economically reproduced; over how many throbbing hearts will they spread their snowy beauty, and reveal no token of the love or grief or jealous pang that may be at work beneath! We wonder whether the polite salesman ever thinks of these things, who now comes bustling up, fancying that he reads business in our meditative features. Manchester muslins, he calls them, and we like them none the less because they have been manufactured here; how light and clean to come forth from all our smoke and steam, and dust, and ashes! There are large heaps, however, from north of the Tweed which quite rival them in value and beauty. Here is spotless lawn, fine enough for the sleeves of an archbishop, and handkerchiefs per dozen, from dainty spider-web texture down to the coarsest cotton. Scores of other things there are too, the names and uses of which to us are deeply mysterious.

And now we are on the second floor, plunged into the midst of gloves. Boxes upon boxes, pile upon pile, white kids for weddings, and black kids for funerals; primrose for the secular gandy, and lavender for the clerical; homely worsted, such as warned our school-boy fingers of yore; cotton; silk—every kind, and every kind in myriads. Here is something tasteful, something to suit the times—glove-boxes richly decorated, perfumed with some penetrating scent warranted permanent, and with portraits or landscapes painted on the lids in a really superior style of art. Their youthful royal highnesses stand first, of course. Windsor Castle, the palace of the Linden trees, a beaming picture of my Lord Palmerston, (slightly smiled), portraits of distinguished ladies—in short, a gallery of art, and all connected with gloves. The haberdashery department is chiefly represented by an infinitude of paper parcels, neatly folded, and labelled, and stocked. The inscriptions upon many of these would fail to give to the uninitiated the most remote idea of their contents. Who would suspect that the soldierly motto, *pro patria*, designated nothing better than a parcel of tapes, warranted full measure? Are the K.C.B.'s and C.B.'s aware that the heraldic legend of their most worshipful order, *triu juncto in uno*, has been appropriated by the threefold India cotton, 300 yards? We wander now amongst laces and sewing-silks, fringes and Berlin wools, whose beauties of colour are veiled, for they are rolled up in wrappers to keep them clean. This is the region of pins and needles, the habitats of which, however, do not look particularly uncomfortable; the pins are recommended as having 'superior solid heads'—an excellent quality in other articles than pins. We avert our looks modestly from the array of corsetage we now encounter, pass between hooks and eyes, through bobbins, braids, and buttons, and arrive at the quarter where umbrellas and parasols prevail, with travelling-bags of carpet and leather, purses, portemonnaies, and cloth-caps. Shirt-fronts and collars also pass under review; among which shine conspicuous the 'Jullien Manifold' and the 'Boys' Eglintoun, with ribbon-bow.' We say nothing of some hundred and fifty different kinds of stockings and 'sex' thickly imbedded in the presses; nor of the vests, pants, Guernseys, and other articles which must be nameless, all of which are multitudinously represented here. There is a bright department just before us, gaudy with many colours—a garden of artificial flowers. A

rich tree stands in the centre, blossoming with a hundred different kinds of blossoms; where the black daisies for the mourning-cap are ranged along with orange-flowers and jessamine, and ripe grapes are drooping from the same branch which breaks out at the next joint into full-blown geraniums. Each is marvelously true to nature, and not more artificial than painting or sculpture, or any other device of man to imitate the appearance of life.

Up another flight of stairs, and we are among the prints, chiefly dresses, from the common blue which workhouse paupers wear, to an article fit for a duchess. We connect print-dresses with summer-time, and fine weather, charming watering-place rambles, and familiar morning-calls. We remember on awkwardly upsetting the cream-jug at breakfast in the lap of our maiden aunt (from whom we had expectations), what comfort we derived from the assurance that it was a washing-print she had on at the time. Also, on that decisive morning when we stammered forth the important question, and sealed our fate, was it not a print-dress (straw-coloured flowers on a white ground) in which the lovely form of the present Mrs Smith was arrayed? So these fancy patterns of blue stars and green rosebuds and garlands lay are pleasant to our sight. Here are silk pocket-handkerchiefs; and among the variety of patterns, our eyes light upon that of an old acquaintance, stolen from our pocket in Whitechapel years ago, and by us re-purchased a few days after from an elderly Hebrew gentleman on Saffron Hill. No unimportant proportion of capital is represented by these shawls, of which many rich and valuable specimens are hung up for show. Bethinking ourselves of certain conjugal hints connected with this subject, we inquire the price of one particular article, with a view of investing therein for the benefit of Mrs Smith; but our benevolent intentions are frustrated by the statement of the salesman, that 'the firm does no retail business.' Nothing peddling, or in a small way, but all in proportion with the colossal building and stock. A part of this division, containing the shawl and mantle department, is carpeted, so that the goods unfolded and held up for inspection may receive no damage from coming in contact with the floor. The counters on which they are shown slope downwards from the windows, so as to place them in a slanting light, the better to exhibit the texture and colour. For the same purpose, the windows are fitted with Venetian blinds, the bottom part, for about two feet high, being fixed, and the upper part constructed so as to draw up, or turn to meet the light. For the protection of these valuable goods from dust, a sliding cover is fitted into each division of the press, which, when drawn out, falls upon hinges, and shuts up the compartment like a box.

One more ascent up the broad staircase, and we are at the summit of the general business premises, the pavilion story being reserved for miscellaneous stores. Here an opened door reveals a recess in which lies coiled a length of hose, which can be fixed to a tap close by in the wall, and thus an abundant supply of water may be conveyed in a few seconds to any part of the building. Here is the receiving-room, into which goods are hoisted from the wagons below—the coiling under this room being of sheet-iron, as better adapted to bear the jar and pressure of heavy weights above. Part of this floor is also set apart for a manufacturer's room, and is approached by the separate staircase before alluded to. We pass through the blocking department, where the ribbons are wound round cylindrical blocks of wood; the imported articles are usually brought in ready-wound, but the blocks are removed at the custom-house, before weighing the ribbon; the blocking here is done by hand. Here are rolls upon rolls of saraset (sarac-

netta), the chief good which the Ottomans conferred upon Western Europe; satins, silks, velvets, and muslins. Inconsiderable as the items of ribbons might seem among such a multitude of other articles, we are told that the transactions of the firm in this branch alone for the last week have reached tens of thousands of pounds. We observe in this quarter a few miles of that description of work which has occupied the attention of English woman-kind so much of late, termed embroidery, consisting (we speak reverently) in cutting out small holes with a charming pair of diminutive scissors, and industriously edging round the breach thus made. Further on are straw-hats and bonnets packed one in the other; laces, from Valenciennes and Brussels point, down to ordinary thread; hair-nets and fancy-caps; breakfast-caps to cover untrimmed hair; dress-caps to deck the matron for an evening-party; widows' caps, sombre and sad, and withal according to the latest fashion. Then, lastly, we get among the furs, cheap and costly, mock and natural; the royal and judicial ermine in unassuming contiguity with the common squirrel. With all his advancement, man has not yet quite forsaken his first clothing; silks and velvets have not altogether superseded the 'coats of skins.'

We have now seen all the show above-ground of this vast establishment. Overhead, in the pavilions, there is as yet nothing but the *débris* of broken boxes and spare wrappers. From the windows, however, one commands a view of the city, varying in extent and clearness according to the condition of the smoke. Early in the morning, we are told, the prospect of such a forest of chimneys, wide-spreading roofs, church-towers and steeples, is something imposing. At present, it is all thrown very deeply into shade; we therefore prepare to close our inspection by a visit to the basement. We descend—not in the ordinary way of down-stair travelling, but by means of a hoist, used for raising and sending down goods. Of these, there are two in the establishment, worked by steam. In two or three seconds, we are dropped in the immediate vicinity of the useful engine which works the hoists, turns the winding-machines, pumps water for the hydraulic-presses, moves the cranes, and discharges other important duties. On the basement-floor we find, first, an entering-room, through which all parcels have to pass before they leave the establishment, the contents being duly booked, and the account checked of the department from which they have come. Next, a saleroom for heavy linens and flannels, the bulk of which excludes them from the rooms up stairs; and near this, we observe a vault sunk in the wall, iron-lined and fire-proof, for the protection of the books of the firm. Here is also a division for the manufacture and repair of packing-cases and boxes for general use. Finally, we reach the packing-room, in which the goods sold are done into shape, rolled, put up in boxes or in paper as the case may be, and duly directed before they leave the premises. Two large hydraulic-presses are placed here to assist in this process, and the way in which they reduce a mountain of miscellaneous goods to a very mole-hill of a package is a marvellous thing to witness.

Our obliging conductor now leads the way up stairs, and informs us that we have inspected all the chief wonders of the establishment. Other wonders there are, no doubt, not quite so patent as these. We should like to hear some illustrations of profitable speculation, some examples of market-risks and fluctuations; we should like to have some idea as to the capital employed, the value of the credit given, the amount of profit realised; we are puzzled to think how the firm can make up their income-tax returns, having experienced some difficulty in that matter even in our small way. But these are trade secrets, and it

would be impertinent to inquire into them. One thing our visit has taught us—how beauty may be united to usefulness with mutual advantage; and at no great additional cost. What might have been a huge draper's shop, is here converted into a very temple, and the stock itself becomes a decoration. So we see how trade may be made graceful, and commerce turned into a fine art; how there may be poetry in L. a. d.; and tender strokes touch the soul even while the question is concerning linsay-woolsey or mousseline-de-laine. We feel as if we had done much more than inspect mere warehouse-stock, as we pass forth from the merchant's palace.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER LXVIII.—A VICTORY ENDING IN A RETREAT.

I saw not the speaker, who was completely hidden behind the thick trolis of leaves. It was not necessary I should see him, to know who addressed me; on hearing the voice I instantly recognised it. It was Océola who spoke.

I cannot describe my sensations at that moment, nor tell exactly how I acted. My mind was in a chaos of confusion—surprise and fear mingling alike in my emotions.

I remember facing once more towards my followers. I saw that they were not all dead—some were still lying where they had fallen, doubled up, or stretched out in various attitudes of death—motionless—beyond doubt, lifeless. Some still moved, their cries for help showing that life was not extinct.

To my joy, I observed several who had regained their feet, and were running, or rather scrambling, rapidly away from the ground; and still another few who had risen into half-erect attitudes, and were crawling off upon their hands and knees.

These last were still being fired upon from the bushes; and as I stood wavering, I saw one or two of them levelled along the grass by the fatal bullets that rained thickly around me.

Among the wounded who lay at my feet, there was a young fellow whom I knew. He appeared to be shot through both limbs, and could not move his body from the spot. His appeal to me for help was the first thing that aroused me from my indecision: I remembered that this young man had once done me a service.

Almost mechanically, I bent down, grasped him around the waist, and, raising his body, commenced dragging him away.

With my burden I hurried back across the isthmus—as fast as my strength would permit—nor did I stop till beyond the range of the Indian rifles. Here I was met by a party of soldiers, sent to cover our retreat. In their hands I left my disabled comrade, and hastened onward to deliver my melancholy report to the commander-in-chief.

My tale needed no telling. Our movement had been watched, and our discomfiture was already known throughout the whole army.

The general said not a word; and, without giving time for explanation, ordered me to another part of the field.

All blamed his imprudence in having ordered such a desperate charge—especially with so small a force. For myself, I had gained the credit of a bold leader; but how I chanced to be the only one, who came back unscathed out of that deadly fire, was a puzzle which at that moment I did not choose to explain.

For an hour or more the fight continued to be carried on, in the shape of a confused skirmish among swamps and trees, without either party gaining any material advantage. Each held the position

it had taken up—though the Indians retained the freedom of the forest beyond. To have retired from ours, would have been the ruin of the whole army; since there was no other mode of retreat, but by recrossing the stream, and that could only have been effected under the fire of the enemy.

And yet to hold our position appeared equally ruinous. We could effect nothing by being thus brought to a stand-still, for we were actually besieged upon the bank of the river. We had vainly endeavoured to force the Indians from the bush. Having once failed, a second attempt to cut our way through them would be a still more perilous enterprise; and yet to remain stationary had also its prospects of danger. With scanty provisions, the troops had marched out of their cantonments. Their rations were already exhausted—hunger stared the army in the face. Its pangs were already felt, and every hour would render them more severe.

We began to believe that we were besieged; and such was virtually the fact. Around us in a semi-circle swarmed the savages, each behind his protecting tree—thus forming a defensive line equal in strength to a fortified intrenchment. Such could not be forced, without the certainty of great slaughter among our men.

We perceived, too, that the number of our enemies was hourly increasing. A peculiar cry—which some of the old 'Indian fighters' understood—heard at intervals, betokened the arrival of fresh parties of the foe. We felt the apprehension that we were being outnumbered, and might soon be overpowered. A gloomy feeling was fast spreading itself through the ranks.

During the skirmishes that had already occurred, we noticed that many of the Indians were armed with fusils and muskets. A few were observed in uniform, with military accoutrements! One—a conspicuous leader—was still more singularly attired. From his shoulders was suspended a large silken flag, after the fashion of a Spanish cloak of the times of the conquistadores. Its stripes of alternate red and white, with the blue starry field at the corner, were conspicuous. Every eye in the army looked upon it, and recognised in the fantastic draping, thus tauntingly displayed, the loved flag of our country.

These symbols were expressive. They did not puzzle us. Their presence among our enemies was easily explained. The flag, the muskets and fusils, the uniforms and equipments, were trophies from the battle-field where Dade had fallen.

Though the troops regarded these objects with bitter indignation, their anger was impotent: the hour for avenging the disastrous fate of their comrades had not yet arrived.

It is not improbable we might have shared their destiny, had we remained much longer upon the ground; but a plan of retreat offered, of which our general was not loath to take advantage. It was the happy idea of a volunteer officer—an old campaigner of the 'Hickory' wars—versed in the tactics of Indian fighting.

By his advice, a feint was made by the troops who had not yet crossed—the volunteers. It was a pretended attempt to effect the passage of the river at a point higher up-stream. It was good strategy. Had such a passage been possible, it would have brought the enemy between two fires, and thus put an end to the 'surround'; but a crossing was not intended—only a ruse.

It had the effect designed; the Indians were deceived by it, and rushed in a body up the bank to prevent the attempt at crossing. Our beleaguered force took advantage of their temporary absence; and the 'regulars,' making an adroit use of the time, succeeded in getting back to the 'safe side' of the

river. The wily foe was too prudent to follow us, and thus ended the 'battle of the Outhlacoochee.'

In the hurried council that was held, there were no two opinions as to what course of action we should pursue. The proposal to march back to Fort King was received with a wonderful unanimity; and, with little loss of time, we took the route, and arrived without further molestation at the fort.

CHAPTER LXIX.

ANOTHER 'SWAMP-FIGHT.'

After this action, a complete change was observed in the spirit of the army. Boasting was heard no more; and the eagerness of the troops to be led against the enemy was no longer difficult to restrain. No one expressed desire for a second expedition across the Outhlacoochee, and the 'Cove' was to remain unexplored until the arrival of reinforcements. The volunteers were disheartened, wearied of the campaign, and not a little cowed by the resistance they had so unexpectedly encountered—bold and bloody as it was unlooked for. The enemy, hitherto despised, if it had aroused by its conduct a strong feeling of exasperation and vengeance, had also purchased the privilege of respect.

The battle of the Outhlacoochee cost the United States army nearly a hundred men. The Seminole loss was believed to be much greater; though no one could give a better authority for this belief than that of a 'guess.' No one had seen the enemy's slain; but this was accounted for by the assertion, that during the fight they had carried their dead and wounded from the field!

How often has this absurd allegation appeared in the dispatches of generals both victorious and defeated! It is the usual explanation of a battle-field found too sparsely strewn by the bodies of the foe. The very possibility of such an operation argues either an easy conflict, or a strong attachment between comrade and comrade—too strong, indeed, for human nature. With some fighting experience, I can affirm that I never saw a dead body, either of comrade or foe, moved from the ground where he had fallen, so long as there was a shot ringing upon the ear.

In the battle of the Outhlacoochee, no doubt some of our enemies had 'bit the dust;' but their loss was much less than that of our own troops. For myself—and I had ample opportunity for observation—I could not swear to a single 'dead Indian;' nor have I met with a comrade who could.

Notwithstanding this, historians have chronicled the affair as a grand 'victory,' and the dispatch of the commander-in-chief is still extant—a curious specimen of warlike literature. In this document may be found the name of almost every officer engaged, each depicted as a peerless hero! A rare monument of vanity and boasting.

To speak the honest truth, we had been well 'whipped' by the red skins; and the chagrin of the army was only equalled by its exasperation.

Clinch, although esteemed a kind general—the 'soldier's friend,' as historians term him—was no longer regarded as a great warrior. His glory had departed. If Ogeola owed him any spite, he had reason to be satisfied with what he had accomplished, without molesting the 'old veteran' further. Though still living, he was dead to fame.

A fresh commander-in-chief now made his appearance, and hopes of victory were again revived. The new general was Gaines, another of the 'veterans' produced by seniority of rank. He had not been ordered by the government upon this especial duty; but Florida being part of his military district, had volunteered to take the guidance of the war.

Like his predecessor, Gaines expected to reap a rich harvest of laurels, and, like the former, was he doomed to disappointment. Again, it was the cypress-wreath.

Without delay, our army—reinforced by fresh troops from Louisiana and elsewhere—was put in motion, and once more marched upon the 'Cove.'

We reached the banks of the Amazura, but never crossed that fatal stream—equally fatal to our glory as our lives. This time, the Indians crossed.

Almost upon the ground of the former action—with the difference that it was now upon the nether bank of the stream—we were attacked by the red warriors; and, after some hours of sharp skirmishing, compelled to shelter our proud battalions within the protecting pickets of a stockade! Within this enclosure we were besieged for a period of nine days, scarcely daring to trust ourselves outside the wooden walls. Starvation no longer stared us in the face—it had actually come upon us; and but for the horses we had hitherto bestowed—with whose flesh we were fain to satisfy the cravings of our appetites—one-half the army of 'Camp Izard' would have perished of hunger.

We were saved from destruction by the timely arrival of a large force that had been despatched to our rescue under Clinch, still commanding his brigade. Having marched direct from Fort King, our former general had the good-fortune to approach the enemy from their rear, and, by surprising our besiegers, disentangle us from our perilous situation.

The day of our delivery was memorable by a singular incident—an armistice of a peculiar character.

Early in the morning, while it was yet dark, a voice was heard hailing us from a distance, in a loud 'Ho there!—Halloa!'

It came from the direction of the enemy—since we were surrounded, it could not otherwise—but the peculiar phraseology led to the hope that Clinch's brigade had arrived.

The hail was repeated, and answered; but the hope of a rescue vanished when the stentorian voice was recognised as that of Abram, the black chief, and quondam interpreter of the council.

'What do you want?' was the interrogatory ordered by the commander-in-chief.

'A talk,' came the curt reply.

'For what purpose?'

'We want to stop fighting.'

The proposal was agreeable as unexpected. What could it mean? Were the Indians starving, like ourselves, and tired of hostilities? It was probable enough: for what other reason should they desire to end the war so abruptly? They had not yet been defeated, but, on the contrary, victorious in every action that had been fought.

But one other motive could be thought of. We were every hour expecting the arrival of Clinch's brigade. Runners had reached the camp to say that he was near, and, reinforced by it, we should be not only strong enough to raise the siege, but to attack the Indians with almost a certainty of defeating them. Perhaps they knew, as well as we, that Clinch was advancing, and were desirous of making terms before his arrival.

The proposal for a 'talk' was thus accounted for by the commander-in-chief, who was now in hopes of being able to strike a decisive blow. His only apprehension was, that the enemy should retreat, before Clinch could get forward upon the field. An armistice would serve to delay the Indians upon the ground; and, without hesitation, the distant speaker was informed that the talk would be welcome.

A meeting of *parlementaires* from each side was arranged; the hour, as soon as it should be light. There were to be three of the Indians, and three from the camp.

A small savanna extended from the stockade. At several hundred yards' distance it was bounded by the woods. As soon as the day broke, we saw three men emerge from the timber, and advance into the open ground. They were Indian chiefs in full costume; they were the commissioners. All three were recognised from the camp—Abram, Coa Hajo, and Ogeola.

Outside musket-range, they halted, placing themselves side by side in erect attitudes, and facing the enclosure.

Three officers, two of whom could speak the native tongue, were sent forth to meet them. I was one of the deputation.

In a few seconds we stood face to face with the hostile chiefs.

CHAPTER LXX.

THE TALK.

Before a word was uttered, all six of us shook hands—so far as appearances went, in the most friendly manner. Ogeola grasped mine warmly; as he did so, saying, with a peculiar smile:

'Ah, Randolph! friends sometimes meet in war as well as in peace.'

I knew to what he referred, but could only answer him with a significant look of gratitude.

An orderly, sent to us with a message from the general, was seen approaching from the camp. At the same instant, an Indian appeared coming out of the timber, and, keeping pace with the orderly, simultaneously with the latter arrived upon the ground. The deputation was determined we should not outnumber it.

As soon as the orderly had whispered his message, the 'talk' began.

Abram was the spokesman on the part of the Indians, and delivered himself in his broken English. The others merely signified their assent by a simple nod, or the affirmative 'Ho'; while their negative was expressed by the exclamation 'Cooree.'

'Do you white folk want make peace?' abruptly demanded the negro.

'Upon what terms?' asked the head of our party.

'Da tarms we gib you are dese: you lay down arm, an' stop de war; your sogas go back, an' stay in dar forts: we Indyan cross ober da Ouithlacoochee; an' from dis time forth, for ebber after, we make de grand ribber da line o' boundary atween de two. We promise lib in peace an' good tarms wi' all white neighbor. Dat's all got say.'

'Brothers!' said our speaker in reply, 'I fear these conditions will not be accepted by the white general, nor our great father, the President. I am commissioned to say, that the commander-in-chief can treat with you on no other conditions than those of your absolute submission, and under promise that you will now agree to the removal.'

'Cooree! cooree! never!' haughtily exclaimed Coa Hajo and Ogeola in one breath, and with a determined emphasis, that proved they had no intention of offering to surrender.

'An' what for we submit?' asked the black, with some show of astonishment. 'We not conquered! We conquer you ebbery fight—we whip you people, one, two, tree time—we whip you; dam! we kill you well too. What for we submit? We come here gib condition—not ask um.'

'It matters little what has hitherto transpired,' observed the officer in reply; 'we are by far stronger than you—we must conquer you in the end.'

Again the two chiefs simultaneously cried 'Cooree!' 'May be, white men, you make big mistake 'bout our strength. We not so weak you tink for—dam! no. We show you our strength.'

As the negro said this, he turned inquiringly

towards his comrades, as if to seek their assent to some proposition.

Both seemed to grant it with a ready nod; and Ogeola, who now assumed the leadership of the affair, faced towards the forest, at the same time giving utterance to a loud and peculiar intonation.

The echoes of his voice had not ceased to vibrate upon the air, when the evergreen grove was observed to be in motion along its whole edge; and the next instant, a line of dusky warriors shewed itself in the open ground. They stepped forth a pace or two, then halted in perfect order of battle—so that their numbers could easily be told off from where we stood.

'Count the red warriors!' cried Ogeola, in a triumphant tone—'count them, and be no longer ignorant of the strength of your enemy.'

As the Indian uttered these words, a satirical smile played upon his lips; and he stood for some seconds confronting us in silence.

'Now,' continued he, once more pointing to his followers, 'do yonder braves—there are fifteen hundred of them—do they look starving and submissive? No! they are ready to continue the war till the blood of the last man sinks into the soil of his native land. If they must perish, it will be here—here in Florida—in the land of their birth, upon the graves of their fathers.'

'We have taken up the rifle because you wronged us, and would drive us out. For the wrongs we have had revenge. We have killed many of your people, and we are satisfied with the vengeance we have taken. We want to kill no more. But about the removal, we have not changed our minds. We shall never change them.'

'We have made you a fair proposition: accept it, and in this hour the war may cease; reject it, and more blood shall be spilled—ay, by the spirit of Wykomé! rivers of blood shall flow. The red poles of our lodges shall be painted again and again with the blood of our pale-faced foes. Peace or war then—you are welcome to your choice.'

As Ogeola ceased speaking, he waved his hand towards his dusky warriors by the wood, who at the sign disappeared among the trees silently, rapidly, almost mysteriously.

A most reply was being delivered to the passionate harangue of the young chief, when the speaker was interrupted by the report of musketry, heard in the direction of the Indians, but further off. The shots followed each other in rapid succession, and were accompanied by shouts, that, though feebly borne from the far distance, could be distinguished as the cheering cheers of men advancing into a battle.

'Ha! foul play!' cried the chiefs in a breath; 'pale-faced liars! you shall rue this treason;' and, without waiting to exchange another sentence, all three sprang off from the spot, and ran at full speed towards the covert of the woods.

We turned back within the lines of the camp, where the shots had also been heard, and interpreted as the advance of Clinch's brigade attacking the Indian outposts in the rear. We found the troops already mustered in battle-array, and preparing to issue forth from the stockade. In a few minutes, the order was given, and the army marched forth, extending itself rapidly both right and left along the bank of the river.

As soon as the formation was complete, the line advanced. The troops were burning for revenge. Cooped up as they had been for days, half-famished, and more than half-diagnosed, they had now an opportunity to retrieve their honour; and were fully bent upon the punishment of the savage foe. With an army in their rear, rapidly closing upon them by an extended line—for this had been pre-arranged between the commanders—another similarly advancing upon

their front, how could the Indians escape? They must fight—they would be conquered at last.

This was the expectation of all officers and soldiers. The commander-in-chief was himself in high spirits. His strategic plan had succeeded. The enemy was surrounded—entrapped; a great victory was before him—a 'harvest of laurels.'

We marched forward. We heard shots, but now only solitary or straggling. We could not hear the well-known war-cry of the Indians.

We continued to advance. The hammocks were carried by a charge, but in their shady coverts we found no enemy.

Surely they must still be before us—between our lines and those of the approaching reinforcement? Is it possible they can have retreated—escaped?

No! Yonder they are—on the other side of the meadow—just coming out from the trees. They are advancing to give us battle! Now for the charge—now—

Ha! those blue uniforms and white belts—those forage-caps and sabres—these are not Indians! It is not the enemy! They are our friends—the soldiers of Clinch's brigade!

Fortunate it was that at that moment there was a mutual recognition, else might we have annihilated one another.

CHAPTER LXXI.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF AN ARMY.

The two divisions of the army now came together, and after a rapid council had been held between the commanders, continued scouring the field in search of our enemy. Hours were spent in the search; but not an Indian foe could be found!

Oceola had performed a piece of strategy unheard of in the annals of war. He had carried an army of 1500 men from between two others of nearly equal numbers, who had completely enfiladed him, without leaving a man upon the ground—ay, without leaving a trace of his retreat. That host of Indian warriors, so lately observed in full battle-array, had all at once broken up into a thousand fragments, and, as if by magic, had melted out of sight.

The enemy was gone, we knew not whither; and the disappointed generals once more marched their forces back to Fort King.

The 'dispersion,' as it was termed, of the Indian army, was of course chronicled as another 'victory.' It was a victory, however, that killed poor old Gaines—at least his military fame—and he was only too glad to retire from the command, he had been so eager to obtain.

A third general now took the field as commander-in-chief—an officer of more notoriety than either of his predecessors—Scott. A lucky wound received in the old British wars, seniority of rank, a good deal of political buffoonery, but above all a free translation of the French 'system of tactics,' with the assumption of being their author, had kept General Scott conspicuously before the American public for a period of twenty years.* He who could contrive such a system of military manœuvring, could not be otherwise than a great soldier; so reasoned his countrymen.

* Scott's whole career, political as well as military, has been a series of *faux pas*. His campaign in Mexico will not bear criticism. The numerous blunders he there committed would have led to most fatal results, had they not been neutralised by the judgment of his inferior officers, and the indomitable valour of the soldiery. The battle of Molino del Rey—the armistice with Santa Anna, were military errors unworthy of a cadet fresh from college. I make bold to affirm that every action was a *moh-fish*—the result depending upon mere chance; or rather on the desperate bravery of the troops upon one side, and the infamous cowardice of those on the other.

Of course wonderful things were expected from the new commander-in-chief, and great deeds were promised. He would deal with the savages in a different way from that adopted by his predecessors; he would soon put an end to the contemptible war.

There was much rejoicing at the appointment; and preparations were made for a campaign on a far more extensive scale than had fallen to the lot of either of the chiefs who preceded him. The army was doubled—almost trebled—the commissariat amply provided for, before the great general would consent to set foot upon the field.

He arrived at length, and the army was put in motion.

I am not going to detail the incidents of this campaign; there were none of sufficient importance to be chronicled, much less of sufficient interest to be narrated. It consisted simply of a series of harassing marches, conducted with all the pomp and regularity of a parade review. The army was formed into three divisions, somewhat bombastically styled 'right wing,' 'left wing,' and 'centre.' Thus formed, they were to approach the 'Cove of the Ouchilacoochee'—again that fatal Cove—from three different directions, Fort King, Fort Brooke, and the St Johns. On arriving on the edge of the great swamp, each was to fire minute-guns as signals for the others, and then all three were to advance in converging lines towards the heart of the Seminole fastness.

The absurd manœuvre was carried out, and ended, as might have been expected, in complete failure. During the march, no man saw the face of a red Indian. A few of their camps were discovered, but nothing more. The cunning warriors had heard the signal guns, and well understood their significance. With such a hint of the position of their enemy, they had but little difficulty in making their retreat between the 'wings.'

Perhaps the most singular, if not the most important, incident occurring in Scott's campaign was one which came very near costing me my life. If not worthy of being given in detail, it merits mention as a curious case of 'abandonment.'

While marching for the 'Cove' with his centre wing, the idea occurred to our great commander to leave behind him, upon the banks of the Amazona, what he termed a 'post of observation.' This consisted of a detachment of forty men—mostly our Suwannee volunteers, with their proportion of officers, myself among the number.

We were ordered to fortify ourselves on the spot, and stay there until we should be relieved from our duty, which was somewhat indefinitely understood even by him who was placed in command of us. After giving these orders, the general, at the head of his 'central wing,' marched off, leaving us to our fate.

Our little band was sensibly alive to the perilous position in which we were thus placed; and we at once set about making the best of it. We felled trees—built a block-house, dug a well, and surrounded both with a strong stockade.

Fortunately we were not discovered by the enemy for nearly a week after the departure of the army, else we should most certainly have been destroyed by a man. The Indians, in all probability, had followed the 'centre wing,' and thus for the time were carried out of our neighbourhood.

On the sixth day, however, they made their appearance, and summoned us to surrender.

We refused, and fought them—again and again, at intervals, during a period of fifty days!

Several of our men were killed or wounded; and among the former, the gallant chief of our devoted band, Holloman, who fell from a shot fired through the interstices of the stockade.

Provisions had been left with us to serve us for two

weeks; they were eked out to last for seven! For thirty days we subsisted upon raw corn and water, with a few handfuls of acorns, which we contrived to gather from the trees growing within the enclosure.

In this way we held out for a period of fifty days, and still no commander-in-chief—no army came to relieve us. During all that gloomy siege, we never heard word of either; no white face ever shewed itself to our anxious eyes, that gazed constantly outward. We believed ourselves abandoned—forgotten.

And such in reality was the fact—General Scott, in his eagerness to get away from Florida, had quite forgotten to relieve the 'post of observation'; and others, believing that we had long since perished, made no effort to send a reconnoitre.

Death from hunger stared us in the face, until at length the brave old hunter, Hickman, found his way through the lines of our besiegers, and communicated our situation to our 'friends at home.'

His tale procured a strong excitement, and a force was despatched to our relief, that succeeded in dispersing our enemies, and setting us free from our block-house prison.

Thus terminated 'Scott's campaign,' and with it his command in Florida. The whole affair was a burlesque, and Scott was only saved from ridicule, and the disgrace of a speedy recall, by a lucky accident that fell in his favour. Orders had already reached him to take control of another 'Indian war'—the 'Creek'—that was just breaking out in the states of the south-west; and this afforded the discomfited general a well-timed excuse for retiring from the 'Flowery Land.'

Florida was destined to prove to American generals a land of melancholy remembrances. No less than seven of them were successively beaten at the game of Indian warfare by the Seminoles and their wily chieftains. It is not my purpose to detail the history of their failures and mishaps. From the disappearance of General Scott, I was myself no longer with the main army. My destiny conducted me through the more romantic by-ways of the campaign—the paths of *la petite guerre*—and of these only am I enabled to write. Adieu, then, to the grand historic.

DIPSOMANIACS.

A short time ago, we drew attention to a pamphlet of Dr Peddie on the subject of dipsomania—a craving for intoxicating liquors that partakes of the nature of madness, and which now seems to call for some special legislation. Since making these remarks, a lecture on the same subject has been delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, by Professor Christison, who adopts views of dipsomania similar to those of Dr Peddie. Referring to the peculiar style of treatment required for dipsomaniacs, the learned professor made some observations which are worthy of extended publicity.

He mentioned, that 'in Scotland, medical men had already established a system of treatment which was applied to all those who would consent to submit to it; and it was found to answer the purpose very well; so that all that was required of the legislature was to render compulsory, at the instance of the nearest relative of the patient, what was at present merely voluntary. He then described an institution at Strathairn, in the Isle of Skye, for patients of this kind, where inmates had unrestrained liberty, ample opportunities for amusing and interesting pursuits, no possibility of getting any drink but whisky, and no chance of getting that except by walking twelve miles to one place, where they had to deceive the dealer, who was bound not to sell it to any of the anchorites of Strathairn, or by walking fourteen miles to another place, where the dealer was free from any restriction. He had visited that establishment himself, and found the patients living in a state of sobriety,

apparent happiness, and real freedom. He was very much mistaken if any further legislation was necessary than to legalise such seclusion.'

The lecturer concluded by suggesting for this purpose, a modification of the system pursued in regard to lunatic asylums. Retreats for dipsomaniacs, licensed by the sheriff as being properly situated, and under proper management, might receive patients, whose need for the retirement was certified by the same authority, dismissal to be only obtained through the sheriff, or a certificate of cure from the proprietor of the establishment, and the relatives. 'When a patient was sent to such a sanatorium, it should not be necessary that he should be deprived of all control over his affairs, but that he should be allowed to manage them under the guidance of the sheriff; if the patient were unfit for that, then the nearest relative should have power to sue for a curator. As the friends of the inmates were to pay for their maintenance, it would be quite unnecessary to provide for the erection of asylums of the kind required, as the supply would be sure to follow the demand.' The case of pauper lunatics of this order could not, of course, be thought of at that moment, but must be delayed till the experiment had been tried on the other classes.'

Professor Christison's lecture was well received by a numerous and respectable auditory, and we cannot but consider that the difficult and delicate subject on which he treated has already made a distinct advance towards legislative action.

EVENING IN EARLY SPRING.

The west is crimsoned, and the evening falls,
The lamp of night is lighting up aloft;
Unto his mate afar the partridge calls,
The blue wren's tinkle ceases in the croft.

Upon the waving poplar's topmost spray,
His mellow note the thrush is piping forth,
Singing his farewell to the dying day,
While pale stars peep out in the dusky north.

Over the land the sunny south wind blows,
The spring's first wrestle with the winter's cold;
And nature flushed, with genial triumph glows,
On sparkling fount, and cloudlet tipped with gold.

The morn was balmy, and the noontide bright,
And happy children strayed to gather flowers;
Seeking the slopes with celandines adight,
Whereon in March winds, daisies make their bowers.

The father led his children forth to-day,
To scented violets, clustered white and blue,
To watch the young lambs bounding in their play,
Perchance to hear the merry sweet cuckoo.

The twilight closes o'er the balmy eve,
The bat is flitting in the quiet air,
The wren, his last song on the fence doth weave,
And the shy rabbit leaves his sandy lair.

Blithe lovers wander happy, arm in arm,
Moved by the magic of the witching time,
Thus tasting, ere life's toils begin, a balm,
To memory precious in their after prime.

The field, and grove, and music of the bird,
The humming insect, and the budding bough,
Wildling and tame, the sounds in still night heard,
And the shrill whistle of the wild wind's sigh;

All sing God's praise; thus musing home we go,
Grateful for nature, pleased that as we plod,
While native music falls from these, we know,
We too may raise a grateful song to God.

Graham.

J. HAWKINS.

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THE GENERAL'S NEPHEW.

SEVERAL years before the introduction of Minié-rifles and tunics, when Brown Bess with a well-hammered flint was considered the most efficient weapon of the British soldier, the regiment to which I then belonged was stationed, during its Indian tour of service, in the Sultry-pore division, commanded by Major-general Sir Hannibal Peacocke, K.C.B., one of the best whist-players and worst general officers in the service. He had entered the army young, and having both luck and interest, rose rapidly to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, when he was put on half-pay, and, having served almost exclusively on the staff, his ignorant of regimental duty as a man well could be. During the years which followed, he endeavoured, by assiduous attention to the duties of a man about town, to fit himself for future command; and on promotion to the rank of general, attended every levee of the commander-in-chief, asking for employment, and became a regular hanger-on at the Horse-guards, who, either to get rid of his importunities, or oblige his brother-in-law, Lord Cawood, gave him a division in India. Favoured child of fortune as he was, the general was always grumbling at his ill-luck, particularly at the card-table, though he could not bear to hear any one else do so, and would always demolish the complainant's grievance by quoting some greater misfortune which had happened to himself, making the lesser mischance appear contemptible and insignificant. If a defeated adversary made any remark on the number of rubbers he had lost, the general would exclaim: 'You don't call that a run of ill-luck, do you, sir? Why, I played whist regularly every night for eight years, and never held a trump the whole time.'

'But, Sir Hannibal,' rashly suggests an incredulous sub, 'you must have dealt every fourth round, and taken the turn-up card into your hand.'

'By no means, sir; with my usual luck, I positively made a misdeal every time.'

The youngster is silenced; and the triumphant general makes a mental *mem.* that so wide-awake a young gentleman is just suited for the agreeable task of the next treasure-escort, which amiable intention he generally carried out with praiseworthy fidelity.

The general had never been married; but he brought out a nephew with him, who he requested might be gazetted to the first vacancy occurring in any of Her Majesty's regiments in the Sultry-pore division. In those days, commissions had not been thrown open to public competition; preparatory examination was undreamed of, and popular opinion

unanimously pointed out the greatest fool of the family as the fittest for the army.

No rational doubt could be entertained that Lord Cawood's second son was perfectly eligible on this score to wear a red coat: he accompanied his uncle to India; and soon after their arrival, the *Gazette* informed us that the Honourable Peregrine Falcon Rooke had purchased an ensigncy in our regiment.

There was at the time, I fear, a sadly democratic feeling in the corps, as some of our slips of aristocracy had not been very favourable specimens; and others who had left the regiment soon after going on foreign service, had made rather hard bargains with their successors. We were not, therefore, inclined to think better of the young hand because he happened to be an earl's son; besides which, we were shortly afterwards ordered in from our out-station, where game was abundant and duty light, to the formality and field-days of division head-quarters; and we all felt sure that our recall from our happy hunting-grounds was chiefly in order that the junior ensign should be under the avuncular eye, and have the benefit of his countenance and support on first joining.

We arrived in Sultry-pore at the beginning of the hot season, and being a new station, houses were so scarce there that five of us were fain to content ourselves with the joint-occupancy of a splendid mansion, consisting of one large room, with an enclosed verandah all round. That is to say, we remained in the house by day, and slept at night in tents pitched close outside, until, as the rainy season drew near, we were driven from their comparative coolness by sand-storms occurring nearly every night, which forced us to take refuge in the house.

It was an unusually hot season even for that climate; the rains delayed their coming; the hot wind blew from sunrise till midnight; there was a lurid haze in the scorching atmosphere, through which objects loomed large as if seen through a fog. Our only chance of getting any sleep was to keep the punkah going all night, for which purpose we had a relay of coolies; much-enduring individuals, without any peculiar characteristics mental or physical, except an inordinate capacity for sleep and extreme scantiness of drapery, who, in consideration of the monthly guerdon of eight shillings, without board or lodging, undertook that one of their number should always be ready to fan our fevered brows. Like most natives, they possessed the power of instantly composing themselves to sleep at any hour of the four and twenty; but at night, in particular, the exercise of their monotonous vocation seemed to possess an effect as irresistibly somniferous as the branch dripping

with Lethæan dew did on Palinurus. Somnus relaxed their wearied limbs; the long punkah, under which all slept, stopped, and we awoke, bathed in perspiration, to abuse the coolie, rub our mosquito bites, and doze off again. The paymaster, a choleric little Welshman, being the most wakeful of the party, took upon himself the task of keeping the coolies on the alert, for which purpose his cot was placed in the centre, with an abundant supply of ammunition heaped alongside thereof, in the shape of the united boots and shoes of the entire party, besides a collection of sundry miscellaneous articles, such as glove-trees, cricket-balls, old books, &c., which might, on occasion, be converted into projectiles. Even with this formidable armament, and the fear of punishment before their eyes, the coolies did enooze occasionally; but retribution swift and terrible followed, from the avenging slipper of the paymaster.

I do not think we were as grateful to him as we ought to have been for his exertions, as we found that the noise produced by the shower of missiles, the crash of broken glass, or the piteous accents of the coolie deprecating master's wrath, protesting he was murdered, or imploring assistance from the governor-general and East India Company, was quite as fatal to 'tired nature's sweet restorer' as the want of cool air.

We accordingly had a tall three-legged stool constructed, on which the coolie on duty was always perched. It gave him great facility in pulling the punkah, and proved an excellent seat as long as he remained awake, and sat upright; but the moment he began to nod, the rickety tripod was overbalanced, and the whole concern upset bodily. This we found a most effectual means of murdering sleep, as, after performing half-a-dozen of these involuntary somersaults, the coolies learned to keep themselves awake, and the punkah going.

Whilst we, in a semi-deliquescent state, were endeavouring, by expedients such as these, to render the heat somewhat less unbearable, we were constantly tantalised by seeing the junior ensign in undivided possession of an excellent house adjoining ours, which he did not offer to share with any one.

Young Rooke seemed an ungainly, rather silly lad, without much harm in his composition, or anything aristocratic in his manners or appearance, but with an overweening sense of his own importance. At drill he was the most awkward fellow I ever saw; it required a couple of sergeants to put him in the proper position of a soldier, and the moment their hands were withdrawn, he relapsed into his usual slouching attitude. He had a habit, too, of knocking one foot against another like a horse cutting, by which he was always losing step; and when he shouldered his musket, it seemed an even chance whether he sent the bayonet into his own cheek or his neighbour's. All rebukes and corrections he received with so well-satisfied an air, that his amendment seemed hopeless; and Wright, our adjutant, was in a state of despair at having such an unpromising recruit to deal with, declaring his life would be shortened by being daily compelled to witness so melancholy a spectacle. Now, next to a pretty girl and a well-drilled battalion, there was nothing Wright liked so much as a joke, particularly a practical one; indeed, he loved it not wisely, but too well, and had often got into trouble by indulging his facetious propensities.

He longed to play off some trick upon Rooke, which might soothe his own feelings, and diminish the other's self-importance, but found it difficult to get an opportunity for doing so, as the youngster seldom came to mess or mixed with his brother-officers, being unwisely kept away by his uncle, the general, which made him even more unpopular than

he would have been at any rate. Accordingly, he gravely informed Rooke, that, as he had got on so far in his drill, it was time for him to proceed to more advanced exercises, and commence learning the drum, for which purpose the drum-major would provide him with an instrument, and attend at his quarters for an hour daily, after morning parade—a private hint being given to the instructor, that the lesson should always be given in the verandah, which was in full view of the mess-room. There we used to assemble every morning for coffee and billiards, but both were neglected for the pleasure of seeing Rooke pacing up and down with a drum suspended from his shoulders, practising the initiatory exercise called 'mammy daddy,' which is, in fact, the *do, re, mi* of all who learn this sonorous instrument.

To explain for the benefit of the uninitiated, it may be briefly described as follows: The tyro's hands being arranged in the proper position, he gives two taps with the right one, then withdrawing it, holds the drum-stick perpendicularly by his side, repeats the same process with the left, and so on *ad infinitum*. It is rather monotonous work, and, at the best of times, makes the performer look rather foolish; but when Rooke's awkward movements and shambling gait were contrasted with the splendid proportions of the drum-major, who owed his situation to the fact of his being the handsomest man in the regiment, the effect was inexpressibly ludicrous, and formed a never-failing source of amusement to those who witnessed it. The pupil, however, had not advanced beyond these elementary studies, when his further progress was stopped by his uncle coming in one day to pay our colonel a visit.

Sir Hannibal Peacocke, like most ignorant men, was very fussy about trifles, and constantly getting hold of some new hobby, which he rode until he tired of it, or some fresh one came in his way. Having that morning mounted a new one—a novel method of putting on the knapsack without straps, which proved a complete failure—he came in to display his equitation for the colonel's benefit. Having taken as much exercise in that way as he felt disposed for, the conversation turned on his nephew, who, the general remarked, he was glad to hear was getting on so well with his drill.

'I am sorry I cannot agree with you, general,' said the outspoken Colonel Hardy, 'for really I never met a more stupid lad in my life; he seems to make no progress, notwithstanding all the trouble taken with him.'

'I am afraid you do not take the trouble of making yourself acquainted with what passes in your regiment,' replied Sir Hannibal, with some asperity; 'for I can tell you the adjutant is so well satisfied with his proficiency, that he has allowed him to commence learning the drum.'

'The drum, general! you cannot be serious; there must be some mistake. Surely no one ever heard of such a thing as training an officer to a bandsman's duties.'

'My nephew never told me a falsehood, even in jest, Colonel Hardy; and you will find what I have stated to be perfectly correct, if you ask your adjutant, who I saw writing in the next room when I came in.'

Wright was summoned, and the moment he entered the room, perceived that the conjunction of two such luminaries boded him no good; and augured from the ominous silence which greeted his entrance, that, as he expressed it, the devoted storm was about to descend on his thundering head.

'Have you been playing off any of your jokes on Mr Rooke?' sternly demanded the colonel.

'Jokes, sir!' demurely answered Wright; 'I assure you it is no joke trying to teach a man of his

stamp. I'm nearly heart-broken from him myself; and the sergeant-major threatened suicide if compelled to continue drilling him. I could not knock anything into his head, or out of his heels; so I thought it no harm to try whether his hands could not perform some military movement. He is getting on very well at it; and I am sure the general would be quite pleased to hear the fine tone he brings out of the instrument.'

Had the general not been present, it is probable that the affair might have passed off as a harmless trick; but restrained by this, and a sense of duty, the colonel frowned down his rising mirth, and said: 'You have done wrong, sir, to allow your private feelings to influence you in the discharge of your duty; you have abused the authority I gave you over a young officer, and endeavoured to make him the butt of the regiment. This mock-instruction must be discontinued; and I trust you will see the propriety of apologising to Mr Rooke for what has passed. I trust you are satisfied, Sir Hannibal.'

'No, I am not satisfied; very much the reverse,' said the general, his choler rising as he became gradually aware of the extent to which his nephew and himself had been imposed on, until between the state of the thermometer and internal warmth, he seemed on the point of spontaneous combustion. 'Go to your quarters instantly, Mr Wright, and consider yourself under arrest.'

Whereupon the culprit left the room without speaking, and the general soon after took his leave, vowing vengeance against Wright; declaring that he would make an example of him, and that he was fully determined to bring him to a court-martial for such outrageous conduct.

To all this tirade, Colonel Hardy wisely made no reply; but, soon after the general's departure, sent him a note, saying that he hoped Sir Hannibal would, on mature reflection, view the case more favourably, as Wright was a young man of excellent principles, and a first-rate officer, though sometimes led away by high spirits; that it would be impossible to frame charges for a court-martial without making his nephew—he did not venture to say himself—the laughing-stock of the service; and, moreover, that if ever the matter came to a trial, he would feel bound to state that Sir Hannibal Peacocke, a general officer commanding a division, fully believed that learning the drum formed an integral part of an officer's education.

By this time, Sir Hannibal's wrath had time to cool; and seeing the cogency of these arguments, he replied that to oblige Colonel Hardy, he would treat the case as leniently as his duty would permit; that Mr Wright might be released from arrest; but, as he could not pass over such conduct without publicly expressing his disapprobation of it, the lieutenant in question should attend at the general's quarters the following morning, when, in the presence of all commanding officers and staff in the station, he would receive such a reprimand as the major-general might deem it fit to administer.

Sir Hannibal Peacocke was a particularly neat man; the scrupulous exactness of his person was only equalled by the cleanliness of his house, and elegance of his bachelor *ménage*. Every one else's linen looked yellow in comparison with the immaculate purity of his; a speck on his white trousers, a soil on his boots, a stain on his table-cloth, or a particle of dust on the table itself, made him quite uncomfortable; but the presence of a fly or spider set him well-nigh distraught, and he would interrupt the gravest conversation to make slaps at an intruding blue-bottle, and prided himself not a little on the dexterous manner in which he crushed the offender between his extended palms.

Next morning, at the hour indicated, commanding officers and staff assembled as directed at the general's quarters, all in full-dress, to look as imposing as possible. When Sir Hannibal entered the room, without noticing any one, he fixed his eyes on the wall, which a large speckled spider was slowly ascending on his return from a successful foraging expedition, taking with him a supply of ant-meat for the nourishment of his family.

The bearer, loudly summoned, warily and slowly approached the unsuspecting spider, and when arrived within springing distance, made a dash at it with the cloth he held in his hand; then removing it triumphantly, displayed the crushed remains of the spider, surrounded by a gory stain, on the wall. Instead, however, of the approbation he looked for, his master was so enraged at the mark on his spotless chunam, that he pulled a flash pink turban off the bearer's head, wiped the obnoxious stain with it, then threw it in his face, and kicked and pomelled him out of the room, to the great amusement of those who witnessed this practical commentary on the general's favourite exordium against maltreating native servants.

Then gravely seating himself at the head of a table covered with writing materials, Sir Hannibal motioned the other officers to chairs on either side; and they had hardly time to compose their faces, when Wright entered, looking so preternaturally solemn, that any one who knew him, would at once have suspected there was some mischief brewing.

Knowing Sir Hannibal's automophobia, he had employed some of his spare time in capturing a number of flies and immuring them in a paper-box, perforated with innumerable pin-holes, in order to keep its inmates in a state of active vitality.

This he held inside his shako with one hand, and by keeping his finger on an orifice in the lid, let them escape when he wished. The general, not being gifted with much extempore eloquence, had written the wiggling he intended to administer, and now commenced reading it aloud.

'Lieutenant and Adjutant Wright, I regret'— Buzz, buzz went an audacious blue-bottle within an inch of the pretorian nose. Slap, slap from the general, and the enemy retreated in good order, leaving him master of the field.

He had hardly recommenced reading, when he was again interrupted in a similar manner; but this time he had better success, for the intruder was destroyed.

Complacent at the successful result of his *coup de main*, he made a third essay.

'Lieutenant and Adjutant Wright, I regret to find that'— Here a score of flies, rampant from their newly acquired liberty, made an onslaught, together with such a brisk hum of insolent defiance, that, dropping the paper he held, the general vigorously smote the air, in a vain attempt to rid himself of his persecutors.

Imitating the example of their chief, the other officers rose to assist him in banishing the unwelcome visitors.

Furor arma ministrat; each seizes what he can lay hold of—books, cocked-hats, and hand-punkahs are converted for the nonce into fly-flappers. A dragoon major, more zealous than skilful, grasped a long ruler sideways, and making 'cut two' in most approved style, missed the blue-bottle, and nearly floored the garrison-surgeon, whose bald head it encountered in its descent. The adjutant-general, in making a vigorous sweep with his arm, knocked off the commissary's spectacles; and the latter functionary, purblind from their loss, and surprised at such an unlooked-for assault, upset the ink-bottle in groping to recover them, dashing its contents over the formidable foolscap whereon the reprimand was written,

and extending its ravages to the snowy integuments which covered the general's nether man.

Soluntur tabula risu. Such a scene of confusion ensued, that Sir Hannibal, finding it impossible to restore order, dismissed all present, intimating, however, at the same time his intention of reassembling them at some future time for the same purpose.

It would seem, however, that a convenient time for the purpose never came, as no one ever afterwards heard Sir Hannibal allude to the subject; nor, stranger still, does any mention of it appear in the life and memoirs of that gallant and distinguished officer, published after his lamented decease, several years subsequently, and it has consequently remained unchronicled up to the present moment.

THE LATE SAMUEL BROWN.

WHEN a brilliant and powerful intellect has passed away without leaving any written works behind, it is difficult to make the world believe in what it has lost. The deep and subtle influence which a great man leaves on other minds by personal association, can neither be told nor accounted for; and those who loved and honoured the dead, must be content with their own profound conviction of his greatness. But the case is even harder when something is left—good, indeed, and precious, but utterly inadequate as the expression of the power or possibilities of the writer. To leave such fragments uncollected, and suffer them to be lost among the mass of ephemeral literature, would be wrong; but to have them set up as the measure of their author's mind, would be still more unjust to his memory. The difficulty of deciding between these two risks must have been felt by the editors of these Essays; for, beautiful and interesting as they are, they are infinitely below what Samuel Brown might and would have done; and it would be most painful to those who eagerly watched the promise and growth of that noble intellect, to think that these few and scattered utterances should be in any way looked upon as its whole result.*

In the generality of obscure geniuses and possible great men, common sense refuses to believe, and most justly; for it is a second-rate talent only that needs to be nursed by circumstances into greatness. If there be one spark of the real divine fire of true genius, it can never be quenched by external conditions; poverty only braces it—contest only rouses it—sorrow only purifies it—and, sooner or later, it will find its appointed mode of expression. But over genius itself, disease and death are victorious; and Samuel Brown was early called to a martyrdom that only ended with his life. After a youth of strenuous labour and extraordinary attainment, just when his mental powers were matured, the instruments of knowledge within his grasp, and visions of long-sought truths opening brightly before him—then came the fatal disease which held him fast for ever. From this time, says the preface, 'and till his death, seven long years, he was probably never for an hour, except in sleep, free from pain, and often in extreme agony—his existence being little else than the fulfilling of his capacity for suffering. When in Russia, he had typhus fever; and it is likely he never was sound afterwards, and carried his death within him in the form of an internal disease, necessitating pain of the sharpest and steadiest kind. He died in the full exercise of his intellect and affections, having fought his disease to the last.'

How nobly he bore this stern fate, how brightly the soul shone out through all these clouds of suffering, how humbly and thankfully he spoke of all the deeper

things that pain and trial had taught him, cannot be told here. But there are many who look back to his example with loving gratitude, and treasure his words in their inmost hearts as a precious legacy of strength and consolation. 'How pathetic to think that this intense and bright nature—

Appearing ere the times were ripe—

should so "soon come to confusion," that he should suffer as he did, and die with little else fulfilled but pain—his hopes withered, his secret purposes broken off, his years unaccomplished, fame and a great place in the world's history, merely seen from under the opening eyelids of the morn, and then vanishing away; his sun going down while it was yet day; the tree of mortal life withering in all the leaves of his spring—all this is strange and sad; but what in this world has not in it something both sad and strange?

Thus much it seems necessary to premise before speaking of the merits of these Essays, for some of them were written in extreme youth, and while they overflow with its fire and generosity, they also bear the marks of it, in occasional rashness of conclusion and extravagance of words. Others were composed in the rare intervals of comparative ease which occurred during his last years of suffering and weakness, and we can but look with tender admiration on the spirit which could so far overcome pain and exhaustion as to write them at all, while we wonder at their brilliancy and power. The range of subjects they embrace is very wide. Though science has the larger share, art and poetry are treated of with the insight that comes only from sincere love and feeling. A few of his own poems are in the first volume, and are very pure and fine; but it is rather in his prose writing we feel what a true poet he was. There the bright imagination continually lights up the sternest subjects, not with conscious rhetoric or fine writing of any sort, but with a pervading feeling for what is lovely and picturesque, and the fine instinct which seizes the noblest and most poetic aspect of everything, and revels in it with that enthusiasm which never fails to awaken a corresponding delight in the reader. It is the mixture of poetic feeling and calm reasoning which gives its chief charm to the book.

The first volume is mainly devoted to the history of chemical science, and part of it is a sort of reproduction of the brilliant lectures which Dr Brown delivered in Edinburgh in 1849, and of which those who heard them will be glad to be reminded. However unacquainted with science the reader may be, he will find in the series of Essays which commence with 'Alchemy and the Alchemists,' some of the most fascinating sketches that can be conceived. 'The playful and apparently successful childhood of chemistry may be said to have passed among those young-souled Greeks from whom phlogiston came down. They asked such profound questions of nature that they could not understand her motherly responses, yet the very putting of those questions foreshadowed the whole history of the science. Its busy but little-doing boyhood was spent in the east, under califs and physicians whose very names are fragrant with romance; its ardent and imaginative pubescence, in the unbroken Christendom of the middle ages, amid the hum of scholasticism and under the shadow of Gothic architecture; and we have just seen something of its sturdy youth of somewhat positive effort during the reign of phlogiston. The fifth of its ages, that of victorious and self-confident manhood, now offers itself to the attention of the historical student.'

Along this pleasant path, so full of variety and interest, we are carried in a series of vigorous and characteristic descriptions of the lives and labours of workers in chemistry, beginning with the Greeks,

* Lectures on the Atomic Theory, and Essays Scientific and Literary, By Samuel Brown. Edinburgh: Thomas Constable & Co.

and then pausing among the oriental alchemists, whose mystical theories have caused their earnest investigations of natural facts to be undervalued—'sincere, devout, industrious men, who, toiling away among their crucibles and furnaces, discovered many new facts and new processes, and did many a good thing;' and next, among their European successors; where, foremost in his own school, and mighty among all schools of natural science, in all time, appears the great name of Roger Bacon, one of whom England has just cause to be proud; but his legendary fame as a magician has eclipsed his true glory as a man of science. That he believed in the elixir of life and the philosopher's stone, like the rest of his contemporaries, is confessed, but he did not devote himself to searching for them; and 'in truth,' says Dr Brown, 'we should never look at the little particular beliefs and notions of great spirits in the history of science, but to their great ideas, otherwise we shall run the risk of despising men so exalted in character as to remain for ever incapable of despising us.' And again: 'There is indeed no room for national or epochal vanity in the study of the history of science; there is rather occasion for humility and emulation; for those old men worked with grand ideals and small means upon an obdurate and an unbroken soil, while we stand on fields which they have ploughed, armed with an elaborate instrumentation, and too often guided by ideals which savour more of the shop than of the universe.'

The sketches of Paracelsus and the rest of that race are vivid and interesting, but they cannot be quoted without spoiling them; for the history must be read as a whole, and the thread of their real discoveries followed, as it runs bright and clear through the strange webs of their romantic fancies, and still more romantic lives. In the next essay on 'Phlogiston and Lavoisier,' we pass through another long epoch of true experiment and mistaken theory, and read the stories of Beecher and Stahl, Priestley and Cavendish, Black and Watt, till the young Lavoisier appears, with the inexorable balance in his hand, to change the whole form of chemical science; to open a new path to all succeeding philosophers, and to perish in the very midst of his labour, and in the zenith of his powers; one amongst a batch of victims in the high frenzy of the first French Revolution. The two or three pages in which his short life is related are full of pathetic beauty. A brilliant and genial essay on Sir Humphry Davy, full of cordial appreciation of his character and discoveries, worthily completes this striking series, and is in itself a delightful piece of biography. With one more short extract, we must close this volume:

'There are poets who wonder at the spectacle of such keen spirits as Humphry Davy, for example, labouring with might and main at the dry births of stone and iron, when they might well be abroad among the strong and the beautiful, stirring the life of man in its august depths. But a man must work where he is placed; and he must also obey the hint of his peculiar talent, else he will never do the most he can for the race and for himself. These are two of the great rules of duty. There is little matter what a man finds to be his proper task, so he rest not until he have won all it can teach him; so he relax not until he have made the most of it for the world; so he relent not before he has adorned it with his proper virtue, and ennobled it by his proper genius. Truth is a globe like the world; and it is of small moment where you begin to dig, for you will come as near the centre as another, if you dig deep enough. It is at the same time an important, though a secondary duty of the industrious miner, to ascend every now and then from his particular shaft, both to see what others are about, in case he should become the

egotist of a single pursuit, and to refresh himself with the inexhaustible variety of nature and of life.'

The rest of the Essays are on a great variety of subjects, and we can do little more than name a few of them. Among the most interesting are those on George Herbert's poetry; on 'Physical Puritanism,' including vegetarianism, hydropathy, &c.; on David Scott the painter, a most touching account of that great but wayward genius, who, like Samuel Brown himself, died before he had accomplished half his work; as a tender and friendly memoir of the artist, and as a piece of general art-criticism, it is a striking and excellent essay. 'Ghosts and Ghost-seers,' the last of the Essays, is also one of the best, and contains some of the most striking remarks. How true and well put is the following:

'Few people are aware of the extreme difficulty of the art of simple observation. That art consists not only in the ability to perceive the phenomena of nature through uncoloured eyes, but also of the talent to describe them in unobstructed and transparent words. To observe properly in the very simplest of the physical sciences, requires a long and severe training. No one knows this so feelingly as the great discoverer. Faraday once said that he always doubts his own observations. Mitscherlich, on one occasion, remarked to a man of science of our acquaintance, that it takes fourteen years to discover and establish a single new fact in chemistry. An enthusiastic student one day betook himself to Baron Cuvier with the exhibition of a new organ—we think it was a muscle—which he supposed himself to have discovered in the body of some living creature or other; but the experienced and sagacious naturalist kindly bade the young man return to him with the same discovery in six months. The baron would not even listen to the student's demonstration, nor examine his dissection, till the eager and youthful discoverer had hung over the object of inquiry for half a year; and yet that object was a mere thing of the senses! In a word, the records of physical science are full of instances in which genuine researchers—men formed by nature and trained by toil for the life of observation—have misstated the least complicated phenomena. Nor would the intelligent public fail to be amused, as well as astonished, if they only knew how very few of the noisy host of professing men of science, in even this matter-of-fact country, ever discover a single new fact; ever describe with irreversible fidelity a new phenomenon of any significance; ever add one true word to the written science of the world.'

With these words, important to every aspirant after real knowledge, and to every lover of exact truth, we take leave of this remarkable book, earnestly commending it to a close and attentive perusal.

THE CHANNEL BRIDGE.

ONE of those little difficulties which are common to the matrimonial state, even among the best regulated couples, are constantly occurring between my wife and me with regard to a continental tour. So surely as the autumn shows its face, she wants to visit that 'dear darling Paris,' or that 'exquisite Chamouni,' or some other absurdly belauded spot beyond the sea, instead of being content with the bracing airs of Brighton, or the yellow sands (and slippers) of Margate or Ramsgate. She affirms that there are no dresses to be got in Regent Street fit for a lady to wear, and no mountains worthy of the name to be seen in all Great Britain. To this I reply, that if such be the case, she must abandon her outer garments altogether, and content herself with a comparatively level country, for that out of England, or I'm a Dutchman, she does not get me to stir. Now, the true reason of this I do not care to own to her, and shall therefore

carefully keep this particular Journal out of her sight; but the fact is, that I become so absolutely and hopelessly writhed so soon as I set foot on board a steamer, that I am well determined never to encounter the misery of it again. Of course, the sea has a good deal to do with it; but the steamer—the rolling, the throbbing, the heat, the panting of the steamer—is quite sufficient for this result, without the sea. I am rendered intellectually an idiot, and physically a helpless log, from the instant the terrible yell of departure is raised by the escape-valve, and when the first half-turn of those hissing wheels gives me a whole one.

The arguments I address to her ear are national and patriotic; such as, how right it is that every Briton should spend his money in his own country, and by no means pour it into Frenchmen's pockets; with other even nobler sentiments, which I have culled diligently from the newspapers of my native land; but my real and sole objection—which I keep, as I have said, in my private bosom—is simply to the sea-passage, the crossing of the Channel. I know that she who 'halves my sorrows, and doubles my joys,' as the poet satirically sings, would urge—before she gave up the contest as hopeless, and began to call names—that it was 'only a little suffering after all,' and 'the inconvenience is over in no time,' and I should not be able to convince her to the contrary. The term 'suffering' does not in the least express the mental and bodily agony of my position on ship-board; and after I land—after I have been carried on shore inanimate—I don't recover for a week.

'Never,' quoth I, the last time I was dropped like a sack on Folkestone pier—'never, if I know it, and remain in my right mind, do I catch myself on board ship again.' To this resolution I have kept, and mean to keep; but yet, may be, I may take my wife to Paris nevertheless.

The French engineer, Mathieu, so long ago as the First Consulate, and when railways were entirely unknown, considered the scheme of a roadway under the Channel practicable, and laid it before the great Napoleon. More recently, other Frenchmen of science have proposed various plans for land-communication between England and France, under much more favourable circumstances. One of these ambitious projectors has within the last few months procured for himself something more than interest and attention. A commission of eminent engineers appointed by government to report upon his stupendous theory, has returned a favourable verdict. It has, moreover, recommended that twenty thousand pounds should be granted for experimental examinations. Finally, and above all, Napoleon III. is a believer in the matter himself. The submarine ground has been accurately surveyed already, and nothing is wanting but the following little preliminary arrangements to the tunnel of M. Thomé de Gamond. His scheme is doubtless worthy of our highest admiration, but still I cannot dismiss from my mind his aristocratic name. What chance, I wonder, upon this side of the Channel, would an engineer of the name of Tommy Gammond have, who proposed such operations as these:

To tear up rocks, and having carried the same out to sea, to drop them in the Channel.

To form thirteen islands in that fashion in the said Channel.

To dig down through the above islands into *terra firma* under the sea, and there to begin the tunnel, east and west.

There are a few other difficulties to be overcome, whereof one is the formation of a sort of Swindon Station in mid-channel, with a well-staircase leading up to an artificial island in the open air; but they are scarcely worth dwelling upon in comparison with those we have mentioned.

The great objection which attaches to M. de Gamond's tunnel, in connection with the trip of myself and my wife to Paris, is, that I know she will never be got by any means to travel by it. She will not even go to Bath on account of the existence, between our home and that city, of the Box Tunnel. Her behaviour during any subterranean passage—whenever I have caught a glimpse of her by light of lamp or shaft—is ridiculous, and personally uncomfortable in the extreme. She shuts her eyes very tightly, takes her under-lip between her teeth, puts a finger into each of her ears, and, in short, assumes a state of physical tension, which it would be impossible for her to maintain during half the time consumed by this proposed subterranean journey. As far, therefore, as we two are concerned, M. Thomé de Gamond might just as well never have existed; but I am by no means inclined to say the same of Mr Charles Boyd, of Barnes, Surrey, the projector of the *Marine Viaduct*, or *Continental Railway Bridge*. I have his pamphlet now lying before me, written with all seriousness and gravity, and with a charming section of the viaduct, by way of illustration, on the scale of an inch to a hundred feet, and shewing the greatest depth of the Straits of Dover, and the relative space afforded for the passage of shipping. The book is of a yellow cover, like a *Bradshaw*, and of so amusingly convincing a character, that one is quite disappointed not to find the hours of starting of the super-channel trains, both ordinary and express, week-day and Sunday, at the end of it.

The marine viaduct will consist of a succession of tubes 50 feet deep by 30 feet wide, made of wrought-iron, riveted and braced together, interspersed with ventilators and sky-lights, and supplied with the ordinary lines of railway within. This is to be supported by 190 towers, and to be raised, one tube at a time, to the required height of 300 feet above the level of the sea, by means of hydraulic machinery placed in pontoons. This great elevation will admit of the passage of the tallest ships in the highest tides, with 45 feet to spare, in case of vessels being built of unprecedentedly large dimensions. The space between the towers will be sufficient not only for three line-of-battle ships to sail through abreast, but even for three *Leviathans*, should so many giant brethren ever chance to be keeping such close company. Each tower will be of 100 feet in diameter, and, after rising upon its pedestal 260 feet, is to be continued 60 feet above the viaduct for the formation of a light-house, and again 50 feet higher still for that of a belfry or gong-tower, and for a central air-shaft for the viaduct.

These light-houses, whose illuminating surfaces are to be forty-three feet in diameter, are to reflect a bright red light on the south side, and a vivid blue one on the north, in order that vessels may clearly ascertain their own position with regard to the Channel Bridge. The belfries will hold a gong—a bell not being loud enough, and a whistle liable to be confused with that of the steam-engines—to be struck by a hammer propelled by clock-work. The light-houses are to be lit up at sunset throughout the entire length of the bridge by electricity, and the same power will set the gongs sounding in case of fog. All the towers are to be fitted at water-mark with fenders, consisting of spindles of wrought iron, very thickly coated with India-rubber, and made to revolve vertically in an iron framework attached to the tower bases, in order to repel collision; so that any vessel concussion not at right angles with the fender, would be simply sent on her way. The towers are to bear the arms of France and England alternately; and in summer-time, on occasions of any increase in the Napoleonic family, will, I daresay, be tastefully decorated with flowers. Thus far, every part of the scheme looks

not only practicable but alluring—only we have yet to inquire, 'upon what are these towers which support the viaduct to stand?' This, as it seems to me, is an almost insurmountable difficulty, but not so does it seem to Mr Boyd. He proposes to form, as foundations for these towers, enormous pedestals, which will be formed by sinking into the bed of the Channel blocks of stone each of several tons' weight, securely riveted through their centres with iron bolts, and with their connecting faces strongly cemented, so that a succession of blocks will form one ponderous and immovable mass. The operation of placing them—this art of sinking—is to be conducted by means of machinery on board ship, or on pontoons at anchor; 'so that each block may gradually sink therefrom into its proper place below, first ascertained by the compass-bearings on deck, and by divers, who will be employed with diving-bells to examine the bed of the channel, to arrange, secure, and connect the blocks and other materials as they descend; and who are to communicate with the workmen on board by signal-lines and speaking-tubes. In addition to the blocks so placed, strong iron grapnels chained together at short distances apart will be fixed around and to the base of the pedestal, to prevent any movement of the blocks when once in position.' The bases are to be 300 feet square, and the pedestals will gradually rise at an angle of 75 degrees until they reach the level of the sea, and there form an insular plain 40 feet high by 150 square, for the reception of the tower. The French terminus—as in M. Thomé de Gamond's plan—is to be at Cape Grisnez, which, however, being only 147½ feet above the sea, will require to be brought to the same elevation as the English terminus at Dover, of 300 feet.

'To relieve any anxiety that may be entertained by the proposed union of Britain and the continent, it is intended that the English approaches shall be commanded by the batteries of Dover Castle, and that a battery shall be erected to cover the French terminus, as a part of the viaduct could then be suddenly disconnected without damaging the whole structure; and when hostility ceased, the injury done might be repaired in a few weeks, and the traffic be readily resumed—an arrangement for destruction and reparation which seems to me to be a very pleasant satire upon war.

By the detailed official statement of the commerce between the United Kingdom and the continent, and by the calculations made thereon by Mr Boyd of the probable sources which will make his marine viaduct their channel, it seems that the necessary outlay for this ambitious project will be returned to an enterprising company in eight years; the various items of each outlay being nicely estimated to a pound, and amounting in the aggregate to the trifling sum of thirty millions.

'It is calculated that the entire structure can be concluded and thrown open to public traffic in three years, as the whole of the pedestals, with their assigned towers, can be erected simultaneously; the workmen being lodged upon, or rather over, the spot which is the scene of their labours, in vessels prepared for that purpose. The tubes may be also constructed simultaneously upon shore, so that the entire edifice may be erected almost in the same space of time which is devoted to one pedestal, tower, and intermediate tubes.

Finally, says Mr Charles Boyd, 'This bridge will form the high road to Europe, India, China, and all parts of the Mediterranean, and testify to the World, by its visible presence, the Power and the Unanimity of the greatest Nations of the Earth;' in addition to which—to descend to small letters and the practical—there will then be some probability of my wife and myself recrossing the British Channel. The fact of the light of the sun illuminating this viaduct by day

seems to be of great importance in the sense of comparative safety it will convey to the passenger; while the circumstance of it being admitted through a sky-light will prevent him seeing the horrors of his way, and also, perchance—for a glimpse of the tossing ocean would be sufficient for me—from getting seasick. For persons of stronger stomachs, there might be easily constructed a promenade—protected, of course, by balustrades—above the viaduct, where sea-air might be imbibed as on a pier, at a certain charge, or which might be used by an active pedestrian instead of the railway; a turnstile being placed at both its French and English terminations, as at the Middlesex and Surrey ends of Waterloo Bridge.

HINTS TO NOVELISTS.

THE novelists are, after all, 'dull dogs.' Travelling in one continual narrow round of characters and relations of character, they never observe the infinite variety of others which go to form the web of society. Always, with them, the rich man is an oppressor or a fool, and poverty the inseparable associate of talent, learning, and virtue. Always the new rich man is vulgar, and a despoiler of all left behind him in the race; always the governess a paragon of the amiable and accomplished, amongst mean, harsh, ungenial employers; though, strange to say, when she sets up a boarding-school, she is just as sure to be a grasping, pretentious, hypocritical, pupil-starving humbug. A person bearing the name of step-mother never can do anything that is right. In an action at law, justice, as a matter of course, is exclusively on the side of the party whose circumstances are the meanest; only, law being so costly, the really poor man seldom gets his rights advocated. It is almost absurd to insist how partially all such things are true. Yet we may just take leave—for the information of these slaves of the conventionalisms of their art—to assert, that we continually meet rich and titled men who are neither fools nor oppressors, and generally find talent, learning, and virtue in tolerably good worldly circumstances; that our experience finds self-raised men often possessed of the most cultivated tastes, and rather humble in mind and modest in their social predilections, even where their origin is not generally known; that, singular as it may appear, a governess is now and then unreasonable in her expectations amongst people immensely her superiors in both amiableness and accomplishment, while, on the other hand, the mistress of the 'institution for young ladies' is frequently a painstaking, conscientious, and essentially kind-hearted woman struggling with a thankless profession. So also step-mothers in real life, so far from being necessarily harsh to the young brood they have adopted, are often only too kind and forbearing, as fearful to abuse that power in correction which a real mother would have used unsparingly. So also, we have known poor people prosecuting unjust or imaginary claims at law, and thus inflicting infinite annoyance and damage upon rich people who had been their best benefactors. In all of these actual relations of life there is surely a rich fund of new material for the fictionist, if he would open his eyes and see it. Why does he not give us, as a new kind of comedy, some of the persecutions and hardships suffered by rich people? Why should we not have from him a tragedy founded on the sufferings which a jealous, rancorous mother—for such a character exists—has it in her power to inflict upon her children? A well-treated governess who would be unhappy, a kind step-mother, a worthy boarding-school keeper, a penniless raiser of vexatious lawsuits—all of them creatures of frequent occurrence in actual life—are all perfect novelties

in fiction, and would therefore be sure of a good reception.

One part of the principles of social life, which has never been apprehended by novelists, and is little observed by men generally, but is a most important thing in our ordinary experiences, is that regarding the feelings which actuate us in the formation of acquaintanceships and friendships. There is here not merely ignorance, but much positive mistake. When Smith and his family decline the offered society of Jones and Jones's family, there is never any other presumption in Jones than that Smith has been determined in the matter wholly by some external considerations, as that Jones is a man of comparatively little means or influence, and that therefore to be nothing gained in the eye of the world by knowing him. When Brown chances to be drawn on by fortune to a prominent and brilliant position, and gets new friends, then are all his old ones jealous if he abates in the least in the attentions he formerly paid them, as understanding that he now looks down upon them. Now the truth may be, nay, generally is, that Smith finds Jones and his connections unfitted to his tastes, or moving in a wholly different round of sympathies and interests, and very naturally reserves himself for friends who are in these respects more suitable. So also when Brown's position in life is changed, he necessarily comes into contact with new people, who must in a great measure engross any time he has to bestow on social pleasures; without any failure of good feeling towards old acquaintances, he cannot give so much time to them, perhaps cannot give any; one thing, in short, is superseded by another. Or with changed circumstances have come changed tastes and new sympathies; so he no longer finds the enjoyment he did in the society of those old acquaintances. Surely, in a world so full of change, this should not excite very much surprise. And there is surely no great difficulty in seeing how it all comes about. Community of tastes, sympathies, and interests mainly determine us in all these matters. Yet there is no subject on which the truth seems more screened from the common view.

For much of what is complained of in the common world on these subjects, there is a ground in rationality, if our self-love would only allow us to see it. When Hugh Miller rose from his original condition of a stone-mason to be a leader of public opinion and a cultivator of literature and science, could his old fellow-workers have reasonably expected him to associate as much with them as ever? No one who knew the man can doubt that he would continue to regard them with kindness, that he would be willing to help and serve them within reasonable bounds, and that any particular old favourite would be as sure of a shake of his horny hand as ever, when accident threw them together. But it was manifestly impossible for Miller to be both what he now was and what he once was. Circumstances were changed, and he was changed with them. He had new associates, suitable to his present frame of intellectual and moral being, and he could not also keep up on the original terms with the old, for the two were wholly incompatible. It chanced that another man of genius, who rose about the same time from humble life to an equally high level in one of the fine arts, endeavoured, from a misjudging good-nature, to keep up with his old associates, instead of adopting new ones more suitable to his altered circumstances, and the consequence was that he got into wholly false positions, and was utterly deranged in his course of life. In an early state of society, such a man would have been quite safe with all his genius and its *éclat*; but the world chances to be some thousands of years old, and it has in the course of time crystallised into social

forms and rules which we cannot transgress with impunity.

There is, we suspect, another mistake in the views of Mr Jones and his compeers on matters of this kind. He considers Smith as having been formerly on his own level in mind and tastes, as well as in worldly circumstances, and complains accordingly as if there were no cause for the alienation but a change in the latter. But perhaps Smith was all the time a man of higher powers as well as higher tendencies, thrown by the mere accident of fortune into Jones's society, and good-naturedly to a certain extent enduring it, while aspiring to something better. The very progressiveness of some men, as compared with others, progressiveness in tastes above all, would account for much of that gradual separation which is continually seen taking place between them, without the necessity of presuming any lack of constancy or of kindly feeling in one of the parties.

It is strange, while by our adage, 'a man is known by his associates,' we practically acknowledge that men choose their society by elective affinity, and have a right to do so, that we should at the same time leave our neighbours so little freedom in the choice. There is no privilege of humanity in which there is more interference, more foolish censure, more want of reasonable judgment. Poor Smith and his woman-kind cannot make a single move in the social world, but the Joneses are upon him, misconstruing all his motives and aims, and this for no observable reason but that the Joneses would believe in anything before they would believe that there was any point of intelligibility about themselves. Mrs Smith never projects a dinner-party in perfect freedom. 'We have not room for the Joneses; they might be asked at another time; but then they will take offence if omitted from a party where we are to have the Browns—they will think it is because the Browns have got a rise lately, and are thought their superiors.' So the plan of the party—and a party, to be successful, demands a plan—has to be deranged and probably spoilt, in order to avoid giving offence in a quarter where there was no real occasion for taking it. Unfortunately, the acquaintances least appreciable for any attractive qualities, are just those who are always on the most ticklish terms with us, and therefore the most liable to be offended by any imagined slight; hence the most tyrannical over us, if we are good-natured enough to study and concede to them.

We are disposed to form acquaintances under the influence of the elective affinity, and we have to bear all the consequences of being presumed to do so; but in how many cases have we our associates assigned to us without any choice in the matter! Our son, while absent with his regiment, marries a thoughtless girl of mean tastes and ideas, with whom the circle of her husband's relations can never be harmonious. Old Tomkins foolishly takes a second wife, whom he imposes on his grown-up children as a person they must respect, the fact being that, while having some inscrutable charm in his eyes, she is disagreeable in those of most other persons. Brothers and sisters bring wives and husbands into the field, whose affinity of feeling with their new relatives is a mere matter of chance: they may or may not be 'pleasant people.' Your partners in business bring you associates, who are not to be avoided, however much they may be disliked. In such ways you become half-surrounded with people whom you would never think of choosing as friends from any community of sympathy or taste, or from any approbation or esteem. There is here matter for much serious consideration—how to 'get along' with all these associates of accident. It is to be feared that the getting along is often of a halting kind, and that from this cause mainly spring those family quarrels which are remarked to be so much

bitterer than others. It would require great judgment, great patience, great good-nature, to steer well through such difficulties, even where there are respectable qualities on both sides. Where it is otherwise, or even where there is simply a decided antagonism of disposition, the matter must be all but hopeless. Still we cling to the belief that a Christian tolerance—a subjection of the passing feelings to the rule of a high moral principle—a higher kind of good-breeding—will avail much in softening away the worst difficulties of the kind.

Is it want of width of view that is the matter with the novelists, that they let so much of both the comedy and the tragedy of real life slip past their unworked up? Or is there something owing to the exigencies of art? Is it imperative that we always see, in their pages, the gifts of fortune avenged and redressed on a principle of contraries? Is there something in the mysterious abyss of human sympathies and antipathies, that makes us demand ridicule for the keepers of boarding-schools, a hateful description for a step-mother, and a pattern case of justice for a poor man at law? Perhaps so. But, if so, then we must pronounce that '*veluti in speculum*' can never be an applicable motto for a book of fiction.

A YARN ABOUT SPINNING.

SOME five-and-twenty years ago, when the reform agitation was at its height, we chanced to be in a small country town in the west of Scotland on the very day when an open-air meeting, followed by a grand procession, was held in favour of the popularly desired measure. Previous, however, to the procession starting, a hitch took place in the proceedings, caused by a difference of opinion on the important question of precedence. The gardeners, as 'old Adam's likeness,' claimed to lead the van, on account of the antiquity of their calling. On the other hand, the tailors, claiming a still higher antiquity, insisted on their incontrovertible right to the post of honour; asserting that Adam was not required to cultivate the earth until his expulsion from the garden of Eden, whereas, previous to that time, he had exercised the craft of a tailor, by sewing a garment of fig-leaves. Long and wordy were the arguments; both sides displaying that thorough knowledge of the sacred writings, which no other people possess in so remarkable a degree as the Scotch. At last, whether by dint of argument, numerical force, or their evident desire of pugnaciously pushing the dispute to the *ultima ratio*, the tailors gained their point, and, with waving banners and sounds of music, the procession started.

That the arts of obtaining food and clothing have been practised from the earliest period, is a mere common-place truism known to all. Yet, while willingly admitting the great antiquity and usefulness of both gardeners and tailors, we must, nevertheless, assert that the human race is much more indebted to the spinsters, who, making the first advances in civilisation and refinement, relieved mankind from the necessity of wearing either leaves of trees or skins of beasts. Nor has the world been forgetful of the boon thus conferred upon it. The literature, proverbs, customs, superstitions, habits of thought, and modes of expression of most nations have reference to this important fact; while the distaff and spindle have been the type and symbol of female industry, and the natural insignia of the softer sex, in nearly every age and country.

Among the many popular fancies of the middle ages, there was none so widely spread, or so firmly held, as the belief that Eve, the mother of mankind, was the first spinster. Those most mendacious of humbugs, the old heraldic writers, unblushingly assert that the shield and lozenge, the distinguishing armorial symbols

of male and female, were severally derived from Adam's spade and Eve's spindle. The lines,

When Adam delved, and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?

formed the rallying-cry in many popular insurrections, as the people began to discover their own strength, and the hollow weakness of the feudal assumptions under which they were enslaved. The expulsion of our first parents from the garden of Eden was a favourite subject with the medieval sculptors and painters; and they almost invariably represented it in the following manner. Adam, as he passes out of the portal of the earthly paradise, receives, with an air of the most abject submission, a spade from the hands of an attendant angel; while Eve, already supplied with spinning materials, and apparently quite unabashed, holding up her head as if she had done no wrong, boldly struts forth, carrying her distaff, and twirling the spindle as she walks along. This bold demeanour, attributed to Eve, may be one of the unjust and petty slurs against the female character which the artists of the period delighted to perpetrate; or it may denote her confidence that the evil would eventually be remedied, that through her progeny the serpent's head would ultimately be crushed.

In one of the old religious plays, annually acted by the Franciscan friars on the festival of *Corpus Christi*, we find the same popular idea dramatically expressed. In the scene of the expulsion, Adam, with spade in hand, addressing Eve, says:

Let us walk into the land,
With right hard labour our food to find,
With delving and digging with my hand,
And, wife, to spin now must thou lend,
Our naked bodies in cloth to wind.

Eve, with her distaff and spindle, suiting the action to the word, and the word to the action, replies:

Alas! that ever we wrought this sin—
Our bodily sustenance for to win,
Thou must delve, and I must spin.

The allusions to spinning in the sacred writings are numerous and appropriate, pointing to the great antiquity of the art, as well as eulogising its professors. Abraham refused to take a thread of the spoil; flax was cultivated in the time of Moses; the women that were wise-hearted spun with their hands; those whose hearts stirred them up in wisdom spun goat's hair; and she, the virtuous woman *par excellence*, whose worth was above rubies, laid her hands to the distaff and the spindle.

By the classical writers of Greece and Rome, Minerva, as the instructress of man in the useful arts, was fabled to be the inventress of spinning. Homer speaks of a distaff being a present fit for a queen; and everybody has heard of the labours of Penelope, though Valerius, in *Coriolanus*, spitefully enough, says, that 'all the yarn she spun in Ulysses' absence only served to fill Ithaca full of moths.' Herodotus relates a pleasing story respecting the removal, by Darius, of the Pæonian and neighbouring tribes to the shores of Asia. The Pæonian brothers caused their sister, dressed in her best attire, to pass before the Persian monarch, carrying a vase upon her head, and a distaff in her girdle, and leading a horse with her left hand, while she twirled her spindle with the right. The king's attention being attracted by this unusual appearance, he kept the young woman in view, and saw her approach a fountain, fill the vase, water the horse, and return spinning as before. Darius immediately asked to what country she belonged, and was told Pæonia. Were all the females of that country equally industrious? he next inquired, and was told that they were so. The result was that the politic

monarch, considering that so diligent a people would be valuable subjects, had them all transported to his own territories in Asia.

Pliny tells us that the distaff and spindle of Caia, the queen of Tarquinius Priscus, was long preserved in the Temple of Fortune. This royal spinstress was considered to be the perfect model of a good wife; hence a distaff, charged with wool, and a spindle, were carried before a Roman bride; and when the marriage-procession reached the husband's house, she was asked her name, to which she replied Caia. The three Fates, who, according to the ancient mythology, presided over man's mundane existence, were spinners; one held the distaff, another spun, the third cut the thread of life. Catullus, however, in his beautiful poem on the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, describes all three as spinning. Affording an accurate description of the ancient mode of using the distaff and spindle, the lines are interesting:

And as their hands the sacred labour plied,
The left the distaff grasped, the right hand drew
The wool from thence, and twisted in the claw,
On the bent thumb the winding spindle held,
And as the whirlwind moves its course impelled.
Still as they spun, they lit off every shred
That roughly hung about the new-made thread.

A picture of Leda, on the wall of a house in Pompeii, represents a female spinning in exactly the same manner as is described by the above lines; and the peasant-girls of Italy still carry the distaff and twirl the spindle, as they did in the time of Caia. Yet, long ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled, as we learn from paintings in the tombs of Beni-hassan, the yarn for 'the fine linen of Egypt' was spun in the same manner; and so do the wretched ophthalmia-stricken fellows of Egypt still spin in the shade of the great pyramid. Mummy has become merchandise, Pharaoh has been sold for balsam, and, as that has gone out of fashion, even the eagle and fasces, symbols of imperial dominion and consular power, have long since been swept away; but the distaff and spindle, emblems of domestic peace and household cares, still remain. Their history, if it could be written, would be the history of the human race: the same aims and aspirations, wants and wishes, hopes and fears, have been experienced by millions of the various nations, tribes, religions, colours, and tongues, who have used these simple implements.

Among our Saxon ancestors, the terms *spear-half* and *spindle-half* expressed the male and female lines of descent; and in their tombs, we find a spear beside the skeleton of a man, a spindle with the remains of a woman. In Germany, even at the present day, the jurists divide families into male and female by the titles of *suerdt-magen* and *spindel-magen*—in other words, sword-members and spindle-members. Among the ancient Franks, when a free woman formed an attachment to a slave, she was summoned before the elders of the tribe, who, in open council, offered her the choice of a sword or a spindle. If she accepted the former, she not only retained the freedom, which was her birthright, but also acquired supremacy over the serf with whose fortunes she had connected herself; on the contrary, if she chose the spindle, she reduced herself to the level of her lover.

The French law, by which 'No woman shall succeed in Salic land,' has been expressed in popular phraseology by the words, *le royaume de France ne tombe point en quenouille*—the kingdom of France never falls under the distaff. The well known *fleur de lis* is said to have been adopted as the regal cognizance of France, in allusion to the Salic code, and with reference to the passage of Scripture respecting the lilies of the field—'they toil not, neither do they spin.'

When the royal sepulchres of France, in the abbey of St Denis, were disgracefully desecrated at the period of the first revolution, several distaves and spindles, richly gilt, were found in the tombs of various queens. In Germany, it is still as customary to suspend a distaff and spindle over the tomb of a lady, as it is to place a sword and helmet over that of a knight. Pennant tells us that he saw a distaff, carved in stone, on the tomb of Alice, prioress of the nunnery of Emanuel, in Stirlingshire. The most remarkable instance of this kind in England is the tomb of Judge Pollard, of the Common Pleas, who died in 1540. On one side of the judge's tomb are the stone-carved effigies of his eleven stalwart sons, each girded with a sword; on the other, are represented his eleven fair daughters, each carrying a spindle. A curious story is related of the bustling housewife, the mother of those twenty and two children. When twenty only of them had been born, the lady, in commemoration of her large family, erected a magnificent painted window in her seat of Ninnet Bishop in Gloucestershire; and on this window she caused to be depicted herself and husband, with their ten sons and ten daughters. By some mistake, the artist left a blank space, which the lady ordered to be filled up by another son and daughter; and, as quaint old Fuller tells us, 'her expectancy came to pass in accordance.'

About the very time when matronly Dame Pollard was erecting her painted window, events of much greater importance were in progress. The spinning-wheel that worked with the foot was invented, and in course of introduction into England. Previous to this invention, spinning, though a most necessary art, was merely the occupation of female leisure; the employment of high and low, rich and poor, in the intervals of more important business, and during the long, tedious nights of winter. Fitzherbert, a writer on husbandry in the earlier part of Henry the VIII's reign, says: 'Let thy distaff be always ready for a pastime, that thou be not idle; undoubtedly a woman cannot get her living by spinning on a distaff, yet it stoppeth a gap, and yarn must needs be had.' But, through the more rapid production of yarn by the wheel, enabling a few to spin for many, spinning became a means of obtaining a livelihood, the higher classes had less necessity to practise it, and, consequently, the time-honoured appellation of spinster sank considerably in the social scale. That title, which in the primitive period of the distaff and spindle had been given to royal princesses, after the invention of the wheel, became legally applicable only to unmarried females under the rank of viscount's daughters. A somewhat similar change has been caused in our own time by the invention of the machine, and consequent extinction of the spinning-wheel. In Sir Richard Steele's *Spinster*, published in 1719, the daughters of wealthy farmers are among the spinners of linen and woollen, who petition against the use of the 'tawdry, pie-spotted, flabby, ragged, low-priced thing called calico; a foreigner by birth; made the Lord knows where, by a parcel of heathens and pagans that worship the devil, and work for a halfpenny a day.' Randle Holme, writing about the same time, describes three kinds of wheels then in use: the country, or farmer's wheel; the city, or gentlewoman's wheel; and the girdle wheel, which, being carried at the girdle, could be used when walking about. This last, Randle says, was 'a little wheel with gigam-bobs, pleasing to ladies that love not to overtoil themselves.' Indeed, down to the present century, the wheel was sedulously plied by ladies of slender income. There are men alive now, riding in their carriages, who were indebted for their first start in life to their mother's wheel. Many a college expense has it aided to defray, many an Indian outfit has it helped to purchase. But the wheel, emblem of 'variations and mutabilities,' as

Fluellen says, is subject to the very changes it so aptly symbolises. It is persons of much lower standing in the social scale who now wait in the halls of the giant Steam, to tend the whirling bobbins of the many-spindled mule and jenny.

The quantity of yarn produced by a good spinner from the wheel in a certain time depended principally upon its fineness. From *The Two Dogs*, we learn that a hank or twelve cuts was considered a fair day's work:

A country lassie at her wheel,
Her dizen done, she's unco weel.

But the spinners of Tyrone, who had the reputation of being the best in Ireland, thought two dozen no extraordinary task; and at their kemps, or contests of skill in spinning, they frequently produced as many as four dozen in one day. The native Irish—we use the term in contradistinction to the descendants of Scotch and English settlers—had songs specially composed and appropriated for singing at the wheel. Three of those 'spinning-wheel songs' are preserved in Bunting's *Ancient Music*; and the *keen* or funeral-cry of young Ryan, translated from Irish by the late Mr Croker, commences thus:

Maidens, sing no more in gladness
To your merry spinning-wheels;
Join the keener's voice of sadness,
Feel for what a mother feels.

The able authoress of *A Woman's Thoughts about Women*, in a late number (184) of this Journal, speaking of the needle, says it is 'a wonderful brightener and consolider; our weapon of defence against slothfulness, weariness, and sad thoughts; our thrifty helper in poverty; our pleasant friend at all times.' In the mediæval period, when men were women's tailors, the needle was little used by females, but the spindle and distaff, being their constant companions, afforded the same benefits and consolations to the sisterhood as the needle does now. Curiously enough, an old proverbial Latin verse, of the kind termed *Jejovine*, actually alludes to this fact, though in other respects unjust to the sex:

Fallere, flere, nere, dedit Deus in muliere;
which Chaucer thus translates in his prologue to the *Wife of Bath's Tale*:

Deceit, weeping, spinning, God hath give
To women kindly, while they may live.

Besides being the universal, and we may say natural symbols of the softer sex, and their unfailing source of profit and pastime, the spindle and distaff were also their legitimate offensive and defensive weapons. In the south of Europe, the keen-pointed steel spindle has often served as a stiletto; while in the north, the large distaff could readily be used as a club. 'We'll thwack him hence with distaves,' says Hermione in *The Winter's Tale*; again, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *King and no King*, a paltry fellow is spoken of as one 'so below a beating that the women find him not worthy of their distaves.' General, in *King Lear*, alluding to the 'cowish terror' of her helpmate, says: 'I must change arms at home, and give the distaff into my husband's hands.' The wife of the immortal host of the Tabard, also, when she found her husband unwilling to resent her fancied injuries, exclaims:

I will have thy knife,
And thou shalt have my distaff, and go spin

Chaucer, in another place, in the *Nonne Prestre's Tale*, shews the use of the distaff on an emergency. When Dan Russell the fox, runs off with Chanticleer the cock, the widow and her daughters cry:

Harrow and well-a-way!

Ha, ha, the fox! And after him they ran,
And eke with staves many another man;
Ran Colley our dog, and Talbot and Garland,
And Malkin with her distaff in her hand.

One of the most curious of the early printed books, that are embellished with wood-cuts, is well known to connoisseurs as *The Shepherd's Calendar*. A chapter of this rare work is entitled, 'Of an Assault against a Snail.' The accompanying wood-cut represents a fortified palace. Upon one of the most accessible towers there is a snail, with head protruded and horns elevated, evidently in an attitude of defence. Two soldiers, fully equipped, and a woman, armed only with a distaff, form the assaulting-party against the snail-defended tower. In the letter-press, the snail defies his opponents, telling them that his strength and valour are fully commensurate with his terrific appearance, and concludes his braggadocio thus:

If that these armed men approach me near,
I shall them vanquish every one,
But they dare not for fear of me alone.

The snail has a correct opinion of his antagonists' courage. The soldiers, like the ancient Pistol, use 'brave words,' but that is all. Commencing their speech with the words, 'Horrible snail!' they threaten to eat him with pepper and salt, but end with the impotent conclusion of merely requesting their horned enemy to abandon the tower:

Get thee hence, by our advice,
Out of this place of so rich edifice,
We thee require, if it be thy will,
And let us have this tower that we come till.

The woman, however, exhibits more pluck than her male companions, soldiers though they be. Brandishing her distaff, she exclaims:

Go out of this place, thou right ugly beast,
Which of the vines the tender shoots doth eat.
Out of this place, or I shall thee sore beat
With my distaff, between the horns twain,
That it shall sound into the realm of Spain.

This 'assault against a snail' has been a grievous puzzle to antiquaries. Mr Offor, in England, asks: 'What does it all mean?' M. Nisard, in France, says that it is an insoluble enigma. The following nursery-rhyme, however, which we quote for the gratification of the curious, seems to sufficiently explain, at least to our own satisfaction, the mysterious affair:

Four-and-twenty tailors went to kill a snail,
The best man amongst them durst not touch her tail;
She put out her horns like a great Kyles cow—
Run, tailors, run, or she'll kill you all enow.

Nor has the rock, the modern representative of the distaff, been found less useful as an offensive weapon than its predecessor. An episode in domestic life, known in Scottish song as the *Weary Pound of Tow*, is much too natural to be wholly unfounded on fact:

I bought my wife a stone of lint,
As good as e'er did grow;
And all that she has made of it
Is one poör pound of tow.
Quoth I: 'For shame, thou idle dame!
Go spin your top of tow.'
She took the rock, and with a knock,
She broke it o'er my pow.

When a French peasant wishes to designate the golden age of his country, the good old times as we often absurdly enough phrase it, he says it was in the days when Queen Bertha spun—*au temps que la reine Bertha filait*. This is generally understood to refer to a certain, or rather very uncertain, long-footed, or, according to some authorities, goose-footed Bertha, who figures in romantic legend as the mother of Charlemagne. But, allowing for differences of language, the same saying (*nel tempo ove Bertha filava*), with exactly the same signification, is current in Italy. Who, then, was Bertha? A clue to her real character is found in *The Gospels of Distaves* (*Les Évangiles des*

Quenouilles), one of those extraordinary old French works known as *joyusettes*, and which mingle Christianity with paganism, piety with obscenity, and sound sense with the absurdest superstition. One of the preachers, in this remarkable production, is a Dame Bertha of the Horn, who can be readily identified with the spinning Queen Bertha of French romance, on the one hand, and with a Frau Berta of German superstition, on the other. This Frau Berta, sometimes termed Fricke, still holds a conspicuous position in the folk-lore of Northern Germany. She visits the farmhouses and peasants' cottages during the twelve nights immediately succeeding Christmas. She inspects the condition of the spinning-wheels, and is particularly pleased to find all the flax spun off from the rocks. The maidens who are tidy and industrious spinners, she rewards with all kinds of good-luck; while she showers misfortunes on the lazy and the sluttish. And we have had her here, even in England, but in the character of a saint. Of the many miracles ascribed to St Bertha, we need only mention one. A convent founded by her was deficient of water, but, by merely drawing her distaff along the ground, she formed a noble aqueduct, copiously supplied with the pure liquid, for the use of the establishment. Her festival, termed St Distaff's Day, was kept on the morning after Twelfth-day, and Herrick thus alludes to it:

Partly work and partly play,
You must on St Distaff's Day.
If the maids a-spinning go,
Burn the flax, and fire the tow.

In short, Queen Bertha of the long-foot, and Dame Bertha of the Horn, Berta the fairy, and Bertha the saint, are all derived from one source, being the modern representatives of a much more ancient patroness of spinners, the Hertha or Fria of the Scandinavian mythology. It has been truly said that the religion of one era becomes the superstitions of the next. The three well-known stars in Orion's belt, which Scottish peasants term 'the ell-wand,' were known to the ancient Northmen as Fria's Distaff; but since the introduction of Christianity among them, those stars have been termed Mary's Rock.

The ramifications of popular superstitions are widely spread. One of the Roman rural laws forbade a woman to spin on the highway, it being considered an inauspicious omen to the travellers who might meet her so employed. Nearly two thousand years later, the very same notion was common in France. In the *Gospels of Distaves*, we read that it is exceedingly unlucky for a man travelling on horseback to pass a woman spinning; he should either put off his journey, or avoid her by turning back and going another way. In the Isle of Man, and also in Northern Germany, it was considered sinful to spin on Saturday; and the peasantry still relate a story of two old women, indefatigable spinners, who would spin on that day. At last one of them died; and while the survivor was spinning on the following Saturday, the deceased appeared to her, and holding out a dreadfully burned hand, said:

'Behold what I have justly won,
Because on Saturday I spun.'

In the Scottish cottage and farmhouse, the wheel was always carefully put away at an early hour of the Saturday afternoon; not from any superstitious feeling, but out of respect for the approaching day of rest. There was, however, a curious feeling connected with the reel in Scotland, no later than in the times of the grandmothers of many now living. The reel, registering the amount of yarn wound upon it, was looked upon as an approach to a magical contrivance, and with a conscientious feeling of avoiding the slightest

tampering with forbidden arts, numbers of Scottish matrons never used the 'winnle blades,' but measured their yarn by winding it over the left hand and elbow, repeating a certain formula to aid the memory in retaining the reckoning. The useful agricultural implement for winnowing corn, termed a fan, was long unused in Scotland for a similar reason. As another illustration of this feeling, we are induced to copy the following paragraph in full from the *Scots Magazine* of 1756. Without giving the whole, we would despair of affording the reader a correct idea of the curious affair:

'Peter Pairny, servant to Mr Thomas Muir, minister of the Seceding congregation at Orwell, who worked his wheel-plough, was lately accused before the session of using pranks something like enchantments, pretending to stop or render unfit for service a wheel-plough, by touching the beam with a rod, and bidding the plough stop till he should loose (loose) it. The session agreed to declare him under scandal, to debar him from sealing ordinances till the offence be purged; and to ordain him to appear and be publicly rebuked; at the same time leaving room for further inquiry into the matter, and for inflicting what further censure may be judged necessary. This sentence was intimated from his pulpit by Mr Muir on Sunday, September 12th, and the man appeared and was rebuked.'

If Pairny had lived a hundred years earlier, in all probability he would have been burned; if a hundred years later, he might have been honoured and feted as a benefactor of his race. But we are wandering from the thread of our discourse, and the length of our yarn warns us to cut it short, and reel up, without more than alluding to the numerous songs, anecdotes, proverbs, and homely tales connected with hand-spinning, an art, in most places, completely passed out of recollection; for the spinning-wheel, after superseding the distaff and spindle, was in its turn deposed by machinery worked by steam. Like the black-jack, the wheel of the turnspit dog, the pillion, and the pack-saddle, the spinning-wheel is now almost unknown, save as a relic of the past. As such, it may sometimes be found on the upper back-shelf of a museum or collection of antiquities. And when we take into consideration that a steam-engine will whirl 150,000 spindles at once, rattling off 30,000 miles of yarn in an hour, at an expense of less than a halfpenny for every six miles—that the thousands of women tending steam-spinning machines earn more in one day than they could have earned in a week by hand-spinning—we may, in spite of all the pleasing associations and recollections of the spinning-wheel, be very well contented to leave it on the shelf: its work is done—our yarn is spun.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER LXIII.—THE CONDITION OF BLACK JAKE.

Wm had escaped from the black-house in boats, down the river to its mouth, and by sea to St Marks. Thence the volunteers scattered to their homes—their term of service having expired. They went as they listed; journeying alone, or in straggling squads of three and four together.

One of these groups consisted of old Hickman the hunter, a companion of like kidney, myself, and my ever-faithful henchman.

Jake was no longer the 'Black Jake' of yore. A sad change had come over his external aspect. His cheek-bones stood prominently out, while the cheeks themselves had fallen in; his eyeballs had retreated far within their sockets, and the neglected wool stood out over his temples in a thick frizzled shock. His skin had lost its fine ebony polish, and shewed

distinct traces of corrugation. Wherever 'scratched' by his now elongated finger-nails, a whitish dandruffy surface was exhibited.

The poor fellow had fared badly in the block-house; and three weeks of positive famine had played sad havoc with his outward man.

Starvation, however, but little affected his spirits. Throughout all, he had preserved his jovial mood, and his light humour often roused me from my despondency. While gnawing the corn cob, and washing down the dry maize with a gourd of cold water, he would indulge in rapturous visions of 'hominy and hog-meat,' to be devoured whenever it should please fate to let him return to the 'ole plantayshun.' Such delightful prospects of future enjoyment enabled him the better to endure the pinching present—for anticipation has its joys. Now that we were free, and actually heading homeward; now that his visions were certain soon to become realities, Jake's joviality could no longer be kept within bounds; his tongue was constantly in motion; his mouth ever open with the double tier of 'ivories' displayed in a continuous smile; while his skin seemed to be rapidly recovering its dark oily lustre.

Jake was the soul of our party, as we trudged wearily along; and his gay jokes affected even the staid old hunters, at intervals eliciting from both loud peals of laughter.

For myself, I scarcely shared their mirth—only now and then, when the sallies of my follower proved irresistible. There was a gloom over my spirit, which I could not comprehend.

It should have been otherwise. I should have felt happy at the prospect of returning home—of once more beholding those who were dear—but it was not so.

It had been so on my first getting free from our block-house prison; but this was only the natural reaction, consequent upon escape from what appeared almost certain death. My joy had been short-lived: it was past and gone; and now that I was nearing my native home, dark shadows came over my soul; a presentiment was upon me that all was not well.

I could in no way account for this feeling, for I had heard no evil tidings. In truth, I had heard nothing of home or of friends for a period of nearly two months. During our long siege, no communication had ever reached us; and at St Marks we met but slight news from the settlements of the Suwanee. We were returning in ignorance of all that had transpired there during our absence—if aught had transpired worthy of being known.

This ignorance itself might have produced uncertainty, doubt, even apprehension; but it was not the sole cause of my presentiment. Its origin was different. Perhaps the recollection of my abrupt departure—the unsettled state in which I had left the affairs of our family—the parting scene, now vividly recalled—remembrances of Ringgold—reflections upon the wicked designs of this wily villain—all these may have contributed to form the apprehensions under which I was suffering. Two months was a long period; many events could happen within two months, even in the narrow circle of one's own family. Long since it had been reported that I had perished at the hands of the Indian foe; I was believed to be dead, at home, wherever I was known; and the belief might have led to ill results. Was my sister still true to her word, so emphatically pronounced in that hour of parting? Was I returning home to find her still my loved sister? Still single and free? or had she yielded to maternal solicitation, and become the wife of the vile caiff after all?

With such conjectures occupying my thoughts, no wonder I was not in a mood for merriment. My

companions noticed my dejection, and, in their rude but kind way, rallied me as we rode along. They failed, however, to make me cheerful like themselves. I could not cast the load from my heart. Try as I would, the presentiment lay heavy upon me, that all was not well.

Alas, alas! the presentiment proved true—no, not true, but worse—worse than my worst apprehensions—worse even than that I had most feared.

The news that awaited me was not of marriage, but of death—the death of my mother—and worse than death—horrid doubt of my sister's fate. Before reaching home, a messenger met me—one who told an appalling tale.

The Indians had attacked the settlement, or rather my own plantation—for their foray had gone no further: my poor mother had fallen under their savage knives; my uncle too; and my sister? *She had been carried off!*

I stayed to hear no more; but, driving the spurs into my jaded horse, galloped forward like one suddenly smitten with madness.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

A SAD SPECTACLE.

My rate of speed soon brought me within the boundaries of the plantation; and, without pausing to breathe my horse, I galloped on, taking the path that led most directly to the house. It was not the main road, but a wood-path here and there closed up with 'bars.' My horse was a spirited animal, and easily leaped over them.

I met a man coming from the direction of the house—a white man—a neighbour. He made motions as if to speak—no doubt, of the calamity. I did not stop to listen. I had heard enough. My eyes alone wanted satisfaction.

I knew every turn of the path. I knew the points where I should first come in sight of the house.

I reached it, and looked forward—Father of mercy! there was no house to be seen!

Half-bewildered, I reined up my horse. I strained my eyes over the landscape—in vain—no house.

Had I taken the wrong road, or was I looking in the wrong direction? No—no. There stood the giant tulip-tree, that marked the embouchure of the path. There stretched the savanna; beyond it the home-fields of indigo and maize; beyond these the dark wood-knoll of the hommock; but beyond this last there was nothing—nothing I could recognise.

The whole landscape appeared to have undergone a change. The gay white walls—the green *jalousies*—the cheerful aspect of home, that from that same spot had so often greeted me returning hungry and wearied from the hunt—were no longer to be seen. The sheds, the negro-cabins, the offices, even the palings had disappeared. From their steads I beheld thick volumes of smoke ascending to the sky, and rolling over the sun till his disc was red. The heavens were frowning upon me.

From what I had already learned, the spectacle was easy of comprehension. It caused no new emotion either of surprise or pain. I was not capable of suffering more.

Again putting my horse to his speed, I galloped across the fields towards the scene of desolation.

As I neared the spot, I could perceive the forms of men moving about through the smoke. There appeared to be fifty or a hundred of them. Their motions did not betoken excitement. Only a few were moving at all, and these with a leisurely gait, that told they were not in action. The rest stood in groups, in lounging attitudes, evidently mere spectators of the conflagration. They were making no attempt to extinguish the flames, which I now observed

mingling with the smoke. A few were rushing to and fro—most of them on horseback—apparently in the endeavour to catch some horses and cattle, that, having escaped from the burnt enclosure, were galloping over the fields neighing and lowing.

(One might have fancied that the men around the fire were those who had caused it; and for a moment such an idea was in my mind. The messenger had said that the foray had just taken place—that very morning at daybreak. It was all I had heard, as I hurried away.

It was yet early—scarcely an hour after sunrise—for we had been travelling by night to avoid the hot hours. Were the savages still upon the ground? Were those men Indians? In the lurid light, amidst the smoke, chasing the cattle—as if with the intention of driving them off—the conjecture was probable enough.

But the report said they had gone away: how else could the details have been known?—the murder of my mother, the abduction of my poor sister? With the savages still upon the ground, how had these facts been ascertained?

Perhaps they had gone, and returned again to collect the booty, and fire the buildings? For an instant, such fancies were before my mind.

They had no influence in checking my speed. I never thought of tightening the rein—my bridle-arm was not free; with both hands I was grasping the ready rifle.

Vengeance had made me mad. Even had I been certain that the dark forms before me were those of the murderers, I was determined to dash forward into their midst, and dash upon the body of a savage.

I was not alone. The black was at my heels; and, close behind, I could hear the clattering hoofs of the hunters' horses.

We galloped up to the selvidge of the smoke. The deception was at an end. They were not Indians or enemies, but friends who stood around, and who hailed our approach neither with words nor shouts, but with the ominous silence of sympathy.

I pulled up by the fire, and dismounted from my horse: men gathered around me with looks of deep meaning. They were speechless—no one uttered a word. All saw that it was a tale that needed no telling.

I was myself the first to speak. In a voice so husky as scarcely to be heard, I inquired: 'Where?'

The interrogatory was understood—it was anticipated. One had already taken me by the hand, and was leading me gently around the fire. He said nothing, but pointed towards the hommock. Unresistingly I walked by his side.

As we neared the pond, I observed a larger group than any I had yet seen. They were standing in a ring, with their faces turned inward, and their eyes bent upon the earth. *I knew she was there.*

At our approach, the men looked up, and suddenly the ring opened—both sides mechanically drawing back. He who had my hand conducted me silently onward, till I stood in their midst. I looked upon the corpse of my mother.

Beside it was the dead body of my uncle, and beyond the bodies of several black men—faithful slaves, who had fallen in defence of their master and mistress.

My poor mother!—shot—stabbed—scalped. Even in death had she been defeated!

Though I had anticipated it, the spectacle shocked me.

My poor mother! Those glassy eyes would never smile upon me again—those pale lips would neither chide nor cheer me more.

I could control my emotions no longer. I burst into tears; and, falling upon the earth, flung my arms

around the corpse, and kissed the cold mute lips of her who had given me birth.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

TO THE TRAIL.

My grief was profound—even to misery. The remembrance of occasional moments of coldness on the part of my mother—the remembrance more especially of the last parting scene—rendered my anguish acute. Had we but parted in affection—in the friendly confidence of former years—my loss would have been easier to endure. But no; her last words to me were spoken in reproach—almost in anger—and it was the memory of these that now so keenly embittered my thoughts. I would have given the world could she have heard but one word—to know how freely I forgave her.

My poor mother! all was forgiven. Her faults were few and venial. I remembered them not. Ambition was her only sin—among those of her station, almost universal—but I remembered it no more. I remembered only her many virtues—only that she was my mother. Never until that moment had I known how dearly I loved her.

It was no time to indulge in grief. Where was my sister?

I sprang to my feet, as I gave wild utterance to the interrogatory.

It was answered only by signs. Those around me pointed to the forest. I understood the signs—the savages had borne her away.

Up to this hour I had felt no hostility towards the red men; on the contrary, my sentiments had an opposite inclination. If not friendship for them, I had felt something akin to it. I was conscious of the many wrongs they had endured, and were now enduring at the hands of our people. I knew that in the end they would be conquered, and must submit. I had felt sympathy for their unfortunate condition.

It was gone. The sight of my murdered mother produced an instantaneous change in my feelings; and sympathy for the savage was supplanted by fierce hostility. Her blood called aloud for vengeance, and my heart was eager to obey the summons.

As I rose to my feet, I registered vows of revenge. I stood not alone. Old Hickman and his fellow-hunter were at my back, and fifty others joined their voices in a promise to aid me in the pursuit.

Black Jake was among the loudest who clamoured for retribution. He too had sustained his loss. Viola was nowhere to be found—she had been carried off with the other domestics. Some may have gone voluntarily, but all were absent—all who were not dead. The plantation and its people had no longer an existence. I was homeless as well as motherless.

There was no time to be wasted in idle sorrowing; immediate action was required, and determined upon. The people had come to the ground armed and ready, and a few minutes sufficed to prepare for the pursuit.

A fresh horse was procured for myself; others for the companions of my late journey; and after snatching a breakfast hastily prepared, we mounted, and struck off upon the trail of the savages.

It was easily followed, for the murderers had been mounted, and their horses' tracks betrayed them.

They had gone some distance up the river before crossing, and then swam their horses over to the Indian side. Without hesitation, we did the same.

The place I remembered well. I had crossed there before—two months before—while tracking the steed of Ogeola. It was the path that had been taken by the young chief. The coincidence produced upon me a certain impression; and not without pain did I observe it.

It led to reflection. There was time, as the trail

was in places less conspicuous, and the finding it delayed our advance. It led to inquiry.

Had any one seen the savages?—or noted to what band they belonged? Who was their leader?

Yea. All these questions were answered in the affirmative. Two men, lying concealed by the road, had seen the Indians passing away—had seen their captives, too; my sister—Viola—with other girls of the plantation. These were on horseback, each clasped in the arms of a savage. The blacks travelled afoot. They were not bound. They appeared to go willingly. The Indians were 'Redsticks'—led by *Ogeola*.

Such was the belief of those around me, founded upon the report of the men who had lain in ambush.

It is difficult to describe the impression produced upon me. It was painful in the extreme. I endeavoured not to believe the report. I resolved not to give it credence, until I should have further confirmation of its truthfulness.

Ogeola! O heavens! Surely he would not have done this deed? It could not have been he?

The men might have been mistaken. It was before daylight the savages had been seen. The darkness might have deceived them. Every feat performed by the Indians—every foray made—was put down to the credit of *Ogeola*. *Ogeola* was everywhere. Surely he had not been there?

Who were the two men—the witnesses? Not without surprise did I listen to the answer. They were *Spence and Williams*!

To my surprise, too, I now learned that they were among the party who followed me—volunteers to aid me in obtaining revenge for my wrongs!

Strange, I thought; but stranger still that *Arens Ringgold* was not there. He had been present at the scene of the conflagration; and, as I was told, among the loudest in his threats of vengeance. But he had returned home; at all events, he was not one of the band of pursuers.

I called *Spence and Williams*, and questioned them closely. They adhered to their statement. They admitted that it was dark when they had seen the Indians returning from the massacre. They could not tell for certain whether they were the warriors of the 'Redstick' tribe, or those of the 'Long Swamp.' They believed them to be the former. As to who was their leader, they had no doubt whatever. It was *Ogeola* who led them. They knew him by the three ostrich feathers in his head-dress, which rendered him conspicuous among his followers.

These fellows spoke positively. What interest could they have in deceiving me? What could it matter to them, whether the chief of the muffled band was *Ogeola*, *Coa Ilajo*, or *Onopa* himself?

Their words produced conviction—combined with other circumstances, deep painful conviction. The murderer of my mother—he who had fired my home, and borne my sister into a cruel captivity—could be no other than *Ogeola*.

All memory of our past friendship died upon the instant. My heart burned with hostility and hate, for him it had once so ardently admired.

CHAPTER LXXV.

THE ALARM.

There were other circumstances connected with the bloody affair, that upon reflection appeared peculiar and mysterious. By the sudden shock, my soul had been completely benighted; and these circumstances had escaped my notice. I merely believed that there had been an onslaught of the Indians, in which my mother had been massacred, and my sister borne away from her home—that the savages, not satisfied with blood, had added fire—that these outrages had

been perpetrated in revenge for past wrongs, endured at the hands of their pale-faced enemies—that the like had occurred elsewhere, and was almost daily occurring—why not on the banks of the *Suwanee*, as in other districts of the country? In fact, it had been rather a matter of wonder, that the settlement had been permitted to remain so long unmolested. Others—far more remote from the *Seminole* strongholds—had already suffered a like terrible visitation; and why should ours escape? The immunity had been remarked, and the inhabitants had become lulled by it into a false security.

The explanation given was that the main body of the Indians had been occupied elsewhere, watching the movements of *Scott's* triple army; and, as our settlement was strong, no small band had dared to come against it.

But *Scott* was now gone—his troops had retired within the forts—their summer quarters—for winter is the season of campaigning in *Florida*; and the Indians, to whom all seasons were alike, were now free to extend their marauding expeditions against the trans-border plantations.

This appeared the true explanation why an attack upon the settlement of the *Suwanee* had been so long deferred.

During the first burst of my grief, on receiving news of the calamity, I accepted it as such: I and mine had merely been the victims of a general vengeance.

But the moments of bewilderment soon passed; and the peculiar circumstances, to which I have alluded, began to make themselves apparent to my mind.

First of all, why was our plantation the only one that had been attacked?—our house the only one given to the flames?—our family the only one murdered?

These questions startled me: and natural it was that they did so. There were other plantations along the river equally unprotected—other families far more noted for their hostility to the *Seminole* race—nay, what was yet a greater mystery, the *Ringgold* plantation lay in the very path of the marauders; as their trail testified, they had passed around it to reach our house; and both *Arens Ringgold* and his father had long been notorious for bitter enmity to the red men, and violent aggressions against their rights.

Why, then, had the *Ringgold* plantation been suffered to remain unmolested, while ours was singled out for destruction? Were we the victims of a particular and special vengeance?

It must have been so; beyond doubt, it was so. After long reflection, I could arrive at no other conclusion. By this alone could the mystery be solved.

And *Powell*—oh! could it have been he?—my friend, a fiend guilty of such an atrocious deed? Was it probable? Was it possible? No—neither.

Despite the testimony of the two men—vile wretches I knew them to be—despite what they had seen and said—my heart refused to believe it.

What motive could he have for such special murder?—ah! what motive?

True, my mother had been unkind to him—more than that, ungrateful; she had once treated him with scorn. I remembered it well—he, too, might remember it.

But surely he, the noble youth—to my mind, the *beau idéal* of heroism—would scarcely have harboured such petty spite, and for so long?—would scarcely have repayed it by an act of such bloody retribution? No—no—no.

Besides, would *Powell* have left untouched the dwelling of the *Ringolds*? of *Arens Ringgold*, one of his most hated foes—one of the four men he had

sworn to kill? This of itself was the most improbable circumstance connected with the whole affair.

Ringgold had been at home—might have been entrapped in his sleep—his black retainers would scarcely have resisted; at all events, they could have been overcome as easily as ours.

Why was he permitted to live? Why was his house not given to the flames?

Upon the supposition that Ogeola was the leader of the band, I could not comprehend why he should have left Arens Ringgold to live, while killing those who were scarcely his enemies.

New information, imparted to me as we advanced, along the route, produced new reflections. I was told that the Indians had made a hasty departure—that they had, in fact, retreated. The conflagration had attracted a large body of citizen soldiery—a patrol upon its rounds—and the appearance of these, unexpected by the savages, had caused the latter to scamper off to the woods. But for this, it was conjectured other plantations would have suffered the fate of ours—perhaps that of Ringgold himself.

The tale was probable enough. The band of marauders was not large—we knew by their tracks there were not more than fifty of them—and this would account for their retreat on the appearance even of a smaller force. The people alleged that it was a retreat.

This information gave a different complexion to the affair—I was again driven to conjectures—again forced into suspicions of Ogeola.

Perhaps I but half understood his Indian nature; perhaps, after all, he was the monster who had struck the blow.

Once more I interrogated myself as to his motive—what motive?

Ha! my sister, Virginia—O God! could love—passion—

'The Indiyens! Indiyens! Indiyens!'

COUSIN ROBERT.

O Cousin Robert, far away
Among the lands of gold,
How many years since we two met?
You would not like it told.

O Cousin Robert, buried deep
Amid your bags of gold,
I dreamt of you but yesternight,
Just as you were of old

You own whole leagues—I, half a rood
Behind my quiet door:
You have your laces of gold rupees,
And I my children four.

Your tall barques dot the dangerous seas,
My 'ship's come home'—to rest
Safe anchored from the storms of life
Upon one faithful breast.

And it would cause nor start, nor sigh,
Nor thought of doubt or blame,
If I should teach our little son,
Our Cousin Robert's name.

That name—however wide it rings,
I oft think, when alone,
I rather would have seen it graved
Upon a church-yard stone—

Upon the white sunshiny stone
Where Cousin Alick lies;
Ah, sometimes, woe to him that lives!
And blessed he that dies!

O Cousin Robert, hot, hot tears,
Though not the tears of old,
Drop, thinking of your face last night,
Your hand's pathetic fold:

A young man's face—so like, so like
Our mothers' faces fair;
A young man's hand, so firm to hold,
So resolute to dare.

I thought you good—I wished you great;
You were my hope, my pride:
To know you good, to make you great,
I once had happy died;

To tear the plague-spot from that heart,
Place honour on that brow,
See old age come in crowned peace,
I almost would die now;

Would give—all that's now mine to give,
To have you sitting there,
The Cousin Robert of my youth—
A beggar with gray hair.

O Robert, Robert, some that live
Are dead, long ere grown old:
Better the pure heart of our youth
Than palaces of gold.

Better the blind faith of our youth
Than doubt, which all truth braves:
Better to mourn—God's children dear,
Than laugh—the devil's slaves.

O Robert, Robert, life is sweet,
And love is countless gain,
Yet if I think of you my heart
Is stabbed with sudden pain:

And as in peace this holy eve
I close our Christmas-doors,
And kiss good-night o'er sleeping heads—
Such bonny curls! like yours—

I fall upon my bended knees
With sob's that choke each word—
'On those who err and are deceived
Have mercy, O good Lord!'

THE INK OF THE ANCIENTS.

In a letter from Mr Joseph Ellis, of Brighton, addressed to the *Society of Arts Journal*, he states that, by making a solution of shellac with borax, in water, and adding a suitable proportion of pure lamp-black, an ink is producible which is indestructible by time or by chemical agents, and which, on drying, will present a polished surface, as with the ink found on the Egyptian papyri. He made ink in the way described, and proved, if not its identity with that of ancient Egypt, yet the correctness of the formula which has been given him by the late Mr Charles Hatchett, F.R.S.

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OUR LOST PET.

Tu m'esoin d'aimer is perhaps one of the least mean of human weaknesses. Many are the troubles it causes to all of us, and yet we would fain not quite get rid of it, and are, on the whole, rather more respectable people with it than without it. For the unfortunate man to whom even his wife is only

A little better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse; for the forlorn old maid who, dying without heirs, endows her twelve parrots with enough to make the fortune of more than one poor family, it is at least a degree better to be fond of something, be it only a brute beast, than nothing. And many a brute beast is capable of being raised, by education, attention, and kindness, to an affectionate rationality which makes it quite as pleasant company, alas! as a great many human beings.

This is not meant to be an essay in defence of pets—often most intolerable nuisances to everybody but the possessor—pet dogs (perhaps the most unbearable), pet birds, fowls, rabbits, monkeys—and the long line of domesticated quadrupeds and bipeds, down to the featherless biped, the child-pet, or the charity-pet, whose lot is the most cruel-kind of any. I am only going to tell a very plain and simple story about a lost pet of ours, who cost us the usual amount of pain which all who are guilty of the afore-named human weakness must consent to endure.

We—that is, myself and the sharer in my loss—are not universally benevolent. We do not take to our bosoms every walking, hopping, and creeping thing. We are eclectic in our tastes, and though we hope we would treat civilly and kindly every creature alive, still, we have never had any particular interest in more than one sort of pets, and that is *cats*.

I hope the gentle reader will not here immediately lay down this paper in a mood of calm contempt; or if he has done so, may I respectfully request him to take it up again? I assure him that he shall meet with nothing insanely extravagant, or sentimentally maudlin; that his prejudices will be treated with deference and himself regarded as a person who is simply mistaken—nothing more. He never could have had a pet cat.

We have had—many: the fact that a cat's nine lives do not equal one human being's, necessitating that plural. Otherwise, we would have kept faithful to this day unto our first favourite 'Muff'—fallen in with at the age of three—or his successor, our veritable first-love, Rose; Rose, the flower of cats, who

bloomed in our household for ten years. My heart softens as I recall her. Her memory is green still; and I may yet, for a newer generation, write a *Biography of our Rose*.

Since her day, we have both had several pets, *en passant*—confiding cats who followed us home through London streets, as they always have a trick of doing; eccentric cats who, changing their natures, would go shooting in the forests, 'point' the game, and bring it to the master with an unflinching faithfulness; sea-borne cats, cherished during half a voyage, and then missed—after which rumoured to have been seen floating away, helplessly mewing, for a quarter of a mile astern. Yet we never had but one pet who at all supplied the place of the never-forgotten Rose. Of him I am now about to tell.

He was the first-born of his mother, but in nowise like her—she being the ugliest, stupidest, and most untender of feline animals. Her very kittens she would carry into damp corners and under grates, and there forsake them, to be trodden to death or shovelled unwittingly on the back of the fire: nay, with some she is reported to have done as the New Zealand husband did with the wife whom he couldn't keep and was too fond of to part with—she is reported to have eaten them. Peace to her manes! Nothing in her life ever became her like the leaving of it.

But her son was quite a different character. His beauty was his least merit. In kittenhood he had such winning ways that he was continually asked to tea in the parlour; cradled in apron-pockets, gowns, and shirt-fronts; taught to walk on the table, and educated with a care and distinction which could not but make him the most gentlemanly of cats. And such he grew. There was a conscious 'fine-young-fellowism' in the very arch of his back, and curve of his handsome tail. His tail, we always said, was his weak point—a pardonable vanity. He seemed to take a conscious pride in it, as a fashionable Antinous might in his curls, his hands, or his whiskers. For his morals, they were as unexceptionable as his appearance. He was rarely heard to mew, even for his dinner; and as for theft, I remember the sublime indignation of his first friend and protector, the cook, when one day I suggested shutting the pantry-door: 'He steal! He never would think of such a thing!'

Have I sufficiently indicated his mental and moral perfections? Add to these a social and affectionate disposition, remarkable even in parlour-educated cats, and a general suavity of manner which made him considerate to the dog, and patronisingly indifferent to the fowls—and what more need be said of him, except his name?

This cannot be revealed; such publicity might wound his delicate sensitiveness. In this article he must only be known as 'Lo.' No bad name either: there was once a Saint Lo, of knightly memory; so 'Lo' is well suited to designate the most chivalrous of cats.

He grew up to maturity in the house where he was born. For three years his familiar apple-tree, on which he tried his youthful claws, blossomed and bore; for three years, the sparrows in the thorn and willow provided him with a little useful recreation—no worse, certainly, than deer-stalking and hare-hunting; and then his destiny darkened. We were about to flit—a long flitting of some hundred miles and more; and of all the questions involved therein, one of the most difficult was, what was to be done with Lo? We could not leave him; we did not like to give him away; and yet we feared that the cry, 'A new home—who'll follow?' would never be responded to by him. The most frequent suggestion was to take his photograph, and then give him a little dose of the 'fixing' material, which would 'fix' both him and his likeness for ever in this world, and save all further trouble. But this idea was not likely to be carried out.

'When there's a will there's a way.' I made up my mind concerning him.

On the day of the flitting—when he was lying peacefully and unconsciously on his native kitchen hearth, which he was never more to behold—I carried him, purring and fondling, to an empty room upstairs, and locked him in, together with a hamper and dinner. He did not quite understand the proceeding, but accommodated himself to circumstances, and lay down to sleep in the sunshine. There, ignorant of the black future, he passed his day. At nightfall I packed him and sowed him up, still purring, in the hamper of his woes. To parody the old axiom: 'When a cat's carried, his sorrow begins.' From that hour there was no more peace for our unfortunate Lo.

He, with himself, was taken in for a week by a benevolent family, who kept a bird. This necessitated Lo's solitary confinement in a wash-house. Thither, almost exanimate from fright—I believe he even fainted in my arms—was he conveyed; and there, though visited, fed, and consoled with, he remained in a state of mind and body of indescribable wretchedness—sleeping in the copper, and at the least noise retiring for refuge up the chimney. His appearance, when being repacked for his second journey, was that of a disconsolate, half-idiotic sweep.

Through all the roar of London, on the top of cab or omnibus, was borne the luckless cat. What could he have thought of the great Babel? he who, among suburban gardens and fields, had passed his peaceful days. He never uttered a sound; not even when, finding no boy at hand, I took up his hamper myself, and carried it the length of a square, conversing with him meantime, till the sight of a passer-by turning round, reminded me that this might possibly convey to the public in general the impression of my being slightly insane. One pause he had in his miseries—one happy evening by a charitable kitchen hearth, and then he was, hamper and all, consigned to the parcel-van of the northern mail.

'Please take care of it—it's a cat.'

'A what, ma'am?' asked the magnificent-looking guard.

'A cat—a live cat.'

He laughed. 'O yes, ma'am—all right.' And so I bade poor Lo a temporary far-well.

Letters communicated his wellbeing. He had arrived at home—had recovered from his first paroxysms of terror—had even begun to wash himself and appear like a cat of civilised men. There was

hope that I should find him sitting happily on the hearth, which, we are weak enough to fancy, never looks quite comfortable and home-like without a cat. But hope deceived. My first question: 'How is he?' was answered dolefully: 'He has run away.'

Ay, just when his troubles were ended, when his mistress was coming home, when all the delights of milk and cream, sunshiny lawns to sleep on, green trees to climb, mice, and—dare I say it?—young birds to eat, were opening before him—he ran away! We returned to a catless fireside.

Of course, every search was made: a reward offered, the village policeman applied to; but day after day passed, and no sight of Lo. Sometimes flying rumours reached us of his being seen in gardens, or scampering across fields, or sheltering in some stable or barn. Once, the policeman paid us a special visit, stating formally his knowledge of his whereabouts, and that every measure should be taken for his recovery; but even the professional skill, worthy of being exercised on some distinguished criminal, failed with regard to our cat. We had almost given him up for lost.

Now, one ought never patiently to submit to any loss, till every possible means tried have proved it irremediable. One evening after he had been a week missing, and taking into account his exceedingly shy and timid disposition, the strange country in which he had lost himself, and his utter ignorance of ill-usage, we began to relinquish all hope of his return, I resolved to go in search of the cat myself. A scheme about as wild as starting to hunt up a brother in Australia, or a friend in the far west—a sort of 'Evangeline' expedition: yet most women reading Longfellow's exquisite poem, must feel that such a proceeding as Evangeline's would be perfectly natural, reasonable, and probable under similar circumstances.

So, after tea, I went out. It was a lovely evening, with hedges just budding, and thrushes just beginning to pipe out that peculiar rich note which always reminds one of the return of spring—an evening when one enjoys, and likes to think of all those belonging to one as enjoying, the renewal of nature, life, and hope. I did not like to think of even my cat—my poor cat, for whom was no after-life, no immortal and eternal spring—dying in a ditch, or starved, beaten, ill-used, till death was the kindest thing I could hope for him. I almost wished I had taken his friend's advice, that we had photographed him, and 'fixed' him, safe from all mortal care.

At the nearest house, where he had once been seen, I had inquired the day before. Both the civil husband and pleasant looking wife knew quite well 'the lady who had lost her cat': they sympathised; and I felt sure that if he appeared again he would be coaxed, caught, and brought safe home. I then continued my pilgrimage.

Door after door did I attack with the stereotyped inquiry: 'Have you seen a strange cat? I have lost my pet cat, which I brought all the way from London; he is a great beauty, gray, with a particularly fine tail. I will give five shillings to anybody who brings him back; my name, and address are so and so.'

This brief and simple formula was repeated, with slight *ad libitum* variations, from house to house within a mile. Once I ventured to address a milk-woman, with no result; she was a stranger: and once a little boy, playing about the road, whom I afterwards heard commenting to a friend in this wise: 'I say, Jack, that lady's hunting after a strange cat. He, he, he! I wouldn't hunt after a strange cat—would you?'

Equally unsympathetic was an elderly gentleman, the owner of a beautiful house, garden, and conservatory, and who came most politely to the door, his bonnie little grand-daughter holding by his hand. He had a fine face, long silvery hair, was bland and

amiable of demeanour, reminding me of Mr Dickens's 'Casby the Patriarch.'

'Madam,' said he, after hearing my tale, 'if those animals are allowed to inhabit such a place, I devoutly wish all the cats in this world were in paradise. They are the ruin of us horticulturists. Do not regret yours. I can supply you out of my garden with any number, dead or alive.'

I explained that mine was an individual pet.

'Then, madam, could you not place your affections upon pets more worthy?' and he stroked the little girl's pretty flaxen hair. 'I am sorry to wound your feelings; but there have been—and I should rather regret their leaving—some Birmingham people in this neighbourhood who make a trade of catching and skinning—cats.'

I turned away, yet could hardly forbear a smile; the eccentric, but, I firmly believe, well-meaning old gentleman, received my adieu, and bowed me to the very gate.

Many another house I tried; my search having one result—namely, the discovery that I had a number of nice neighbours—old ladies, neat as a new pin; spruce parlour-maids; kindly mistresses, mostly with babies—such an abundance of civil tongues, and pleasant, good-natured, nay, handsome faces, as might well be satisfactory to a new-comer into this country place. I also gained one consolation, that it was the safest neighbourhood in which Lo could possibly have been lost, since all the good folk seemed personally acquainted, not only with one another, but with one another's cats. Ours might yet turn up, or, if not, might find an asylum in the bosom of some unknown family, who would console him for the cruel mistress and uncomprehended miseries which doubtless had unsettled his reason, and driven him to despairing flight.

So, having done all that could be done, I was fain to turn homeward—

In the spring twilight, in the coloured twilight,

—never seen except in spring. It tinted the bare trees and brown hedges, throwing over the whole sky a tender light, and changing the shiny but of far-away western sea into a lake of burning roses. Wonderful was the peace over all animate and inanimate nature, as it lay, waiting in faith the step-by-step advance of another unknown year.

Passing the lodge of the big house of the village—an open door, fire-light, and children's prattle, inspired me with one last vague hope. I knocked.

'Have you seen,' &c., &c., &c., as usual.

No. Yet the sight disclosed almost atoned for the disappointment. An interior, such as only an English cottage could furnish; a cottager's wife, such as Morland or Gainsborough would have delighted to immortalise. Her face, healthy, fair, and sweet—nay, downright beautiful, was reflected feature by feature in two other little faces—one staring out bravely from beside mother, the other half-hidden in her gown. This last charming little face, which no persuasions could allure from its shelter, was itself worth the whole evening's pilgrimage to look at; and the centre picture, half twilight, half fire-light, is a thing to be set down in memory, among passing glimpses of unutterably beautiful fragments, which remain dagger-retyped as such, for ever.

This episode, with the rest, amused us for some time, when, coming home, we talked over our chances of recovering our lost pet; conjecturing that for a month to come, we should have all the stray cats of the neighbourhood brought to us for recognition—except the right one. But to 'greet o'er spilt milk' is not our custom. Lost life should become not only a *via lactea*, but a *via lachrymosa*. So, having done our best, we dismissed the subject.

Next day, sitting at work, I heard a scuffle in the hall; the door was flung joyfully open—

'Ma'am, there's your cat.'

It was indeed. Gaunt, scared, dirty; scarce with hunger, and half-wild with fright, the poor runaway was brought home to his mistress's arms.

After the immemorial fashion, I drop a veil over the pathetic scene which followed.

He now lies fast asleep at my feet. He has made a clean breast of it—that is to say, he has resumed his usual costume of white shirt-front and white stockings, which contributes so largely to his gentlemanly appearance. He has also gradually lost his scared look, and is coming into his right mind. A few minutes since, he was walking over my desk, arching his poor thin back in the ancient fashion, and sweeping my face with his sadly diminished but still infinitesimal tail; putting his paws on my shoulders, and making frantic efforts at an affectionate salutation—had I not a trifling objection to that ceremony.

Surely, after all this bitter experience, he will recognise his truest friends—true even in their unkindness; will believe in his new quarters as home, and play the prodigal no more.

Poor Lo! I hope it is not applying profanely 'the noblest sentiments of the human heart,' if, as he lies there, snugly and safely, I involuntarily hum to myself a verse out of *The Clerk's Two Sons of Ouseford*:

The hallow days o' Yule were come,
And the nights were lang and mirk,
When in there cam her ain twa sons,
Wi' their hats made o' the birk.

Blaw up the fire now, maidens mine,
Bring water frae the well:
For a' my house sall feast this nicht,
Since my twa sons are well.

And she has gane and made their bed,

She's made it saft and fine,

And she's happit them in her gay mantil,
Because they were her ain.

(Bless us, what would 'Mr Casby' say?)

I here end my story. Better—since fortune is fickle, and affection often vain—end it now; lest, as Madame Cottin says in the final sentence of her *Evdes of Siberia*—'did I continue this history, I might have to chronicle a new misfortune.'

THE TRAINING OF BEASTS IN ANCIENT ROME.*

THE art of taming and training wild beasts was never practised on a grander scale than during the latter period of Roman antiquity. Very justly has Goethe represented 'delight in the wonderful, the incredible, and the monstrous,' as the most striking peculiarity of the later Romans. In fact, it may be said, that among those degenerate descendants of the world-conquerors, throughout a constant succession of the most powerful excitements, so effeminate a relaxation had crept in, that only one thing could give them interest—namely, the accomplishment of the impossible. Theatres that turned round upon pivots with all the audience, buildings in the sea, dishes composed of rarities from all quarters of the globe, are some of the fruits of this tendency, which ignored the limits of space and time, and regarded the laws of nature with scorn.

It was not enough that the rarest, fiercest, and most beautiful beasts were gathered together in Rome from the ends of the earth, they were also compelled

* Translated from the German.

to lay aside their instinctive impulses, and be obedient to what was most repugnant to their nature. The art of taming wild beasts was, at first, connected with the exhibitions of the amphitheatre and the circus; but to avoid wearying the public by successive repetitions of bloody contests between men and animals, recourse was had to games in which naturally tame beasts were exhibited along with others that had been tamed by art. In consequence of the great number of amphitheatrical displays, the labour of taming and training gave employment to multitudes of men. In an astrological poem of the early imperial date, where the constellations which predetermine men to their several callings are given, there is found the horoscope of those who 'tame the tiger, soften the rage of the lion, converse with elephants, and render these unwieldy masses fit for human arts and duties.' In another poem of the fourth century of our era, the horoscope is represented of those who 'make bears, bulls, and lions fit for intercourse with men.' The whole imperial era, in fact, seems to have abounded in these tamers (*mannetarii*).

Pliny observes that the smallest and most timid of beasts and birds, such as the swallow and the mouse, were altogether intractable; while the largest and fiercest, as the elephant and lion, were easy to tame. The ancient Indians had already very successfully tamed the elephant; but in Rome the discipline was carried to a much greater length. We quote Pliny's own words: 'In a play given by Germanicus, the elephants brought their clumsy evolutions into the shape of a dance. Sometimes they used to brandish their weapons in the air, to fight one another like gladiators, and to riot in a wanton dance. Later, they practised on the rope, on which four of them carried another in a litter, which was supposed to represent a woman in childbirth, and whom they let down so gently upon the sofas of a guest-table, that they disturbed none of its occupants.' It is told of an elephant that was slow at learning, and which had often been beaten on that account, that it was watched in the night, and found practising its lesson by itself. These huge animals mounted the tight-ropes with the greatest agility, and, what is even more remarkable, descended them with equal ease. Mucianus mentions an elephant that had learned to write Greek, and to its performances used to add: 'I have written this with my own hand,' &c.

The taming of lions, also, had already been prosecuted to a great extent in ancient Greece and in Africa. The Indian lion, according to the Greek naturalist, was particularly easy to train when young. The Carthaginian Hanno is said to have been the first who went about attended by a tamed lion. Berenice, the Egyptian queen, had a favourite lion that ate at her table and used to lick her cheeks. Marc Antony rode about Rome in a chariot in which two lions were yoked. Domitian had a lion that was taught to carry the game in hunting, who let himself be chased by hares, and into whose throat one might thrust his hand with impunity. This prodigy was the subject of several poems. Martial counsels the hare to take refuge from the pursuit of the hounds in the jaws of the lion, and asks which was the greater miracle, that the eagle of Jupiter had not hurt Ganymede, or that the emperor's lion had not injured the imprisoned hare? This wonderful lion, however, was torn in pieces by another beast that broke out from its cage in the arena; but he had the consolation, as Statius says, of being mourned by both the people and the senate, and that the emperor took his loss worse than that of ever so many Egyptian, African, or German beasts. Hellogabalus used sometimes, for a joke, to terrify his guests by bringing his tame lions suddenly into the dining-room. Even tigers were sometimes so far

subdued as to lick their keepers' hands and faces. Leopards were easily reduced to submit to the rein of the charioteer.

Another triumph of this training was the inuring of land-animals to the water. Among the splendid exhibitions to which Titus owed no small amount of his popularity, was the arena under water, where horses, oxen, and other animals were collected, and taught to go through the duties to which they were accustomed on the dry land. The story of oxen being in the habit of carrying women, may probably have suggested the mode in which the abduction of Europa was accomplished. Oxen in general were very tractable; they learned to stand upon their hind-feet, and would allow jongleurs to perform their tricks on their backs, and were even skilled in playing the part of drivers in chariots at full speed.

Tamed beasts frequently served both to raise the splendour of mythological tableaux and ballets, and to enhance the comic displays at masquerades. Carnivals of the same kind were often held at the festivals of the gods. Apuleius describes a procession at a festival of Isis: there was a tame she-bear clothed as a woman, borne on a chair; an ape, in the costume of Ganymede, with a Phrygian cap and saffron-coloured mantle, presented a golden cup; an infirm old man, travelling with a winged ass, parodied Bellerophon with Pegasus. It may be supposed that, in such parodied representations, apes were the best adapted, and the favourites; and several monuments indicate this to have been the case. In these, apes are represented as being tamed, sometimes under fear of the whip, at others by caresses; some with the head-gear and castanets of dancers, or in the long robe of the *athleta* with the tyre, or as flute-blowers, or driving chariots with whip and reins, or as soldiers, &c., are mentioned by historians, and are to be seen in pictures. The most interesting of these is a wall-painting in Pompeii, where the deliverance of Anchises and Ascanius from the burning of Troy by Aeneas, is represented by apes. These works, fortunately preserved, prove that the ape-comedy was zealously cultivated in ancient Rome. Also, as domestic animals, trained apes were in great request, especially for the amusement of children: an ape of clay has been found in a child's grave, evidently a plaything.

The comedy of the dogs flourished no less than that of the apes. We have the description of a play in which a dog acted the chief part, which was performed with great applause in the presence of the Emperor Vespasian, in the theatre of Marcellus at Rome. The four-footed actor showed the greatest self-possession, when, in the course of the representation, some drink was given to him which purported to be poison, but which was really only a sleeping-draught. 'After he had swallowed the draught,' says the narrator, 'he began to tremble, to reel, and to become unconscious; at length he stretched himself out, as if dying, lay as really dead, and allowed himself to be pulled and dragged about as the plot of the drama required. But as soon as the signal was given, he began to move gently, as though awaking out of a deep sleep, lifted his head, and looked round him; and while the spectators were expressing their admiration, he went up to the person to whom, according to the fiction of the play, he belonged, and shewed so much delight and tenderness by wagging his tail, as to excite universal astonishment.'

The bondoirs of fashionable Roman ladies were, it is well known, furnished with tame birds. Who does not remember the sparrow of Lesbia, which Catullus has made immortal?

How much tame doves were in request may be judged of by the fact, that towards the close of the republic, a celebrated breeder sold a single pair for

400 denarii, or about £14. Still higher prices were paid for speaking and singing birds; of the latter, the nightingale deservedly fetched the highest price. Pliny says they cost as much as slaves, and even more than armour-bearers in old times.

Music was played near the nightingales that were under training, which they used to answer and imitate. Of the talking birds, the parrot naturally held the highest place. The ancients maintained that the head of this bird was unusually hard; on which account he had to be beaten thereon with an iron rod, when he was under instruction, else he would not feel his chastisement. Next to besting, starving was the best mode of enforcing obedience. It is without doubt not owing to mere chance that speaking-parrots are scarcely ever mentioned by writers and poets of the imperial era without the observation that they had learned to salute the emperor with the 'Ave, Cæsar.' Probably it was dangerous, if a bird, which could speak at all, was not able to bear witness to the loyal disposition of its owner; at any rate, sins of omission of that kind led to accusations and trials at law. Two elegies on the deaths of parrots have come down to us; one by Statius upon the death of his friend Melior's favourite bird, which was so domesticated that it used to hop about at table among his guests, and eat out of their hands. Its cage was made of splendid tortoise-shell, the bars were silver and ivory, and the doors also of silver. The remaining elegy by Ovid is on the parrot of his Corinna, and is a very feeble and servile imitation of Catullus's poem on Lælia's sparrow.

'Less famous than the parrot,' says Pliny, 'is the magpie, because it does not come from so great a distance: it speaks, however, much more distinctly. These birds get used to the words they are taught, and not only retain them, but become very fond of them, and frequently practise them by themselves. It is a fact that magpies have died in the vain attempt to utter a hard word. If the same word be not often repeated to them, it slips their memory; they then strive to recall it, and exhibit remarkable delight as soon as they hear it again.'

A story of a remarkable magpie is told in Ptolemy's treatise on the cleverness of animals. A barber in Rome had a bird which not only imitated human speech, but also the noises of beasts and the tones of instruments, all spontaneously. One day, a great funeral procession happened to pass the barber's shop, and stopped immediately against it, upon which the accompanying trumpeters blew a long time on their instruments. From this moment the magpie became dumb, and uttered no cry even to make its wants known. The whole neighbourhood became excited, and various surmises were circulated on the occurrence; some said the bird had been robbed of his voice by witchcraft, while the more knowing ascribed the calamity to a sudden deafness produced by the blowing of the trumpets. After a time, however, he recovered his voice, but did not exercise it in his former tricks, but sang the whole trumpet-piece from beginning to end. From this it was evident that his former silence arose from the pains he took to learn the melody.

The Empress Agrippina, who was a great fancier of birds, had a thrush which could imitate the human voice: the first instance of the kind, according to Pliny. Pliny adds, that at the time of his writing, the imperial princes had a starling which could speak Greek and Latin words; nightingales also which had learned the same, added daily to their knowledge, and could even speak good long sentences. These were taught in a separate room, where they heard no other sound than the voice of the trainer, who was constantly repeating the same words to them, and rewarded their proficiency with some favourite delicacy.

It is well known, also, that there were speaking-ravens, as this bird, in consequence of his human speech, had in the remotest antiquity acquired the honour of being regarded as the envoy of the god Apollo. In the time of Tiberius, there was a raven's nest on the temple of Castor, and from this a young raven flew into a neighbouring shoe-shop, the owner of which received him kindly, and taught him to speak. After a time, he used every morning to fly to the forum, to accost and greet Tiberius, and after him Germanicus and Drusus, and then the whole Roman people, after which he would fly back to the shop. This he continued to do for several years, and excited the admiration of all Rome. The owner of a neighbouring shop, through envy, killed the bird, which so roused the fury of the people, that the murderer was obliged to leave his quarters, and was afterwards put to death. The raven was buried with the most solemn pomp. Two Moors carried him on a bier; a flute-player went at the head of the procession; crowns in abundance decorated the body; and thus was he borne to a cemetery in the Appian Way, where he was burned and buried. This took place on the 27th of March A.D. 35. Pliny also knew a Roman knight who possessed a remarkably black crow from Spain which spoke several words very distinctly.

Besides the birds that were trained to speak, but little mention is made of others that distinguished themselves by their docility and cleverness. Pliny mentions only that goldfinches learn to execute with their feet and bill what they were ordered; and that tamed cranes were very amusing, and went through a kind of dance. In the plays of Titus, cranes were exhibited which fought each other.

Fishes in basins used, at the sound of a bell or rattle, to come to the edge to receive food from their owners' hands, a sight very often seen at the mansions of distinguished Romans: it is even maintained that some fishes recognised the names that were given them.

In these accounts, there may no doubt be something due to the score of exaggeration and embellishment, but by far the greater part rests on the evidence of unimpeachable eye-witnesses. If it be further remembered that we have only isolated and chance-preserved communications on the subject, we shall be led to confess that the beast-training of to-day cannot even remotely be compared with that of ancient times.

INGLEBOROUGH WITHIN.

Or, Ingleborough, the Saxon Hill of Fire, is very rightfully one of the chief glories of Yorkshire.

Penyghent, Pendle, and Ingleborough,
Are the highest hills the country thorough,

is an ancient proverb of that boastful county; and considering that the Cumberland and Westmorland mountains, half as high again, are within sight of all the three, it is a very creditable one. *Magna est veritas* is a quotation almost run to death, so true is it, but the thing which is popularly known as 'a whopper,' is sometimes more tremendous still. Ingleborough is, as its inhabitants would say, at the tail-end of the great northern hill-district, and, although not such a fine fellow as his betters, holds his head well above the flat country, like a country-gentleman of consideration who has, at least, married into the peerage. It is naturally divided into 'pastures' by terraces or scars of limestone, which give to the whole hill the appearance of being fortified by a power even greater and more ancient than that of the Roman. He had his camp upon Ingleborough, we may be pretty sure, and dropped his money about

—principally fourpenny-bits of the Constantine period—his brooches, his pottery, and his own bones, all over that neighbourhood, with his accustomed profusion. The Druids were there, of course, giving that artificial ringworm to the crown of the hill, which it was their duty and pleasure to effect upon all waste places. It had a beacon also, which can still be seen, and has often given warning to canny Yorkshire when canny Scotland was about to make a foray. There is a good deal of contention between these neighbours still, but after quite another sort of fashion, and diamond cuts diamond, instead of claymore broadsword. The northern folks arrive now quietly enough by the London and North-western Railway, and Bradshaw gives token of their approach instead of the beacon of old Ingleborough. But there is a grand look-out yet from the place where its ruins lie, two or three thousand feet above yon waste of waters: Lancaster tower and town; the little caravans crossing the perilous sand-roads, which, in a few hours, the sea will again claim for her own; smoke-pennoned steamer and white-sailed ship; curved bays, with little fishing-hamlets; belts of woodland with a glimmering star, vane—and very properly so—of some ivy-mantled village church; the mouths of three fair rivers, running down with many a curve and sweep from swarded uplands; on this side, a sandbank or an island low in the sea, and on that, a group of mountains, the highest which our England has to boast of.

But, after all, our business is with Ingleborough Within. The whole district of Craven—the British Craigvan, country of rocks—of which this hill is lord, is honeycombed by innumerable cartli-chambers. Ribblesdale, Wenningdale, Wharfedale, and half a score of other dales, named after their respective rivers, which curve so shallowly and broadly around the wooded limestone cliffs, are undermined and tunnelled for miles by the hand of nature, and beneath them flow 'sunless streams,' like Alph, the sacred river, none knows whither, and 'measureless to man.' Often as we wander over the shoulders of Ingleborough, we hear voices and gurglings from torrents which never find their way at all to the upper world, and from out one cavernous mouth in the hill Whernside, flows a stream which, in flood-time, washes out periodically old silver coins of the reign of Edward I., from who-knows-whose deep-hidden treasury. In Giggleswick Scars, whose name unhappily does not convey any idea of their real grandeur, is an ebbing and flowing well, of exceedingly irregular habits, having a flux and reflux, with a difference of from a few inches up to a foot and a half, caused by some wondrous subterranean power, which miserable mathematicians explain by the principle of the double syphon. If you lay your ear to the ground at a certain spot in Ribblesdale, you will hear how the water comes down at Lowdore in fairyland, although not so much as a rivulet is to be seen outside of Robin Hood's Mill. Sometimes tremendous funnels, of two hundred feet in depth, lead by a very direct route, and one which would take no time at all to traverse, right down upon these mysterious streams, which are lit by them here and there, upon their dark road, as a tunnel by its shafts. Black and deep enough the water seems, as we peer over the edge of the 'pot' to look at it, nor does it make us at all ambitious to imitate that subterranean explorer, Sinbad, in trespassing on kelpie ground. Hellen Pot, which contains in it an underground water-fall of no less than forty feet, has been descended to the depth of three hundred and thirty feet, where the black river sinks into a quiet rotatory pool, and does not reappear to mortal eye for more than a mile. Some few of these pots have fish in them: large dark trout abound in Hurtle Pot, where 'the boggart,' in

rainy weather, is heard to threaten and fret, and are also found in less quantity in the chasm above it, though the upward force of the water is there as strong as to cast up stones of considerable size to the surface, and even on the bank.

There is a village under Ingleborough called Clapham, a great deal more picturesque than its metropolitan namesake; and from it the ascent of the hill is generally begun. At the neighbouring railway-station are to be read considerable puffs about his serene highness, and particularly concerning the structure of his internal arrangements, which cannot but be gratifying to any mountain. The tourist is entreated to come early, and to spend a week in visiting Ingleborough and its caves.

A quarter of an hour's walking brings us to the hamlet, with its verdurous ravine and the fall issuing from the artificial lake above it; and half an hour afterwards, we arrive by a beautiful path which winds through larch-plantations, round the mountain's side, at the mouth of the cave. The entrance is wild and imposing, embowered in trees, and overhung with trailing foliage, and commands such a view of the deep ravine beneath it, and of the limestone shoulders of opposite Ingleborough, bare or half draped in green, as would be fit enough to gladden the eye of an anchorite, did any chance to dwell here. When the tallow candles are lit, and the iron gates closed and locked upon us, we begin to wish ourselves outside again; and when we have stumbled over the sixty yards or so of rock-passage, which is the entire length of the old cave, and admired the few gloomy petrifications which gleam about in the dark vault as cheerfully as mouldy coffin-plates, we feel quite certain that we have had enough of caverns. That, at least, was our experience of Clapham Cave a score of years ago.

Up to that time, notwithstanding railways, and what is called the march of intellect, and in spite of all the newspapers had written against them, the water-fairies still dwelt under Ingleborough in the beautiful palace they had inhabited ages before the Hengist Brothers were a firm, or Agricola was a husbandman, or even a child in arms. They knew, because they could hear us talking where their outer wall was thinnest next to the old cave, that foolish mortals paid a shilling apiece for looking at what had once been a cattle stable of their own; but between it and them a partition had been built up some two or three thousand years before, of 'calcareous concretions' upon our side, and of fretted crystal upon theirs; so that they feared no intrusion. Their manners were similar to those prevailing in European courts. The king spent a great deal of money in racing, and worse; the queen, good old creature, kept bees, and was content with eating bread and honey in her parlour, or, as is more likely in the house-keeper's room, out of the way, for her simple tastes were much reflected upon and ridiculed by her disrespectful children. The young prince had his boon-companions, and loved his rubber at skittles; and the princess, his sister, amused herself with her organ—for she was very high-church—or reclined upon frosted silver cushions, while her maidens (who, poor things, were kept standing all the time half out of the water) regaled her with stories of fabulous merman martyrs, till they brought quite a dryness into her eyes.

The palace itself was of extraordinary extent and splendour; the apartments, though many of them were very lofty, being indeed used in some instances, as air-baths, never needed any support for their roofs, but the architect had built up a crystal pillar or two, here and there, for ornament, and in order to swell his bill, which, after all, he had great difficulty in getting settled by the late king (1240 A.D.), who

never paid anybody except in his own I O U's, which were a sort of bank-note without the water-mark.

A statue was, however, erected to him by an admiring public in the Stalactite Gallery, where it is still standing; and as far as we can judge of a statue in the absence of the head and shoulders, a most excellent likeness.

It was in this very gallery that the princess was sitting with her attendants, modelling a little Gothic church out of crystallised sugar, when the catastrophe occurred that drove all the fairy family out of their ancestral halls. The king was in his counting-house—which, to say truth, was little better than a betting-office—counting out the money which he had won at a late spring-meeting; the queen was in her parlour, partaking of her usual refreshment; the prince was in the skittle-alley, knocking the pins about; when—'by the holy St Hookem,' exclaimed the princess, who was caught by the jaws, 'if the air isn't coming in, and the water running out!' The princess was not often right when she was positive, but this time she spoke like a book. A servant of the gentleman who owns the ground had been pecking in the old cave at the 'calcareous concretion' with a pickaxe, until he had pecked a hole in it!

Into what dismay and terror the royal household was thrown by this catastrophe, we can imagine, from the awful sounds which were heard from within at the time of the accident, but we shall not describe. We would rather be accurate than ever so poetical, and we confine ourselves only to those matters of which we have a certain knowledge. We ourselves did not enter the palace until long after its inhabitants had left it, but not a thing has been removed from the place where it was found at the period of their flight. Immediately upon setting foot upon the fairy side of the old cave, we find ourselves in the Stalactite Gallery. There lie the frosted silver cushions, with their pillows and footstools of the same material, and having—as it seems to us—the very impression which the princess must have left upon them when she swam away with her maidens through what little water remained. There stands the glittering little Gothic structure, only wanting the porch to complete it, and with a steeple of delicate spar which needs no peal of bells, inasmuch as itself returns, to the slightest touch, the sweetest bell-music imaginable. On the left hand, a little further on, are proofs of the housewifely care of the good queen, in fleeces of silvery wool and the ebony spoke of a spinning-wheel; a turkey's head is all that remains of her well-ordered larder; but her favourite bee-hive of frosted silver lies on its stalactite shelf, and her dark rich honey-combs are ranged beneath it. Beyond is the little counting-house, with a watery abyss close by, into which the sporting monarch leant upon the very first alarm, leaving in his haste his jockey-cap, also of frosted silver, upon the brink of it, where it now stands. A passage leads off, through water, to the left, as yet untrodden by mortal foot, up which the princess must have fled, for we can swear to her crystal slipper dropped at the entrance. Presently, we come to a water-fall, up which, when they were young, many a generation of the water-fairy family must have loved to leap, with that torso of the old bankrupt king beside it of which we have already spoken. Here, too, are crystal pillars separated in the centre, but still standing, the one half rising up from the marble floor to meet the other, depending from the vaulted ceiling—stalagnite and stalactite—which proves what little real necessity there was for their being erected. Besides these, crystallised air-plants—as they seem—hang everywhere from the roof, to which they are attached by a number of delicate silver icicles, which, when lighted up, have the prettiest and most magical effect.

And now we mortals have to stoop painfully for some distance along a depressed passage, where the original inhabitants had, doubtless, no sort of difficulty in gliding, and by the side of the stream which still traverses the palace from end to end, at this time shallow enough, except in particular spots, and many feet below the marble water-line which marks upon the walls what its depth has been wont to be; a solemn, melancholy sound it ever makes, 'low on the sand, and loud on the stones,' as though it bewailed its banished indwellers.

At last, and two hundred and sixty feet from the old cave, we arrive at the Gothic hall, of enormous length, and with groined and lofty ceiling. At one end of it is the splendid throne of the queen-mother, glittering with diamonds, with an unexplored vista on the right, up which, it is probable, she escaped with her household goods; in the right centre is the magnificent organ, formed of thin plates of silver spar, whose notes, awakened even by a mortal hand, are still most ravishing; in the left, and opposite—where he built it, perhaps, for the purpose of annoying his sister at her anthems—is the prince's skittle-alley, dry, and with three of the pins still standing. On both sides of the hall are various chambers filled with gleaming spar, transparent, and tapering perpendicularly from the summit, or branching into shrubberies of coral-work. From above depend numbers of sparkling chandeliers of stalactite, which are multiplied by mirrors of limpid water ingeniously placed beneath them; and below, there is a noiseless carpet of silver sand. A noble archway leads hence into the Alhambra Gallery, which, from the circumstance of its having been so long unpaid for, joined to that of its similarity to the Moorish court built by our own architect at Sydenham, bore the name of Owing Jones. The lofty roof, which is beautifully tessellated with intersecting lines of white marble, after extending, without a single pillar to support it, for a very great distance, suddenly sinks to a mere vaulted passage, between two and three feet in height, along which mortals have to crawl upon wooden clogs provided for that purpose. This is called the Cellar Gallery; but there is not a vestige of bin or bottle left to account for the designation; and this is the more to be regretted, as the travelling here upon all-fours is so laborious as to demand some kind of stimulant. When we have almost made up our minds to become semicircular for the rest of our lives, the roof rises unexpectedly to an enormous altitude, and a man would be enabled to straighten himself though he should stand thirty feet in his shoes. We are now in what was evidently the great chamber of audience, and it is the last in the palace to which we shall be able to penetrate. A grand, stern justice-hall it is, surrounded with objects of awe rather than of beauty. Upon the huge sombre walls are written mysterious Runic characters; and from the roof hang dusky chandeliers of stalactite, which shed a doubtful light over the scene. We are now two thousand horizontal feet from the entrance of the palace, and half as many feet perpendicular from the upper air! It is indeed Ingleborough Within, and yet we have probably not seen one-tenth of the wonders of this fairy home. A low archway leads from the hall into water, and darkness, and space, along which adventurous mortals have swum and struggled for several hundred yards further, and still have been far from finding the places whither the banished race have betaken themselves. That they are within there, somewhere, is all we must be content to know.

And now we must return along the splendid succession of hall and corridor, into daylight. The sun gleams brightly enough upon herb and leaf, upon rock and downland, but it meets with no

such glittering response as our homely candles have been evoking from stalactite and spar. This poor dull earth of ours cannot stand comparison with fairyland! Ah, who to see the rugged face of that bluff old Yorkshire mountain, would dream of the rich heart-chambers that lie in Ingleborough Within?

A MIGRATORY ROSE.

STRANGE as the heading of this paper may appear to the reader, the flower is nevertheless an entity—a thing that exists, and may be handled; a plant almost as regular as the swallow in its flittings to and fro; one that travels many miles annually; and, what is more, a fashionable one—resorting to the sea-side during the hottest season, to indulge in a swim among the cool billows of the Mediterranean. The name of this remarkable vegetable phenomenon is *Anastatica hierochuntica* among the botanists; the *Rose of Jericho* with the unlearned.

Very many superstitions are connected with this extraordinary plant in the minds of Bedouins and other Arab tribes. The ancients attributed miraculous virtues to the Rose of Jericho. Dispensing with the notions of both, however, there remains to us quite a sufficient charm about this apparently insignificant shrub, which seldom attains six inches in height, to apologise for introducing the subject to our readers.

To behold this little rose, it is not necessary to tell you 'to go to Jericho;' no such uncompensated journey is required. In the arid wastes of Egypt, by the borders of the Gaza desert, in Arabia's wilderness of sands, on the roofs of houses and among rubbish in Syria, abundant specimens are to be met with. But, like many other things of insignificant exterior, few pause to look upon or handle this wayside shrub, which nevertheless carries with it a lesson and a moral.

By the laws of *germination*, there are, we are told, three things necessary for a plant—humidity, heat, and oxygenised air. The first of them is indispensable, inasmuch as without it the grain or seed would not swell, and without swelling, could not burst its shell or skin; and heat, in union with water, brings various gases to young plants—especially oxygen—which are necessary for its existence.

With these facts before us, and a knowledge that rain seldom falls in most places where the Rose of Jericho thrives, how are we to account for the extraordinary circumstance of this plant being periodically abundant and flowering at precisely the same season year after year, when, by the acknowledged laws of germination, there has been that succour wanting which is indispensable to propagate vegetation? Now appears the most remarkable and most direct interposition of nature for her offspring—an interposition little short of miraculous, and, indeed, apparently so fabulous as to be unworthy of record. But the fact has been established beyond doubt that, for its own purposes, this little plant performs annual journeys over a large extent of country, and into the ocean, whence, at a stated period, it, or rather its offspring, returns to the original haunts, takes root, thrives, and blossoms.

In the height of spring, when nature casts her brilliant vesture, set with flowers and flowerets of a hundred varied hues, over the fertile valleys and hills of Syria and part of Palestine; when every breeze is laden with rich incense from orange groves or honeysuckle dells, then unheeded, amidst the rich profusion of vegetation, or isolated amid the desert sands, blossoms the tiny Rose of Jericho. On house-tops, where the sun's fierce rays rend crevices—on dust-heaps, where half-starved wretched curs prowl and dig for food or a resting-place—where

multitudes throng the streets, and where neither foot of man nor beast has ever left imprint on the boiling sand, there sprouts the wonderful *Anastatica hierochuntica*. When summer has fairly set in, and flowering shrubs have ceased to blossom—about the same season of the year that Mr Bull and his family are meditating a month's trip to the sea-side for fresh breezes and sea-bathing, when the whole house is turned topsy-turvy in the pleasurable excitement of packing for the month's holiday—the Rose of Jericho begins to shew symptoms of a migratory disposition also. How astonished Mr Brown would be if his gardener rushed in with the startling intelligence that some favourite rose-bush or other plant in the garden had evinced sudden signs of restlessness, and, after a few preliminary efforts, had quietly taken itself off for the season!

Hadji Ismail, the Bedouin camel-driver, who witnesses this phenomenon annually, encountering scores of migratory *Anastatica hierochuntica*, simply pauses to stroke his prolific beard and fresh charge his pipe, while he pours into the eager ears of some untravelled novice legends about this wonderful rose—legends replete with fairy romance, in which almost invariably a certain unmentionable gentleman comes in for a volley of invectives, as being the instigator of this mysterious freak of nature.

The first symptom the Rose of Jericho gives of an approaching tour is the shedding of all her leaves; the branches then collapse, apparently wither, and roll themselves firmly into the shape of a ball. Like the fairies that travelled in nut-shells, this plant ensconces itself in its own framework of a convenient shape, size, and weight for undertaking the necessary journey. Not long has the flower assumed this shape when strong land breezes sweep over the land, blowing hot and fiercely towards the ocean. In their onward course, these land-winds uproot and carry with them the bulbs or framework of our rose; and, once uprooted, these are tossed and blown over many and many a dreary mile of desert sand, till they are finally whirled up into the air, and swept over the coast into the ocean.

Soon after the little plant comes into contact with the water, it unpacks again, unfolds itself, expands its branches, and expels its seeds from the seed-vessels. Then, I presume, the mother-plant finishes her career, or is stranded a wreck upon the sea-beach. However this may be, it seems evident that the seeds, after having been thoroughly saturated with water, are brought back by the waves, and cast high and dry upon the beach. When the westerly winds set in with violence from the sea, they carry these seeds back with them, scattering them far and wide over the desert, and among inhabited lands; and so surely as the spring-time comes round will the desolate borders of the desert be enlivened by the tiny blossoms of the Rose of Jericho.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER LXXVI.—PAISE ALARM.

THE significant phrase at once put a period to my reflections. Believing the savages to be in sight, I spurred towards the front. Suddenly and simultaneously the horsemen had drawn bridle and halted. A few who had been straggling from the path now hurried up and ranged themselves closer to the main body, as if for protection. Others who had been riding carelessly in the advance were seen galloping back. It was from these last the cry of 'Indyuns' had come, and several of them still continued to repeat it.

'Indyuns?' cried Hickman, interrogatively, and with an air of incredulity; 'what did ye see 'em?'

'Yonder,' responded one of the retreating horsemen—'in yon clump o' live-oaks. It's full o' them.'

'I'll be dog-goned if I believe it,' rejoined the old hunter with a contemptuous toss of the head. 'I'll lay a plug o' Jeemes's river, it war stumps you seed! Ind'yans don't shew 'emselves in timber like this hyar—specially to sech ver'lunts as you. 'Y'ull hear 'em afore you see 'em, I kalklate.'

'But we heard them,' replied one; 'we heard them calling out to one another.'

'Bah!' exclaimed the hunter; 'y'ull hear 'em diff'rent from that, I guess, when you gits near enough. It'll be the crackin' o' thar rifles y'ull hear first. Dog-gone the Ind'yun's thar. 'Twar a coon or a cutbird ye've heern screamin'. I know'd ye'd make a scamper the fust thing as flittered afore ye.'

'Stay whar yez are now,' continued he, in a tone of authority—'jest stay whar yez are a bit.'

So saying, he slipped down from his saddle, and commenced hitching his bridle to a branch.

'Come, Jim Weatherford,' he added, addressing himself to his hunter-comrade, 'you come along—we'll see whether it be Ind'yans or stumps thet's gin these fellers sech a dog-goned scare.'

Weatherford, anticipating the request, had already dropped to the ground; and the two, having secured their horses, rifle in hand, slunk silently off into the bushes.

The rest of the party, now gathered closely together, sat still in their saddles to await the result.

There was but slight trial of our patience; for the two pioneers were scarcely out of sight, when we heard their voices ringing together in loud peals of laughter.

'This encouraged us to advance. Where there was so much merriment, there could be but little danger, and without waiting for the return of the scouts, we rode forward, directing our course by their continued exclamations.

An opening brought both of them in view. Weatherford was gazing downward, as if examining some tracks; while Hickman, who saw us coming up, stood with extended arm pointing to some struggling weeds that lay beyond.

We cast our eyes in the direction indicated: we observed a number of half wild horned cattle, that, startled by the trampling of our troop, were scampering off through the woods.

'Now!' cried the hunter triumphantly, 'thar's yur Ind'yuns! Ain't they a savage consarn? Ha, ha, ha!'

Every one joined in the laugh, except those who had given the false alarm.

'I know'd thar war no Ind'yuns,' continued the alligator-hunter, 'that ain't the way they'll make thar appearance. Y'ull hear 'em afore you sees 'em: an' jest one word o' device to you greenhorns, as don't know a red Ind'yun from a red cow: let someb'dy, as diz know, go in the devance, an' the rest o' ye keep well thegither; or I'll stake high on't thet some o' yez'll sleep the night 'thout bar on yur heads.'

All acknowledged that Hickman's advice was sage and sound. The hint was taken; and leaving the two hunters henceforth to lead the pursuit, the rest drew more closely together, and followed them along the trail.

It was evident the marauders could not be far in advance of us; this we knew from the hour at which they had been seen retreating from the settlements. After my arrival on the plantation, no time had been lost—only ten minutes spent in preparations—and altogether there was scarcely an hour's difference between the times of our starting. The fresh trail confirmed the fact—they could not be a league ahead of us, unless they had ridden faster than we; but that would have been impossible, encum-

bered as they were with their black captives, whose large tracks—here and there distinctly perceptible—shewed that they were marching ~~fast~~ ^{slowly}. Of course their captors would be detained in getting these forward; and in this lay chances of overtaking them.

There were but few who feared for the result, should we be able to come up with the enemy. The white men were full of wrath and revenge; and this precluded all thoughts of fear. Besides, we could tell by their trail that the Indians scarcely outnumbered us. Not above fifty appeared to constitute the band. No doubt they were able warriors, and our equals man to man; but those who had volunteered to assist me were also of the 'true grit'—the best men of the settlement for such a purpose. No one talked of going back; all declared their readiness to follow the murderers even to the heart of the Indian territory, even into the 'cove' itself.

The devotion of these men cheered me; and I rode forward with lighter heart—lighter with the prospect of vengeance, which I believed to be near.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

A 'SPLIT TRAIL.'

It was not so near as we anticipated. Pressing forward as fast as our guides could lead us, we followed the trail for ten miles. We had hoped to find revenge at half the distance.

The Indians either knew that we were after them, or, with their wonted craft, were marching rapidly, under suspicion of pursuit. After the committal of such horrid atrocities, it was natural for them to suppose they should be pursued.

Evidently they were progressing as fast as we—though not faster.

Though the sun was boiling hot, sap still oozed from the boughs they had accidentally broken—the mud turned up by their horses' hoofs, as the guides expressed it, had not yet 'crusted over,' and the crushed herbage was wet with its own sap, and still prominent.

'Jest half a hour ahead,' remarked old Hickman, as he rose erect after examining the tracks for the twentieth time—'jest half a hour—dog darn 'em! I never know'd red-skins to travel so fast afore. 'Thar a streakin' it like a gang o' scared bucks, an' jest 'bout now thar clouts are in a putty consid'able sweat, an' some o' thar duds is stannin' at an angle o' forty-five, I reckon.'

A peal of laughter was the reply to this sally of the guide.

'Not so loud, fellers—not so loud,' said he, interrupting the laughter by an earnest wave of his hand. 'By Jerroozalim, th'ull hear ye; an' if they do, th'ull be some o' us 'thout scalps afore sundown. For your lives, keep still as mice—not a word, or we'll be heern: thar ds sharp-eared as thar own wolf-dogs; an' darn me if I believe thar more'n half a mile ahead o' us.'

The guide once more bent himself over the trail; and after a short reconnaissance of the tracks, repeated his last words with more emphasis.

'No, by —! not more'n half a mile. Hush, boys; keep as quiet as 'po-sums, an' I promise ye we'll tree the varmints in less'n a hour. Hush!'

Obedient to the injunctions, we rode forward, as silently as it was possible for us to proceed on horse-back.

We strove to guide our horses along the softer borders of the path, to prevent the thumping of their hoofs. No one spoke above a whisper; and even then there was but little conversation, as each was earnestly gazing forward, expecting every instant to see the bronzed savages moving before us.

In this way we proceeded for another half mile, without seeing aught of the enemy except their tracks. A new object, however, now came in view—the clear sky shining through the trunks of the trees. We were all woodsmen enough to know that this indicated an 'opening' in the forest.

Most of my companions expressed pleasure at the sight. We had now been riding a long way through the sombre woods, our path often obstructed by lianes and fallen logs, so that a slow pace had been unavoidable. They believed that in the open ground we should move faster, and have a better chance of sighting the pursued.

Some of the older hands, and especially the two guides, were affected differently by the new appearance. Hickman at once gave expression to his chagrin.

'Cuss the clarin,' he exclaimed; 'it ore a savanner, an' a big un too. Dog-gone the thing, it'll spoil all.'

'How?' I inquired.

'Ye see, Geordy, if thar a'ready acrosst it, they'll leave one on tother side to watch—they'll be sartin to do that, whether they know we're arter 'em or not. Wal, what follers? We kin no more cross 'ilthout bein' seen, than a carryvan o' kaymels. An' what follers that? Once they've sighted us, in coorse they'll know how to git out o' our way. Judgin' from the time we've been a travellin'—hey! it's durned near sundown!—I reckon we must be clost to thar big swamp. If they spy us a comin' arter, they'll make strait custrut for thar, and then I know what they'll do.'

'What?'

'They'll scatter thar; an' ef they do, we mought as well go sarchin' for birds' nests in snow-time.'

'What should we do?'

'It are best for the hul o' ye to stop here a bit. Me an' Jim Weatherford'll steal forrad to the edge o' the timmer, an' see if they've got acrosst the savanner yet. Ef they are, then we must make roun' it the best way we kin, an' take up thar trail on the tother side. Thar's no other chance. If we're seen crossin' the open groun', we may jest as well turn tail to 'em, an' take the back-track home agin.'

To the counsels of the alligator-hunter there was no dissenting voice: all acknowledged their wisdom, and he was left to carry out his design without opposition.

He and his companion, once more dismounted from their horses; and, leaving us halted among the trees, advanced stealthily towards the edge of the opening.

It was a considerable time before they came back; and the other men were growing impatient. Many believed we were only losing time by this tardy reconnaissance, and the Indians would be getting further away. Some advised that the pursuit should be continued at once, and that seen or not, we ought to ride directly along the trail.

However consonant with my own feelings—burning as I was for a conflict with the hated foe—I knew it would not be a prudent course to pursue. The guides were right.

These returned at length, and delivered their report. There was a savanna, and the Indians had crossed it. They had got into the timber on its opposite side, and neither man nor horse was to be seen. They could scarcely have been out of sight before the guides arrived upon its nearer edge, and Hickman averred he had seen the tail of a horse disappearing among the bushes.

During their absence, the cunning trackers had learned more. From the sign, they had gathered another important fact—that there was no longer a trail for us to follow!

On entering the savanna, the Indians had scattered

—the routes they had taken across the grassy meadow were as numerous as their horses. As the hunters worded it, the trail 'war split up into fifty pieces.' They had ascertained this by crawling out among the long grass, and noting the tracks.

One in particular had occupied their attention: it was not made by the hoof-prints of horses, though some of these appeared alongside it, but by the feet of men. They were naked feet; and a superficial observer might have fancied that 'but one pair of them had passed over the ground. The skilled trackers, however, knew this to be a *russ*. The prints were large, and mis-shapen, and too deeply indented in the soil to have been produced by a single individual. The long heel, and scarcely concave instep,—the huge balls, and broad prints of the toes, were all signs that the hunters easily understood. They knew that it was the trail of the negro captives, who, doubtless, had proceeded thus by the direction of their guards.

This unexpected ruse on the part of the retreating savages created chagrin as well as astonishment. For the moment, all felt outwitted; we believed that the enemy was lost; we should be cheated of our revenge.

Some men talked of the idleness of carrying the pursuit further; a few counselled us to go back; and it became necessary to appeal to their hatred for the savage foe—with most of them a hereditary passion—once more to invoke their vengeance.

At this crisis, old Hickman cheered the men with fresh hope. I was glad to hear him speak.

'We can't get at 'em to-night, boys,' said he, after much talk had been spent; 'we dasent a cross over this hyar clarin' by daylight, an' it's too big to git roun' it. It 'ud take a twenty-mile ride to circumvent the durned thing. No'er a mind! Let us halt hyar till the dark comes on. Then we kin steal across; an' if me an' Jim Weatherford don't scare up thar trail on the tother side, then this child never ate allygator. I know they'll come thegither agin, an' we'll be like enough to find the durned varmints camped somewhar in a clump. Not seein' us arter 'em any more, they'll be feelin' as safe as a bar in a bee-tree—an' that's jest the time to take 'em.'

All appeared to agree to the proposal of the hunter. It was adopted as a plan; and, dismounting from our jaded horses, we awaited the setting of the sun.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

CROSSING THE SAVANNA.

I now suffered the very acme of misery. While riding in hot haste along the trail, there was an excitement, almost continuous, that precluded the possibility of intense reflection, and kept my mind from dwelling too minutely upon the calamity that had befallen me. The prospect of retribution, age appearing near at hand—at every step nearer—all but cancelled my emotions of grief; and motion itself—knowing it to be forward, and towards the object of vengeance—had a certain effect in soothing my troubled soul.

Now that the pursuit was suspended, and I was free to reflect on the events of the morning, my soul was plunged into the deepest misery. My fancy distressed me with dire images. Before me appeared the corpse of my murdered mother—her arms outstretched, waving me on to vengeance. My sister, too, wan, tearful, dishevelled!

No wonder that, with painful impatience, I awaited the going down of the sun; I thought I had never seen that grand orb sink so slowly. The delay tortured me almost to distraction.

The sun's disc was blood-red, from a thick haze that hung over the woods. The heavens appeared lowering and angry; they had the hue of my own spirit.

At length there came twilight. Short it was—as is usual in southern latitudes—though, on that eve, to me it appeared long and tardy in passing away.

Darkness followed; and once more springing to our saddles, I found relief in motion.

Emerging from the timber, we rode out upon the open savanna. The two hunters conducted us across in a direct line. There was no attempt made to follow any of the numerous trails. In the darkness, it would have been impossible; but even had there been light enough to lift them, the guides would have pursued a different course. Hickman's conjecture was, that, on reaching the opposite side, the marauding party would come together again at some rendezvous previously agreed upon. The trail of any one, therefore, would be sufficient for our purpose; and, in all probability, would conduct us to a camp. Our only aim, then, was to get across the savanna unobserved, and this the darkness might enable us to accomplish.

Silently, as spectres, we marched over the open meadow. We rode with extreme slowness, lest the hoof-strokes should be heard. Our tired steeds needed no taming down. The ground was favourable—a surface of soft grassy turf, over which our animals glided with noiseless tread. Our only fears were that they should scent the horses of the Indians, and betray us by their neighing.

Happily, our fears proved groundless; and, after half-an-hour's silent marching, we reached the other side of the savanna, and drew up under the shadowy trees.

It was scarcely possible we could have been observed. If the Indians had left spies behind them, the darkness would have concealed us from their view. We had made no noise by which our approach could have been discovered, unless their sentinels had been placed at the very point where we re-entered the woods. We saw no signs of any, and we conjectured that none of the band had lingered behind.

We congratulated one another in whispers; and in like manner deliberated on our future plan of proceeding.

We were still in our saddles, with the intention to proceed further. We should have dismounted upon the spot, and waited for the light of morning to enable us to take up the trail, but circumstances forbade this: our horses were suffering with thirst, and their riders were no better off. We had met with no water since before noon, and a few hours under the burning skies of Florida are sufficient to render thirst intolerable. Whole days in a colder climate would scarcely have an equal effect.

Both horse and man suffered acutely—we could neither sleep nor rest without relief: water must be reached before a halt could be made.

We felt keen hunger as well, for scarcely any provision had been made for the long march; but the pangs of this appetite were easier to be endured. Water would satisfy us for the night, and we resolved to ride forward in search of it.

In this dilemma, the experience of our two guides promised relief. They had once made a hunting-exursion to the savanna we had crossed. It was in the times when the tribes were friendly, and white men were permitted to pass freely through the reserve. They remembered a pond, at which, upon that occasion, they had made their temporary encampment. They believed it was not far distant from the spot where we had halted. It might be difficult to find it in the darkness; but to suffer or search for it were our only alternatives.

The latter of course was adopted; and once more allowing Hickman and Weatherford to pioneer the way, the rest of us rode silently after.

We moved in single file, each horse guided by the one that immediately preceded him: in the darkness,

no other mode of march could be adopted. Our party was thus strung out into a long line, here and there curving with the sinuosities of the path, and gliding like some monstrous serpent among the trees.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

GROUING AMONG THE TIMBER.

At intervals the guides were at fault; and then the whole line was forced to halt and remain motionless.

Several times both Hickman and Weatherford were puzzled as to the direction they should take—they had lost the points of the compass, and were bewildered.

Had there been light, they could have recovered this knowledge by observing the bark of the trees—a craft well known to the backwoods hunter—but it was too dark to make such a minute observation. Even amidst the darkness, Hickman alleged he could tell north and south by the 'feel' of the bark; and for this purpose I observed that he was groping against the trunks. I noticed that he passed from one to another, as if the better to confirm his observations.

After carrying on these singular manoeuvres for a period of several minutes, he turned to his comrade with an exclamation that betokened surprise.

'Dog-gone my cats, Jim,' said he, speaking in an under-tone, 'these woods are altered since you an' I war hyar: what the ole scratch kin be the matter wi' 'em? The bark's all peeled off, an' thar as dry as punk.'

'I was thinkin' they had a kewrious look,' replied the other; 'but I s'posed it war the darkness o' the night.'

'Ne'er a bit of it: the trees is altered someways, since we war hyar afore. They are broom-pines—that I recollects well enough. Let's git a bunch o' the leaves, an' see how *they* looks.'

Saying this, he reached his hand upward, and plucked one of the long fascicles that drooped overhead.

'Ugh!' continued he, crushing the needles between his fingers, 'I see how it are now: the durnationed worms has been at 'em—the trees are dead.'

'D' yer think thar all dead?' he inquired after a pause, and then advancing a little, he proceeded to examine others.

'Dead as 'turnation—every tree o' 'em. Wal, we must go by guess-work now; thar's no help for it, boys. Ole Hick kin guide you no furrer. I'm dead beat, an' know no more 'bout the direkshun o' thar ere pond than the greenest greenhorn among ye.'

This acknowledgment produced no very pleasant effect. Thirst was torturing all those who heard it. Hitherto trusting that the skill of the hunters would enable us to find water, we had sustained it with a degree of patience. It was now felt more acutely than ever.

'Stay,' said Hickman, after a few moments had elapsed: 'all's not lost that's in danger. If I ain't able to guide you to the pond, I reckon I've got a critter as kin. Kin you, ole hoss?' he continued, addressing himself to the animal he bestrode, a wiry old jade, that Hickman had long been master of—'kin you find the water? Gee up! ole beeswax, an' let's see if you kin.'

Giving his 'critter' a kick in the ribs, and at the same time full freedom of the bridle, Hickman once more started forward among the trees. We all followed as before, building fresh hopes upon the instincts of the dumb brute.

We had not proceeded far when it became known that the horse had got scent of the water. His owner alleged that he 'smelt' it, and the latter knew this as well as if it had been his dogs taking up the trail of a deer.

The horse exhibited signs of such an intelligence. His muzzle was protruded forward, and now and then he was heard 'snuffing' the air, in addition to this he walked in a direct line, as if making for some desired object.

The news produced a cheering effect, and we were advancing in better spirits, when all at once Hickman drew up and halted the line.

I rode forward to him to ascertain the cause. I found him silent, and apparently reflective.

'Why have you stopped?' I inquired.

'You must all o' ye stop here a bit.'

'Why must we?' demanded several who had pressed alongside.

'Taint safe for us to go forrad this way. I've got a idea that them varmints is by the pond. They've camped thar for aint it a the only water thar is about hyar, an' it's devilitch like that thar they've come the thar an' camped. If it be the case, an' we ride forrad in this fashion, they'll hear us a-comin', an' be off agin into the bushes, whar we'll see no more o' 'em. Ain't that like enough fellers?'

The interrogatory was answered in the affirmative. 'Wal, then,' continued the guide 'better for y' all stay hyar, while me an' Jim Weatherford go forrad to see if the Indians is thar. We kin find the pond now. I know whar it lies by the drickshun the boss war takin. It run't fur off. If the redskins ain't thar, we'll soon be back, an' then ye kin come on to it.'

This prudent course was willingly accepted, and the two hunters once more dismounted, and stole forward softly. They made no objection to my going along with them, my misfortunes giving me a claim to be their leader, leaving my bridle in the hand of one of my companions, I accompanied the guides upon their errand.

We walked with no less fear. The ground was thickly covered with the dead leaves of the pine, forming a soft bed, upon which the footsteps made no sound. There was little or no underwood, and this enabled us to advance with rapidity. In a moment we had separated from our party.

Our only care was about keeping the right direction. Thus we had almost lost our bearings—when to our astonishment, we beheld a light in the distance. It was the gleam of a fire that appeared to be blazing freely.

Hickman at once pronounced it the campfire of the Indians.

At first, we thought of returning and informing our party, but upon reflection it was determined to approach nearer the fire, and in due season when it was the enemy's camp.

We walked no longer in erect attitudes, but crawling on hands and knees. Whenever the fire penetrated the woods, we kept under the shadow of the tree trunks. The fire burned in the midst of an opening. The hunters remembered that the pond was so placed, but we now saw the stream of water, and knew it must be the same.

We drew nearer and nearer, until it was not safe to advance further.

We had arrived at the edge of the timber that surrounded the opening, we could see the whole surface of the open ground there were horses picketed over it, and dark forms recumbent under the feeble light. They were murderers asleep.

Close to the fire a man was seated upon a saddle, he appeared to be awake, though his head was drooped to the level of his knees. His blaze was shining upon his face, and both his features and complexion might have been noted, but for the interposition of paint and plumes. The face appeared of a crimson red, and three black ostrich feathers fell struggling over his temples till their tips almost touched his

cheeks. These plumed symbols produced a painful recognition, I knew that it was the head-dress of Ojocla.

I looked further. Several groups were beyond; in fact, the whole open space was crowded with prostrate forms.

There was one however, that soon occupied my whole attention. It was a group of three or four individuals, seated or reclining along the grass. They were in shade, and from our position, their features could not be recognised, but their white dresses, and the outlines of their forms—soft, even in the obscurity of the shadow—told that they were females. Two of them were side by side, a little apart from the rest, one appeared to be supporting the other, whose head rested in her lap.

With emotions fearfully vivid I gazed on these two forms, I had no doubt they were my sister and Viola.

THE MONTH

SCIENCE AND ARTS

THE most lively floating topics of late are the preparations for laying down the Atlantic telegraph cable—the fitting up of the *Leviathan*—the new arrangements and the Technological Museum at the Crystal Palace—the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition with an admirable collection of paintings—the universal railway—the Indian drainage, and Thackeray's embalmment quest on the death of Sir Ben, and the noble society of the Parliament House, now that the tower are tripped of the scaffolds. Professor Owens lectures on palaeontology at the School of Mines the courses given at Burlington House, by Lord Wrottesley, president of the Royal Society and Mr Bell president of the Linnean Society, and the fifteen candidates elected for election into the Royal Society among whom are David Livingstone, Huxley the physiologist, Hutton the geologist of Dublin, H. D. Rogers of Boston now president of natural history at Glasgow, W. M. Christie of trigonometrical survey of India, and the overlord of Mount Everest, the highest peak of the Himalayas and others of great reputation. Moreover people have not yet left off till in about Buckle's *History of Civilisation* a book of 800 pages, which comprises a part only of the introduction. What will the history itself number? Not read is considered the book to be like the author's lecture *On Literature* at the Royal Institution brilliant, but fallacious. Mr Buckle, nevertheless, is perhaps the most remarkable person now rising in the literary hemisphere. He is described to us as a young man of five and a half, up to eighteen, received scarcely any education—he never learned at my school or college—but has nevertheless studied profoundly, and made wonderful acquisitions. He lives quietly with his mother in London, and may be said to spend his days and nights amongst books, of which he possesses a vast store. And students are congratulating one another and Mr Panizzi, on the success of the new reading room at the British Museum as proved by the fact, that it was visited by 94,370 readers in 1857—that is, including the visits to the old room from January to May, the new room not having been opened till the latter month. This is a triumph, and Lord de la Beche may well be proud of a room which has not its equal in the world. The number of readers in 1856 was 53,422.

As regards the telegraph, there appears now to be a better chance of success than could by any possibility have been expected last year, considering the hurried way in which the preparations were made. Great schemers too often forget that time shows but little respect to the things he has not had a pretty good share in the formation of. In the present

instance, the cable has been coiled on board the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, with all needful carefulness; and an almost self-acting paying-out machine or break has been constructed, which is to obviate all the shocks and plunges a ship encounters on a rolling sea. Mr Appold has applied to this break the principle of his crank, so much detested by prisoners condemned to hard labour, as much for its utter unprofitableness, as for its distressing monotony. Henceforth, the unlucky wind-grinders will have the satisfaction of remembering that for once the crank has done noble service. The two vessels are to steam away to the centre of the Atlantic, where the two lengths of cable will be united, and then *Agamemnon* will make the best of her way to Newfoundland, and *Niagara* to Valencia Bay, and each thus having the shortest possible voyage, we may hope that the grand experiment will be crowned with the success it so eminently deserves. The interest it has excited may be judged of from the fact that the institution of Civil Engineers spent four evenings of their ordinary meetings in a discussion as to the best method of sinking the cable to the bottom of the sea, and of preserving it there. It was generally thought that a coat of concrete would form round the cable, and give sufficient protection.

The Crystal Palace, besides certain desirable improvements in the interior arrangements, has now, in the second gallery of the great transept, an excellent collection of natural products and manufactures, forming an instructive technological museum. It has been arranged and classified by Dr Price; and now, with this and the museums at Kensington and the British Museum, it will be the Londoners' own fault if they become not well informed on common things, and uncommon things too.

As regards the metropolitan drainage-question, a new report has been drawn up, shewing that the former estimated cost may be reduced in amount: it recommends that the outfalls should be placed on each bank of the Thames between Woolwich and Erith; and asserts—that has long been known by those best acquainted with the subject—that the statements so often made as to the noxious influence of the Thames is an exaggeration. A tidal river must necessarily be muddy; the water in its recurrent flow produces no ill effects; it is the mud-banks only which taint the air. Hence, by carrying the outfalls down to the locality proposed, and by embanking the stream in its passage through the metropolis, the deposition of mud will be prevented, and the bottom will never be left dry at low-water. The most harmful condition of river-water is when mixed with seawater, as near the mouth. The report insists upon the embankments, not only for the improvement of the channel, but also for the architectural embellishment of the city, and the recreation of the inhabitants. And are not open spaces for recreation indispensable in a city where, as in the week ending March 13, a child is born every five minutes? There is to be a new park of forty acres in the neighbourhood of the Kensington Museum; why not lay out Smithfield as playground for the benefit of those who do not live at Kensington? Play favours physical development; hence London and Londoners would alike be gainers.

Papers have been read and discussed before the Society of Arts, on the progress of the electric telegraph—on iron—and the progress and present state of British mining; the last no unimportant subject, seeing that our metalliferous products are valued at £25,000,000 a year. One of the results of the war with Russia was a marked improvement in the manufacture of iron, and this has suggested the way for further improvements. Bessemer's process is still being experimented on, with a view to perfection; and there is another kind of interest attaching to

mining subjects: a plan has been laid before the Scottish Society of Arts by Mr Robert Symont, for working coal-mines in a way that renders explosions impossible; and he suggests that in mines worked on the present system, 'rooms of refuge' should be established, to which, in case of explosion, the miners might fly from the effects of the after-damp.

Mr Mallet has returned from Naples with a full report of the terrible, yet interesting phenomena of the earthquakes which occurred in that kingdom a few months ago. He found that the particulars hitherto published concerning the catastrophe are by no means exaggerated. Whole districts are literally ruined, turned upside down, as it were; and one of the towns through which he passed—a place as large as Tamworth—was, to use his own figure of speech, reduced to powder. He explored the effects of the shocks as far as they were visible in all directions, and has arrived at many important conclusions as to earthquake phenomena generally; all of which, as well as details of his journey, and pictures of the havoc, will appear in due time in a scientific journal. The journey, made in a severe season, exposed him to much privation; and besides witnessing the frightful destitution, he was attacked by fever, and delayed thereby for three weeks.

In France, M. Beclard has made some curious experiments on the Influence of Light on Animals, and finds that those creatures which breathe from the skin, and have neither lungs nor branchiæ, undergo remarkable modifications under different coloured rays. He exposed the eggs of flies (*Musca carnaria*) under bell glasses of six different colours: little maggots were hatched from all; but those under the blue and violet rays were more than a third larger than those under the green. Frogs, which by reason of their naked skin, are very sensitive to light, give off half as much more carbonic acid in a given time under the green ray as under the red; but if the frogs are skinned, and the experiment is repeated, the excess is then with those under the red ray. Frogs placed in a dark chamber lose one-half less of moisture by evaporation, than when placed in common daylight. Hence it appears that these poor amphibians, which some physiologists believe were created for experimental purposes, after having furnished data as to the phenomena of the muscular and nervous systems, the effect of poisons on both, and thereby advancing the science of physiology, are now to be tortured into manifestations of the influence of light, for the benefit of humanity.—M. de la Rive, in the third volume of his *Treatise on Electricity*, just published, reviews the whole science of electrophysiology; and reminds practitioners that, as the difference between the electricity of the muscles and of the nerves is now clearly established, so must they be careful in applying their remedies, not to waste on the muscles, which are the best conductors, the electric currents intended solely for the nerves.

The Geological Society have had a paper on 'Changes of Level in Sicily, Wales, and Scotland'; and one on the 'Natural Origin of Rock Basins'—a question which, it might be thought, had been decided long ago in favour of nature. Sir Charles Lyell is busily employed on the important subject of volcanic geology; and it appears, to the no small pride and encouragement of geologists, that the more discoveries are made in their favourite science, the more do there appear still to make. Mr Henwood, while considering the numerous observations he has made on the temperature of mines, sets on foot the inquiry: whether the heat below the surface is caused by central fire, or by the simple juxtaposition of different rocks? And talking of mines, there is something to wonder at in the returns from the Burra Burra copper-mines, South Australia. The first excavations were made

in September 1845, by twelve miners; now the number of miners is more than a thousand, and the ore hitherto dug has yielded 28,000 tons of copper; and a settlement numbering 3000 souls is established in the neighbourhood.—By news from Bahia we learn that about eighty leagues from that city, near the San Francisco river, a great natural deposit of nitrate of soda has been discovered, extending for sixteen miles along a valley.—Mr Colquhoun Grant, in a paper published by the Geographical Society, gives a description of Vancouver's Island, well worthy of consideration, seeing how much has been said concerning that island as a field for emigration. It is 270 miles long, and from 40 to 50 miles wide on the average, with but comparatively a small proportion of land available for cultivation, which is found upon the coast. The interior is described as hopelessly barren and dreary. The settlement of Victoria, founded in 1843 by the Hudson's Bay Company, is one of the pleasantest sites. But worst of all is the climate; nothing but snow and rain from October to March, and parching heat for the rest of the year. In the words of the Jesuit missionary—'huit mois d'hiver, et quatre mois d'enter.'

Another fact connected with geology is the composition of building sandstones, on which some important information has recently been laid before the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Mr Bloxam made experiments on sandstone taken from Craighleith quarry and other places near Edinburgh, and finds, as one of the causes of disintegration, that even pure water will dissolve something out; carbonic acid more; and free mineral acids, such as are found in the rain-water of towns, most. The absorbent power is astonishingly great: a block of stone, submitted to a drying process, lost nearly six fluid ounces to the cubic foot; another block, soaked in water, gained more than three pints and a half to the cubic foot. Remarking on these properties, Dr George Wilson truly says, 'the error of those who hope to render buildings dry, by constructing their walls of solid sandstone, will be sufficiently apparent.' Architects and builders will do well to bear these facts in mind when drawing plans for new houses, or when examining the specimens of building-stone from Scotland in the Crystal Palace.

An inquiry instituted by the Belgian government merits attention. For some years, a notion had grown into a belief that certain manufactories were prejudicial to health and vegetation, and so much disquiet arose thereupon, especially in the province of Namur, that the governor reported it to the home department at Brussels. A commission was appointed, two chemists and two botanists, who, commencing their inquiry in June 1855, pursued it carefully for several months, confining themselves to factories in which sulphuric acid, soda, copperas, and chloride of lime were made. The two chemists watched the processes, and noted the escape of gases from the chimneys. They consider soda-factories to be the most noxious, and tall chimneys more hurtful than short ones, because of the greater surface over which they diffuse the vapours; and tall chimneys, by quickening the draught, discharge gases which otherwise would be absorbed in the passage. Hence, contrary to the commonly received opinion in this country, they hold that there is less dispersion of deleterious vapours with a short chimney than a tall one.

The botanists on their part shew, as might be anticipated, that the effect on vegetation is most shewn in the direction of the prevalent winds, and more during rains and fogs than in clear weather. They establish beyond a doubt the hurtful influence of smoke, due to the presence of hydrochloric and sulphuric acid, and they find that the greatest

distance at which the mischief is observable is 2000 metres (a little over an English mile); the least 500 metres. They enumerate thirty-four kinds of trees which appear to be most susceptible of harm, beginning with the common hornbeam (*Carpinus Betulus*), and ending with the alder; and between these two occur, in sequence, beech, sycamore, lime, poplar, apple, rose, and hop. As regards the effect on the health of men and animals, the commission find the proportion of deaths per cent. to be lower now in the surrounding population than before the factories were established: from 1 in 58 it has fallen to 1 in 66. One reason for this improvement may consist in the better means of living arising out of the wages earned in the factories. However, the commission wind up their report with an assurance that health, either of men or horses, suffers nothing from the factories, and vegetation so little, that farmers and graziers may dismise their fear, and the government refrain from interfering.

The Academy of Sciences at Vienna is actively engaged in multiplying stations for meteorological observation throughout the Austrian empire.—In Upper Canada, the education office at Toronto has made arrangements whereby certain senior grammar-schools all over the province shall be furnished with trustworthy instruments made in England for taking complete series of observations; from all of which we may hope for valuable results.—There are, again, certain curious weather-facts to record: on the 21st of April it was hotter in Tunis—65 degrees—than in any of the stations in correspondence with Paris, two of which are Algiers and Madrid, but here in London on the 16th of the same month, the temperature rose to 76 degrees, and the day ended with a heavy thunder storm.

Lovers of ancient art will be gratified to hear that a considerable collection of the Judæan antiquities are now in the British Museum. They are believed to be of the age of Mausolus.—The postmaster-general's report shews that the number of letters delivered within the United Kingdom in 1857 was 504,000,000, an increase of 26 million over 1856. As many letters pass through the Manchester post-office alone as were delivered in the whole of Russia in 1855—namely, 16 million. The average distribution of that astounding number of letters was 21 to every person in England, 16 in Scotland, and 9 in Ireland.

DR ELIZABETH BLACKWELL.

It is not customary for one periodical work to make extracts from another, but there may be instances in which a breach of the rule will be held as justified. We find, in the second number of a new monthly magazine, styled the *English Woman's Journal*, a piece of actual life-history of a most heroic and touching character. By presenting one parts of it to a wider circle of readers, we believe we shall be at once improving the hearts of our friends by a profoundly interesting story, and making known to them a clever and promising aspirant of the periodical press, having specially in view the advancement of the interests of womankind. The narrative is an account of the professional education of a young Englishwoman residing in America, who has somewhat astonished the world by becoming a regular diplomaed physician, and settling in that capacity in New York. The narrative is the production of an admiring and sympathising sister, Elizabeth Blackwell was the eldest of a family of seven, thrown with their mother on the world by the early death of their father in embarrassed circumstances. She had a severe struggle for some years, striving to maintain herself and help the junior branches by teaching. At length, having by unconceivable self-denial saved a little money, she entered upon a course of education for the profession of a physician, being of opinion that women are fitted to become medical practitioners, and that she would be doing her

sex same service by showing them the way. It will be found in the ensuing extracts, what difficulties, in addition to those of poverty, she had to overcome before the attainment of her wishes.

In May 1847, after three years of incessant application, during which the closest study had occupied every moment not engaged in teaching, she left Charleston, and went to Philadelphia, where she endeavoured to obtain admittance to the medical schools, but without success. The physicians at their head were either shocked or angry at her request, and the doors of all those schools were closed against so unprecedented an application; and finding it impossible to avail herself of the facilities provided for students of the other sex, she now entered upon a course of private anatomical study and dissection with Professor Allen, and of midwifery with Dr Warrington of Philadelphia. But although she could undoubtedly learn much from the private lessons of competent instructors, she felt that so fragmentary a mode of study could not give her the solid medical education resulting from a regular collegiate course; and, moreover, as it was her aim not to incite ignorant or half-educated female pretenders to an unauthorised assumption of the physician's office, but, on the contrary, to procure the opening of the legitimate approaches of the medical career to women seriously desirous to qualify themselves for the worthy discharge of its duties, by passing through the course of preparation prescribed to men, her admission to a regular medical college, and the acquisition of the medical diploma—as a sanction for her own course and a precedent for other women—were essential to the carrying out of her plans. She therefore procured a list of all the medical colleges in existence in the United States, and proceeded to address an application for admission to each of them in succession.

"I am sending out arrows in every direction, uncertain which may hit the mark," she remarks in a letter written at this time.

Her application, though accompanied by a certificate of her having gone through the requisite preparatory study under Dr Dickson, was refused by twelve medical colleges. In some cases, the refusal was couched in the shape of a homily on the subordinate position assigned to woman by nature and society, and her presumption in wishing to enter a sphere reserved to the nobler sex; or an exposition of the impropriety and inefficiency implied in a woman's attempting to learn the nature and laws of her own physical organisation. For several months it appeared as though even her tenacity of purpose would fail to break through the barriers of prejudice and routine opposed to her on every side. But at length her path, so long obstructed, began to grow clearer.

Among the applications she had made throughout the length and breadth of the United States, one had been addressed to the Medical College of the University of Geneva, in the state of New York. The faculty of that institution having considered her request, agreed that they saw no reason why a woman, possessed of the requisite preparatory acquirements, should not be admitted; but feeling that the question was one whose decision must rest, practically, with the students themselves—as it would have been easy for them, if so disposed, to render a place in the amphitheatre untenable by a lady—they determined to refer the matter to them, and, having called them together, left the application with them for examination and decision. The students, having discussed the subject, decided unanimously in favour of the new applicant; and a "preamble" and "resolutions" were drawn up and voted by them, inviting her to enter the college, and pledging themselves "individually and collectively, that, should she do so, no word or act of theirs should ever cause her to regret the step."

A copy of these "resolutions," accompanied by a letter of invitation from themselves, having been transmitted to her by the faculty of the university, she went to Geneva in November of that year, was entered on the college books as "No. 417," and threw herself into the study of the various branches of medical learning thus opened to her, with an ardour proportioned to the

difficulties she had had to overcome in gaining access to them.

But the position she had striven so hard to attain was not without certain inconveniences, inseparable from the nature of the case; and though she had weighed, and was prepared to endure them, for the sake of the knowledge that she could obtain in no other way, it will be readily understood that a young and sensitive woman could not find herself placed in so novel a situation, and assist at all the demonstrations involved in a complete course of medical exposition, without occasional severe trial to her feelings. Aware that the possibility of her going through with such a course depended on her being able, by her unremoved deportment, to cause her presence there to be regarded, by those around her, not as that of a woman among men, but of one student among five hundred: confronted only with the truth and dignity of natural law, she restricted herself, for some time after her entrance into the college, to a diet so rigid as almost to trench upon starvation, in order that no involuntary change of colour might betray the feeling of embarrassment occasionally created by the necessary plain-speaking of scientific analysis. How far the attainment of a self-command which rendered her countenance as impassible as that of a statue can be attributed to the effect of such a diet, may be doubtful; but her adoption of such an expedient is too characteristic to be omitted here.

From her first admission into the college until she left it, she also made it an invariable rule to pass in and out without taking any notice of the students; going straight to her seat, and never looking in any other direction than to the professor, and on her note-book.

How necessary was her circumspection to the prosecution of the arduous task she had assumed, may be inferred from an incident which occurred during the lecture in the amphitheatre, a short time after her admission. The subject of the lesson happened to be a particularly trying one; and while the lecturer was proceeding with his demonstration, a folded paper—evidently a note—was thrown down by somebody in one of the upper tiers behind her, and fell upon her arm, where it lay, conspicuously white, upon the sleeve of her black dress. She felt, instinctively, that this note contained some gross impertinence, that every eye in the building was upon her, and that, if she meant to remain in the college, she must repel the insult, then and there, in such a way as to preclude the occurrence of any similar act. Without moving, or raising her eyes from her note-book, she continued to write, as though she had not perceived the paper; and when she had finished her notes, she slowly lifted the arm on which it lay, until she had brought it clearly within view of every one in the building, and then, with the slightest possible turn of the wrist, she caused the offensive missive to drop upon the floor. Her action, at once a protest and an appeal, was perfectly understood by the students; and, in an instant, the amphitheatre rang with their energetic applause, mingled with hisses directed against her cowardly assailant. Throughout this scene she kept her eyes constantly fixed upon her note-book, taking no more apparent notice of this welcome demonstration than she had done of the unwelcome aggression which had called it forth. But her position in the college was made from that moment; and not the slightest annoyance of any kind was ever again attempted throughout her stay. On the contrary, a sincere regard at once kindly and respectful, was thenceforward evinced towards her by her fellow-students; and though, for obvious reasons, she still continued to hold herself aloof from social intercourse with them, yet, whenever the opportunity of so doing presented itself in the course of their common studies, they always shewed themselves ready and anxious to render her any good offices in their power, and some of them are among her truest friends at this day.

The feeling of embarrassment which had caused her so much pain on her first appearance among her fellow-students was, however, soon modified by familiarity with

system during the subject of daily study, and was at length entirely absorbed in the growing interest and admiration excited by the wonderful and beautiful mechanism of the human frame. But the suffering it had caused her, on her entrance into the college, suggested to her the desirability of providing a special medical school for the reception of female students only—an institution which she hopes to establish in the course of time.

But though the "lady-student" had thus made good her position within the walls of the college, the suspicious and hostile civility with which she was regarded in the little town was long in subsiding. She could not at first obtain admission to a suitable boarding-house; the heads of those establishments having been threatened with the description of their "best" inmates if she were received. As she went through the streets, on her way to and from the college, audible whispers of "Here she comes!" or rude cries of "Come on, Bill, let's have a good look at the lady-doctor!" would meet her ears; and not only idle boys, but well-dressed men and women, would place themselves before her, or draw up in little knots along the pavement, to see her go by, as though she had been some strange animal from another planet. But the passage of the quiet-looking little figure, dressed with the utmost simplicity, taking no notice of the rude people about her, and looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, gradually ceased to excite remark; and when she had been called upon by the wives of some of the professors, the most "respectable" of the boarding-houses consented to receive her as an inmate. . . .

From the time when she had first resolved to enter upon the study of medicine, until a very recent period, she pursued a system of self-denial in every branch of personal expenditure, so rigid that it would be hardly credible to those who had not witnessed its details, and involving privations that only her exceptional temperament could have enabled her to undergo. Her arrangements were invariably made on the most inexpensive scale; she put up with the simplest accommodations, dressed with more than Quaker plainness, went about on foot in all weathers to the utmost limit of her strength, and resolutely denied herself everything, without exception, that it was possible for her to do without. Her refusing herself a little bottle of eau de Cologne, which she could have bought for fourpence-half-penny, and to which, being very fond of scents, she happened one day to take such an especial fancy that she was haunted for years with occasional visions of that same little bottle, was in accordance with the invariable rule she had marked out for herself. Acts of rare generosity on her part towards others during this period might be cited; but with regard to herself—although additional resources were placed at her disposal by her relatives in England—her self-denial was inseparable; every farthing thus economised being regarded by her as so much gained for the exigencies of future study, and treasured accordingly. Such having been her mode of action from the beginning of her student's career, it was not without an almost heroic effort that, as her course of study drew towards its close, she compelled herself to purchase a handsome black silk dress for the grand affair of her graduation. In a letter written at that time, she says: "I am working hard for the parchment, which I suppose will come in due time; but I have still an immense amount of dry reading to get through with, and to beat into my memory. I have been obliged to have a dress made for the graduation ceremony; and, meanwhile, it lies quietly in my trunk, biding its time. It is a rich black silk, with a cape, trimmed with black silk fringe, and some narrow white lace round the neck and cuffs. I could not avoid the expense, though a grievous one for a poor student; for the affair will take place in a crowded church; I shall have to mount to a platform, on which sits the president of the university in gown and stammer hat, surrounded by boys of various professions, and of course I can not escape drawing attention. The college has the Blackwell family representing myself in a highly proper manner."

In January 1849, the anniversary is given in book

place, as just described. The church was crowded to suffocation; an immense number of ladies being present, attracted from every point of the compass, from twenty miles round, by the desire to witness the presentation of the first medical diploma ever bestowed on a woman; and among the crowd were some of her own family, who had come to Geneva to be present on the occasion. When the preliminary oration had been gone through with, and various addresses had been delivered, the wearer of the black silk dress ascended to the platform with a number of her brother-students, and received from the hands of Dr. Lee, the venerable president of the university, the much-desired diploma, which with its seal and blue ribbon, and the word *Dominus* changed to *Dominæ*, admitted her into the ranks of the medical fraternity, hitherto closed against her sex. Each student, on receiving the diploma, returned a few words of thanks. On receiving hers, Dr. Elizabeth replied, in a low voice, but amidst a hush of curiosity and interest so intense that the words were audible throughout the building:

"I thank you, Mr. President, for the sanction given to my studies by the institution of which you are the head. With the help of the Most High, it shall be the endeavour of my life to do honour to the diploma you have conferred upon me."

The president, in his concluding address, alluded to the presence of a lady-student during the collegiate course then closing, as "an innovation that had been in every way a fortunate one;" and stated that "the zeal and energy she had displayed in the acquisition of science had offered a brilliant example to the whole class;" that "her presence had exercised a beneficial influence upon her fellow-students in all respects;" that "the average attainments and general conduct of the students during the period she had passed among them were of a higher character than those of any class that had been assembled in the college since he had been connected with the institution;" and that "the most cordial good wishes of her instructors would go with her in her future career."

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell is now a highly successful doctor at New York, where she has been latterly joined by a junior sister, Dr. Emily Blackwell, who has passed through the same professional education with equal *début*, but under greatly less difficulty.

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

WHEREFORE did me say I love you?

Nay—appeal you to the past;

If my deeds no tale have told you,

Words may to the winds be cast;

These, though every hour repeated,

Ne'er had held your heart so fast.

"Years ago I would not bind you,
Though your pledge you bade me take;
Lest some future day should find you,
For your honour's, not my sake,
Riveting, before God's altar,
Chains you rather longed to break.

Think not that your love I doubted
Even in its earliest spring;
But I asked myself the question:
What will years of waiting bring?
God be thanked—the trial ended,
Both our hearts the closer cling.

Why, then, did me say 'I love you';
Look into the past, and see
If each thought of mine and labour,
Were not for us—not for me.

Deeds, not words, have bound us—may we
Still by them united be.

Grievously.

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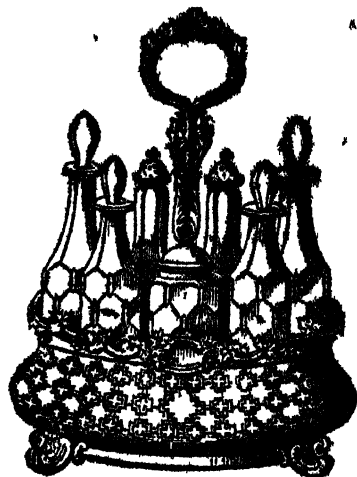
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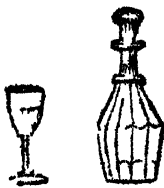
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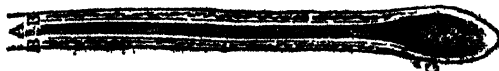
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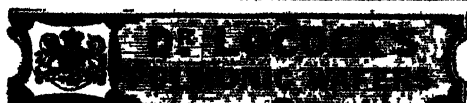
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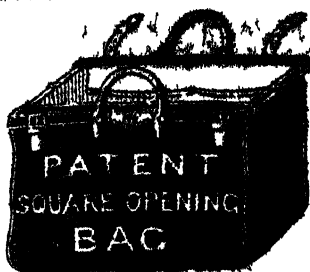
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PORTLAND AND THE BREAKWATER.

NOTWITHSTANDING the proverbial gloom of November, the sun shone as brightly as though nature did not believe the almanac, when, a few days since, we found ourselves on board a Weymouth steamer, bound for Portland. The voyage, it is true, was expected to occupy only half an hour; still, it was a very pleasant thing to have fair weather.

The Bay of Weymouth looked extremely picturesque on that occasion. The long line of white cliffs, with their broken headlands, seemed almost to landlock the bay. It chanced, fortunately, that the incident of light and colouring was peculiarly beautiful and varied. The sky was, in truth, heavenly azure, diversified with soft white clouds, changing every moment under the influence of the plastic wind, which dallied with the sky drapery till its fashion was all beautiful. The blue sea was covered with a tracery of dancing gold sparkles, and the white-crested waves rode cheerily into the shore, giving life and animation to the whole scene.

As we receded from the shore, the different objects of interest in the neighbourhood of Weymouth were pointed out to us. The moors, treeless, but green and undulating, have here and there oases of luxuriant verdure; and under shelter of the hillside, villages nestle themselves, as at Preston and Osmington, with a picturesque church for warden of the happy valley. It was very interesting to watch the cloud-shadows, chasing each other over the wide expanse of down: now throwing the cliffs into dark and bold relief against the bright sky, and now revealing in intensest sunlight every detail of broken rock and shelving shore, every hue of colour, every change of sand and shingle, and far-stretching sunken ledges. It was more like a good water-colour drawing than almost anything English we had ever looked upon.

Rugstead and Lullworth, we were told, are places of interest. St Albans Head was the extreme point discernible. We soon rounded that part of the mainland which unfortunately, shuts out the view of Portland from the town of Weymouth, and now we found ourselves in sight of the island, which rises rather grandly from the water. Many persons have compared it to Gibraltar; and as it appeared on this occasion, its height was exaggerated by a lingering mist which veiled its summit.

The island has naturally a very warlike look; and now a substantial fort, in course of erection, is cresting the near extremity—a commanding position, and one of great importance in guarding the roadstead.

One of the most remarkable features connected with

Portland is the 'Chesil Bank,' which in reality unites it with the mainland; so that the *isle* of Portland is in fact a peninsula. Still, we cannot help holding by its common designation. The bank we have just mentioned is a mound of shingle, about two hundred yards in width, and more than ten miles in length; nearly, but not quite touching the nearest point of the opposite shore, and then 'running up in the form of a narrow isthmus along the western seaboard of Dorsetshire.' This singular formation, which is about forty feet above highwater-mark, acts as a natural breakwater to the anchorage of Portland Roads, sheltering the east bay against westerly gales.

'The shingle of the Chesil Bank,' says Mr Coode, in his admirable paper read before the Institution of Civil Engineers in May 1853, 'is composed chiefly of chalk-flints, with a small proportion of pebbles from the red sandstone. . . . A peculiar kind of jasper with flesh-coloured red predominating, is not very uncommon. . . . There are also occasionally pebbles which are decidedly porphyritic. . . . As a proof of the solidity of the mass, it may here be noticed that the water never percolates from the west bay into the east bay, except in the heaviest gales from the south-west—notwithstanding that ordinary tides in moderate weather rise to two or three inches higher, and fall out two feet nine inches lower on the west side than the east.'

The questions which arise respecting this formation are highly interesting, and are closely followed out in the paper from which we quote. When we come to examine the materials which compose the accumulated mass, we are led by geologists to trace back their origin to strata which would naturally afford this debris; and, according to the shewing of Mr Coode, such strata are not to be found save on the *west* coast, as far down as Lyme-Regis. Accepting this fact, we are led to reason on the movements and deposition of shingle, and to balance probabilities between the effect of tidal currents or wind-waves upon these travelling masses.

The theory that the *wind-waves* are the primary cause of the transit of debris from distant strata, is ably supported by Mr Coode. He multiplies instances of shingle borne by the heaviest seas in opposition to the prevailing current of the tide. The form of the bank varies considerably under the influence of severe gales of wind; the concussion of the receding meeting the on-coming wave is sometimes so great, 'that an enormous body of broken water and spray will sometimes rise perpendicularly into the air to a height of sixty or seventy feet.'

There is a curious anecdote connected with the force of winds and waves, which may not be known to all

our readers. On the 23d of November 1824, a ship of 100 tons burden, having on board stores and heavy guns, 'being unable to weather Portland, as a last resource, was run directly on to the Chesil Bank under canvas. She happened to come in on the top of a sea, and by her momentum was carried on to the crest of the bank, where she remained for some time, and was ultimately launched into the eastern bay.'

We found an hour had already flown in listening to local traditions, and in examining this curious shingle-beach, which so happily forms a natural breakwater just in the right place. We could not, however, leave the place without noticing the local boats, called 'lerrets,' which are used by the fishermen of this district. They are quite peculiar, and 'are propelled by the rowers on one side pulling stroke alternately with those on the other, thus giving the boat a tortuous motion through the water.' The fishermen consider this method economises power. Certain it is, they are a hardy race, and manage their barks most skilfully.

Till lately, the Portlanders have been an isolated people, preserving many old-world customs, and never marrying out of the island; but their primitive habits and manners have been invaded by the march of physical science and the mechanical arts, which sometimes drive in civilisation with a sledge-hammer, where the soil will not take kindly to the seed.

Appropos of engineering triumphs, we now bend our steps to the breakwater, which is being constructed at Portland, and is the great object of attraction. Leaving the Chesil Bank to the right, the visitor proceeds along the shore for some quarter of a mile, through a 'Pelion upon Ossa' of stone, iron, and miscellaneous materials, when arriving at the lodge, his name is required, and he is then free to see the works.

At present, the whole place is encumbered by a vast wooden staging, over which railway lines intersect each other; together with the tools and appliances required by engineers, masons, smiths, carpenters, divers, and others. Horses tramp along the wooden causeway, steam-engines hiss and roar, iron chains clank, and wheels revolve with ceaseless noise.

At first, it is difficult to realise what all this is about, but curiosity soon leads you onward where the tide of business seems tending.

Here it may be well to say a few words about the history of the breakwater. About 1794 it occurred to Mr Hervey of Weymouth, who was evidently a very intelligent and far-sighted individual, that it would be highly desirable to have a breakwater for the purpose of sheltering the Portland Roads. It was a fixed idea in his mind, and he appears to have pursued the subject with an earnestness worthy of the cause. He memorialised and petitioned all to no use, and died, leaving his suggestion a legacy to parliament, who very wisely came to the conclusion, some ten years ago, that this coast required a harbour, and that the tremendous works of a similar kind at Cherbourg were a significant hint. The breakwater was accordingly commenced in 1847; but the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone did not take place till the 23th of July 1849, when that duty was performed by the prince-consort.

The breakwater is designed to be 2500 yards in length, and will shelter 3107 acres of Portland Bay—1760 acres of which will have from two to ten fathoms at low-water spring-tides, having excellent anchorage in a strong blue clay, with other advantages of good water, and an almost inexhaustible supply of ballast.

It appears that a great many vessels have been lost, and lives sacrificed on this coast, owing to the want of a harbour of refuge—for none such exists between Plymouth and Spithead, a distance of 140 miles.

There are peculiar facilities in the locality for the construction of this great work. The quarries of

Portland afford a ready supply of material. There were millions of tons of refuse stone already quarried, and available for the foundation of the breakwater, which, together with the blocks of stone required for the superstructure, might be easily conveyed to the works.

We should here remind our readers that government has a prison establishment at Portland, where some 1500 convicts are kept employed, principally in the quarries which supply the material for this great undertaking.

'The stone is being worked at about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and is conveyed by convict and horse labour to a railway which has been constructed for its transit. This line consists of three inclines, which fall one foot in ten. The loaded trucks are let down by wire-rope attached to drums, and in their descent draw up the empty trucks on a parallel line of railway; the speed is regulated by very powerful screw-breaks.' A self-registering machine weighs each load. The official report of the year ending the 31st of March 1857, from which we quote our statistics of the breakwater, informs us that 2,667,907 tons of rough stone have been deposited since the commencement of the works—this will give us some idea of their magnitude. The proximity of these quarries has considerably lessened the expense in the construction of the breakwater. Cherbourg cost the French government upwards of two millions—five millions have been expended altogether on that port. And our own Plymouth Breakwater, though only 1760 yards in length, cost nearly if not quite two millions; whereas the original estimate made in 1846 for the Portland Breakwater was between five and six hundred thousand pounds. (This, however, did not include any masonry except that in the 'heads.') It has since been deemed expedient to extend the structure, and also to make it applicable for coaling and watering establishments, suitable for the largest ships of the navy; these additions, together with other enlargements upon the original plan, have brought the net estimated expenditure to £844,125.

The scaffolding, or, more properly, staging, reaches at present about two-thirds of the projected extent of the breakwater: on this we walked. About a quarter of a mile from shore it is intended there should be an opening large enough to admit vessels into the harbour. The pier-heads at this point are nearly finished, and present a most resistant appearance. They are, for the most part, built of a peculiar kind of stone found in Portland, and called 'Roach' by the quarrymen; the outside or face of the heads being of large masses of granite from Cornwall. These piers seem planted immutably firm in the restless element which leaps vainly against this rampart of mechanical skill.

The tide was down, so we had an opportunity of seeing the footing or foundation, which is composed of rude pieces of rock, intermixed with rubble. For some distance, this is already covered with sea-weed, so that it has much the appearance of a natural ledge of rock; but as you proceed, you soon discover the hand of man. You see that the pieces have been recently flung there, and there is evidence of form growing out of chaos. We remarked a singularly fine specimen of an ammonite amongst the debris, nearly the circumference of a cart-wheel, and beautifully perfect. We looked with longing eyes, and wished it in our provincial museum; and this, though the finest fossil we saw, was by no means solitary, for scraps of the ammonite family lay in various directions.

The timber-staging, we should observe, is about 130 feet in width. There are five lines of railway on it, and a railed way for workmen and visitors. This mass of timber-work is supported at intervals by enormous wooden piles, which, as we were told, are constructed in the following manner. The piles end

in a disc of metal, in a spiral form, which enters the ground on the principle of the screw, and when it has entered a clay or sandy bottom, resists alike upward or downward pressure.

We appeared to be about thirty or forty feet above the then level of the tide; the sea was intensely green. There is something singularly beautiful in that peculiar colour—rightly called 'sea-green': as we looked down, it was like a mass of emerald quartz, so bright, clear, and crystalline. There is always a fascination in gazing upon the mysterious sea, and its restless motions and throbbing tide-pulses. It would be difficult to say what pantheistic dreams we might not have indulged in, in our human sympathy for the ocean, had we not been startled out of all sentimentality by the thundering approach of a train, which made the whole place tremble, and ourselves likewise, so near it seemed to be upon our heels. We had no intention of disputing the order of precedence, so drew aside while the heavily laden trucks, and lastly, the engine, passed us by.

We saw other trains advancing in rapid succession, and we followed to the scene of action. We shortly arrived at the extreme point which the staging has yet attained, nearly a mile out to sea. The lines of railway are occupied with the passage of trains which arrive every few minutes; each engine propels five trucks, which are severally loaded with about ten tons of stone. The space is left open between the rails, so that when the truck has come to the right point, the man in charge has only to touch a lever at the bottom, and the whole load is immediately let fall into the water.

But the effort is not to be described in these few words of bald description, and simple statement of the mechanical arrangements. It was a sight not soon to be forgotten. Imagine yourself standing on what was apparently, though not really, a frail and slender framework, which shook violently beneath the heavy roll of the engines and their trains, as they came up to discharge each its cargo of fifty tons of stone, which falls with the roar and dash of an avalanche into the seething, surging flood beneath. The breaking crash of stones is soon lost in the sullen reverberating plunge, and in an instant the rocks are swallowed by the whelming waters, which fling back in triumph a cloud of feathered spray, then the boiling tide subsides into rippling quietude, till again lashed into fury by another cataract of stones. And so goes on this battle between art and nature; the capacity of the sea at first appears inexhaustible, but at length man is rewarded by seeing the ledge of rock growing beneath his patient assiduity.

The average breadth of this foundation is 360 feet; but the breadth of the breakwater at the top ten feet above highwater-mark—will be 23 feet 6 inches. About 400 workmen are employed on the breakwater and on the works generally, besides 800 to 1000 convicts who are entirely occupied at the quarries.

If the same rate of progress continues to be observed, the breakwater will probably be completed in three or four years from the present time.

As we retraced our steps, we stopped frequently to admire the wonderful appliances which mechanical science has brought to bear upon all engineering difficulties. Thanks to the great politeness of Mr Cooke, the head engineer, we were allowed to see the model of the breakwater, and also to examine a very interesting piece of apparatus, of his own construction, a self-registering tide-gauge, which indicates every wave that breaks upon the shore.

In the premises of the office is a remarkably fine specimen of a fossil tree, some thirty feet in length, the sight of which made us determine to lose no time in examining some of those interesting remains of a former world *in situ*; accordingly, we procured a carriage to take us to the top of the island.

We returned nearly to the spot where we first landed, then passing behind Portland Castle, we found ourselves in the town of Chisel. Never was there such a quaint old place; it looked the more venerable perhaps from the fact of its being built entirely of stone—in some cases, even the roofing was of stone: this tended to give it a gray and uniform appearance; added to which, there was not a tree or shrub to be seen. The town runs some way up the hill, on either side of a street as steep almost as a roof. At one angle of the road, you look down the chimneys of houses whose door-steps you had been level with a few minutes before. Climbing laboriously up the hill, the view opens before you; and now, for the first time, you see the whole long line of the Chisel beach; the western bay lies at your feet, stretching far towards Devonshire. The prospect at this point is highly picturesque—the precipitous road, with its continental-looking old town, and to the left, broken and rugged cliffs, ending abruptly in the sea.

On gaining the summit, the first thing that struck us was the stone-carts, which are rude and primitive, and the wheels of solid wood, enormously thick. We easily found a guide to the stone-quarries, which, it should be observed, are not those used by government, which are not shewn except by an order from the secretary of state.

We found the quarries in full work. It seems that the Portland stone was first brought into repute in the time of James I. It was employed in the erection of the banqueting-house at Whitehall; St Paul's Cathedral, Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges, and the New Royal Exchange, are also built of this stone. 'The annual quantity now shipped is between 80,000 to 40,000 tons.'

Dr Buckland, Sir Henry de la Beche, and others, have made observations upon the geology of Portland. It appears that the 'dirt-bed,' as the workmen call it, is the depository of the fossilised trees. This stratum rests upon the ('good') Portland stone, which, again, has beneath it, according to Buckland, 'compact, chalky, lixestone with chert,' and 'sandy limestone with chert,' also 'rubbly beds with chert.' 'The latter description,' says Mr Cooke, 'is the most exact;' and he adds: 'The character of this chert or flinty matter, which contains vast quantities of shells, and chiefly of the *Trigonia*, is entirely different from the chalk-flints.'

The dirt-bed, we were told, is about thirty feet in thickness, and in it are found the fossil trees of the *cycadeoides* in great numbers. 'They are partly sunk in black earth,' says Mr Webster, 'and partly covered by superjacent *calcareo-silicious slate*; from this slate, the silice to which the trees are now converted must have been derived.' Some observations of the late Andrew Crosse are pertinent to this matter; he says, in a paper on *Change*. 'The island of Portland is full of fossil trees—trees whose body is converted into silica and chalcedony. This is the work of ages, and the probable cause electric transfer, by which the silica quits the soil, and is drawn up through the pores of wood.' Sir Roderick Murchison, in his *Silurian System*, thus describes the cycads as 'a beautiful class of plants between the palms and conifers, having a tall straight trunk, terminating in a magnificent crown of foliage.' And Mrs Somerville, in her *Physical Geography*, remarking on the great changes which the earth has undergone, observes of the oolitic series: 'Plants allied to the zamias and cycades of our tropical regions, many ferns and pines of the genus *arrucaria*, characterised its vegetation; and the upright stems of a fossil tree at Portland shew that it had been covered with trees.' Covered with trees and plants, now exclusively the productions of tropical climes—we repeat these words with awe: what thoughts rush upon the mind as we contemplate this single fact! Now, on this sterile rock, a few stunted trees and shrubs

hardly find means of existence. In that mysterious past, waving and luxuriant foliage decked the scene with rare forms of beauty. In Sir H. de la Beche's *Geological Researches*, he traces the probable history of the portion of England of which this is a part. We have not time here to linger with the geologists in their descriptions of how, in the lapse of time, after its primal glory, the dirt-bed became an estuary of the sea, or brackish lake, where the mud, possibly, of some vast river deposited its remains of terrestrial and freshwater creatures, and subsequent deeper depression of the area gave opportunity for the deposition of marine fossils. So go on these marvellous alternations of level; step by step, we may, and do learn to decipher more and more of the wonders of the pre-Adamite world. Such reflections read as a good moral to the plaudits of this self-glorifying age. When we build leviathan ships, throw chains which bind continents together, and pulsate with human thoughts; when we stay the ocean with a boundary, and turn the most subtle forces of nature to our bidding—let us not forget the unnumbered ages of change which this finite globe has seen; and beyond all, remember the metaphysical questions which regard time and space themselves but as conditional truth.

MY COUNTRY-HOUSE AND ITS TENANTS.

I AM the proprietor of Wythrop Place, Wythrop, Hampshire: the 'Place' being of course not any long row of ghastly plaster-of-Paris-pillared edifices built by three men and a boy in a fortnight, as one reads of in the rule of three, but a respectable mansion in the country; and I only point this out because I once received an answer to an advertisement addressed to me at 14 Wythrop Place, a mistake which I do not wish should occur again.

Living at the Place myself, for any length of time, is, however, out of the question, since I possess a brewery more than ten miles away from it, which requires my constant supervision, and my object, therefore, of course is, to get somebody else to live there. I find no great difficulty in the matter, so far as obtaining tenants; but where I fail is in convincing them that they ought to pay me rent for it. One would really imagine, to judge from their demands upon me, and their repudiation of my demand upon them, that the obligation lay upon the other side. There is a story afloat of a great theatrical manager—that is to say, of the manager of a great theatre—in connection with his treatment of dramatic authors, which strikes me as affording an excellent parallel to the case of myself and my tenants. The author arrives by appointment at the manager's place of business. His five-act tragedy has been accepted, his only doubt is whether he shall ask for it three hundred guineas, or four. 'Your piece, sir,' the great man admits, 'is fine; the situations are striking; the bad characters are sufficiently bloody,' the good ones spotless as can be desired; and the general sentiments are in accordance with public opinion. Therefore, all I have to say to you is: *What will you give me to play it?* Similarly, it would by no means surprise me should a person of easy manners and gentlemanly address call upon me any day, and, after allowing that Wythrop Place was elegantly furnished, commodiously arranged, and fit, in every respect, to accommodate himself and family, should finish his eulogium with: 'And now, sir, what will you give me to live in it?' I have had to do with numbers of candidates for my country-house who certainly entertained that view, if they did not express it, of the relation of landlord to tenant; people, who, having resided in fashionable furnished apartments in town during the season, languidly turn over the autumn leaves of the *Times* advertisement-sheet until

they find a house in the country to suit their tastes as to locality and convenience. Rent cannot be said to be a secondary object with these gentry—who are generally 'well connected,' and what the estate-agent calls 'desirable'—for it is not an object at all. They are the last persons to haggle, bless you, about a paltry thirty guineas, more or less, for the three months; the question as to whether the stable manure shall be regularly fetched as usual by Farmer Stubble, or not, is of no sort of consequence to them; they beg-I will not apologise for the rather worn appearance of the drugget on the back staircase; as to the entrance-gate being indifferently hung, so that it sometimes has to be lifted before one can open it, they would not care three farthings should there be no entrance-gate at all. Why should I say three farthings, since money, much or little, seems never to enter into their thoughts. They are come down into the country to retrench, and all their modesty requires is a roomy furnished house in a pleasant neighbourhood, with a little park-land about it, and the use of a kitchen-garden—gratis.

It is very easy for the reader to say: 'This is nonsense; a man can't be expected to keep up a country-house for the gratuitous entertainment of strangers,' when he is expected to do it, as I am, year after year: or to ask me why I don't make them pay, when I can't make them. Goodness knows that I have been too shamefully treated by this class of persons, to have any delicacy about employing the very cruellest means to exact my dues. May I have another country-house upon my hands, if I would not have used torture, had the constitution permitted it, upon more than one of these wretches; but there is no redress to be got anyhow. Often and often, I have set the machinery of the law in motion against them; and we all know how much it costs to start that ingenious contrivance, and how exceedingly difficult the fly-wheel of it is to stop; but nothing ever came of it, except an attorney's bill. My tenants have generally taken their departure to the continent about a week before their term is up; they write from the south of France or Northern Italy, to mention casually that their rent must 'stand over' (over what, I never could make out: certainly not over me) for a little; but to insist particularly upon some work-bag of Berlin wool, or carved wooden paper-cutter—which they have inadvertently left behind in the right-hand drawer of the table in the back drawing-room—being forwarded to them at once with the greatest precautions against its being lost. They are anxious enough about their own trumpery property, and speak of it in terms which would lead you to imagine that it was a hostage, if necessary, many degrees above the value of their debt. One very gentlemanly tenant of this kind wrote to me from a fashionable watering-place, where he intended to reside for the winter months, to say that he had been much pleased with Wythrop, and would make a point of recommending it to his friends. That individual I did manage to lay hold of. I would have spent my entire patrimony rather than that man should have been suffered to escape my vengeance. I would have violated any law, foreign or British, and had him kidnapped, wheresoever he had betaken himself, and securely handed over to other of my myrmidons as soon as he touched English soil, before he should have gone unpunished. After expending about twice the money that was owed me, I lodged this scoffing wretch, I say, in the county jail. Very likely you may have heard of it; the provincial radical newspaper had a critique upon the matter next week, headed: 'Wythrop Place and its Owner;' wherein it was first shown that all aristocrats were blood-thirsty and heartless; and, secondly, that I was not an aristocrat by any means; concluding with some disparaging and excursive remarks upon my bees. Moreover, since I had sued

my enemy for rent for the weeks which he had passed in my house, and not for the quarter only, I subjected myself to an action for false imprisonment, and was glad to pay fifty pounds to be out of it.

As for putting in an execution or seizing for it, what is the use of that with such tenants as mine. I only cut my own throat; execute myself and seize upon my private property, with the exception of such prizes as the work-bags and the paper-cutters. All the wealth of this sort of tenant seems to consist in wearing-apparel, of which they have large quantities, but which it is not legal to make prey of; at all events, I seldom get anything. I never made more than one capture with even a tolerable success, and that one was upon the chattels of Tilly Ricketts, subsequently described in the Insolvent Court as being of no profession, and no certain dwelling-place. His baptismal name was Chantilly, but I called him Tilly for short, and because I got to be tolerably intimate with him. He was a bachelor and a sporting person, having, indeed, been unfortunately attracted to the Place by its convenience for hunting purposes; and made nothing of riding ten miles to dine with us at the brewery and returning in the evening. He would arrange in a playful manner, over the dessert, to have a cask or two of strong beer sent down to the Place, from our famous tap; and he would pay for it, he said—satirically, as I am now aware—when he paid the rent. He came upon every occasion on a new horse, and generally attended by a little pack of hounds. For Tom and Bob—two small but most ferocious terriers—he said he had refused five-and-thirty guineas. I thought he was a fool then, of course, but I have now quite a different opinion of Chantilly Ricketts. He possessed a pony, Leporello, which he affirmed to be by far the best pony then extant in this country or in the world at large—I never knew anybody with a pony, by the by, who was not prepared to affirm this—and he had been tempted, in vain it seemed, to part with this animal also for some astounding sum.

I rode over to Wythorp once during the latter portion of his residence there, and found the house turned into little better than a kennel. He was smoking a cigar, with his two favourite dogs, in the drawing-room—not that *they* were smoking just then, although they could do it, for I have seen them myself sitting up with pipes in their mouths, upon their hind-legs, like Christians—preparatory to a rat-hunt about to take place in the same apartment. He put a stop to my natural remonstrances on that occasion by saying good-humouredly: 'Well, my dear sir, I suppose a fifty-pound note will make it all right between us when I go away; and if it will not, I give you my word, you shall have a hundred; and my word is as good as my bond:' which indeed it was, exactly.

The butcher, or the grocer, or the baker, or a combination of these—for he owed everybody—put Tilly into jail without my assistance; but I, as landlord, had of course the first choice of his goods. Two horses—for seizing which I sustained actions from their legitimate owners, who had only lent them to Mr Ricketts upon trial—the celebrated pony, and the brace of wonderful dogs, fell to my share. I was shaking my fist at these latter animals, intoning, however, the gesture to apply to their master rather than to themselves, when the more savage of the two, Thomas, flew at my thigh, and was disengaged from it not without great difficulty; while the pony ate his head off, or nearly so, for weeks in my stable, and was sold with his canine friends at last for fourteen pounds. All this time were Tilly's creditors appealing to me to see them righted, instigated thereto by the incarcerated Mr Ricketts himself. He told them that, with his priceless Leporello in my possession, I had absolutely become his debtor to an extent that would

cover all their bills; and he wrote me a letter to that effect, which had this very singular postscript; 'P. S. I think it right to state, sir, that I look upon my present misfortunes as being in some sort a judgment upon me for demeaning myself by going to your house to dinner—to a brewery: none of my family, no Ricketts, from time immemorial, was ever before mixed up with anything connected with *trade*.' And this annoyed my dear wife not a little, who, I am sorry to say, is rather thin-skinned about our celebrated tap. The house at Wythorp is certainly unsuited to one of my calling; but it was left to me—and one generally takes what is left to one without apology—by my great-uncle, who never took to me kindly, and who, as I am now convinced, carried out his animosity to the very last; the unforgiving old gentleman, broken in health, moribund as indeed he was, actually extended his resentment beyond the grave, in leaving me his house in the country. He well knew, for he was a man of business, that it must needs be a hundred and fifty pounds a year out of my pocket at least, and his malice has been more than gratified.

There are respectable tenants to be got, of course; but these are in reality more expensive—they certainly take more money out of my pocket—than the people who don't pay. There is scarcely anything in the house that suits them; and where anything does, they are clamorous to have more of it. 'There are only two arm-chairs in the dining-room,' complained one of these importunates: 'where, I should like to know, is my mother-in-law to sit?' And 'more tables' was set down laconically by another among a number of items of things wanted, just as the nabob demanded his 'more curricles.' The pump is out of order, or the roof lets in the rain; the park-palings want renewal, the drawing-room carpet is wearing into holes; the well runs dry, and requires to be dug twenty feet deeper in the summer-time; and the cistern bursts in the winter. Every new tenant has his new grievances, and every season its particular array of wants and repairs: nor does it by any means follow that I bring the Place to perfection after all, for the improvements that have been effected at a great expense to please one incomer, are the very things, perhaps, which induce his successor to demand a reduction in the rent. If tenant-right in Ireland means anything like what it has meant at Wythorp Place, it must be one of the most impertinent dictations which it ever entered into the brain of man to defend. About a twelvemonth ago, the greatest shock to my feelings as a landlord was administered, which they have as yet experienced. I had taken especial pains to insure myself against risk with this particular tenant—if I can call a man particular who stuck at nothing—not even at felony. I had carefully eschewed the aristocracy and the sporting circles, and had selected my man from among the honest and steady-going candidates of the middle class; he was a City man of the very highest respectability, who did not know a fox-hound from a harrier, which he pronounced without the 'h'; and he was, to conclude, a drysalter, and his name was Stubbs. The estate-agent referred me to this gentleman's own place of business in London, as a guarantee of his solvency; and, indeed, it was a magnificent establishment. Moreover, the good simple fellow had never put his nose in a country-house before, so that he would not have known what was wanting, even had not everything been as complete as it was. This model-tenant kept a most respectable cob, which was supplied with hay from my own rick at a very moderate cost, for I am not the man in these sort of cases to be left behindhand in liberality. If there had been a breath of suspicion—which there, of course, was not—regarding Mr Stubbs's honesty, one glance at that cob would have left its proprietor spotless and unsullied. It seemed, as Tilly Ricketts would

have said, to have been got by Respectability out of Decorum, and to answer in itself for the unimpeachable integrity of breeder, trainer, owner, and all that had had anything to do with it. Mr Stubbs was elected churchwarden before he had been my tenant five months, entirely upon the merits of that cob.

One afternoon, my eldest son, who is a sharp lad, and has been admitted as a partner into our concern, being up in the City about hops, thought he would just take a look at the establishment of Stubbs & Company, to see how matters were going on in that quarter. Imagine his horror when he saw the shutters up, and 'To Be Sold' in great, staring characters all over them. 'I thought, father,' said he, 'when I read these words, that they would have some application to us.' And so, in truth, they had. The very day preceding his London failure, Mr Stubbs and family left their country-house at Wythorp for I-wish-I-could-find-out-what-place. He previously committed the felonious act of selling my entire hayrick, and walked away with the proceeds; he rode away, that is, upon the respectable cob; and is now, I have little doubt, upon the strength of it, churchwarden somewhere else. All I know of him or his, is this: I had the pleasure of reading in the *Times* newspaper of September last, the following announcement, which is, I think, under the circumstances, unique and cool even for a tenant: 'On Friday last, at Pau in the Pyrenees, the Viscount Cavalcantissimo to Louisa, daughter of Joseph Stubbs, Esq., late of Wythorp House, Wythorp, Hants.'

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE GROUSE?

'First of February, partridge and pheasant shooting ends.' This is the business-like announcement in the almanac, which informs those who are not addicted to *Bell's Life* or the *Field*, that the close of the sportsman's year has arrived—grouse, black-cock, and ptarmigan shooting having ended on the 10th of December. This, therefore, is the appropriate time to make a few remarks on the cry of the sportsmen as to the grouse and other game-birds: 'Where are they?' which was answered only by the iteration of the moorland echo—Where are they? Sportsmen look forward with dread to the extirpation of their favourite birds; and other interested classes, including landlords, game-dealers, &c., tremble for their profits; while the naturalist shrinks from an impending addition to the already numerous catalogue of extinct British birds. The alarm is not unreasonable: in another generation, the descendants of the industrious sportsmen who flourished in the reign of Queen Victoria, may perhaps be found sighing over a stuffed grouse, or examining with regretful eye the skeleton of a partridge or the portrait of a black-cock in the natural history department of the British Museum; where, at the same time, if we may rely upon the prophecies of Mr John Cleghorn, visitors will be shewn drawings of the *Clupea harengus*, the salmon, and many other extinct but recent species of our British fishes, accompanied, in all probability, with a sermon from the exhibiter, having for its moral that pithy old proverb which hints at the killing of the goose for the sake of its golden eggs. The decrease in our stock of grouse has been at intervals the cry for some years now; but the more decided failure of the shooting-season now past has reawakened public attention in earnest. In this season, our sportsmen have been unprecedentedly industrious in the pursuit of their destructive business. But their efforts, so far as grouse are concerned, have

been almost fruitless; no splendid bags have resulted; the Highland shelly has had no great burden to carry home to the quarters in the glen. Mile after mile of wild mountain heath has the wearied sportsman trod in vain. Mountains have been skirted, bogs forded, or still more cleverly avoided, but the crack of his gun was unheard, and the health-giving breeze brought no scent of the bird. The silence remained unbroken by the whither of the mountain partridge or the cry of the moorfowl; vast spaces of heather and gorse stretched before him into the far distance, and thousands of acres were wearily scanned with the glass, and as wearily measured by the foot, but scarcely a shot could be had; or perhaps—as at Dunmaglass and Aberchalder—a shooting-party of four gentlemen, practised sportsmen, might bring down—five and a half brace! The fact is avouched by the *Morning Post* early in August. 'Grouse killed on the Dunmaglass and Aberchalder Hills, Inverness-shire, August 12—Sir H. de Trafford, none; Captain F. Scott, one brace; Mr J. S. Entwistle, four brace; Mr A. de Trafford, one bird.' But even at a still later part of the season—that is, in November—grouse continue as scarce as before; and a paragraph in the *Inverness Courier*, relative to the sport in Lord Seafield's covers at Glen Urquhart, gives two grouse out of 906 head of other game which had fallen to eight guns in the course of four days. The paragraph is as follows: 'The total baggings in four days—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—were as follow: 254 pheasants, 13 partridges, 40 wood-cocks, 8 black-ga, 2 grouse, 120 hares, 13 rabbits, and 22 roe-deer.' Our purpose in noticing the failure of the grouse-shooting in these pages is to hint that the decreasing supplies have been attributed to wrong causes—namely, disease and destruction of eggs.

The following paragraphs, culled from the *Field* and a variety of other sources, will put the reader in possession of the common ideas as to the causes of the disease. Sportsmen are not agreed on the matter. One division of the little array of disputants attributes the malady (principally tapeworm) to the excessive heather burning which has now become annual on some of our moors. Another blames the pasturage of sheep as the sole cause. A gentleman of the name of 'Grouse,' who holds a moor of 20,000 acres, says that no disease exists upon it, and that birds are very plentiful; that on 'the 12th' sixty brace might easily have been bagged; and he attributes this large stock of healthy birds mainly to the ground being clear of sheep, and that there is no heather-burning, in order to admit of the production of grass for the black-faces; while 'on an adjoining moor (only separated by a loch), which is 80,000 acres in extent, where burning is practised, and the ground overrun with sheep, grouse are so scarce that with hard fagging he can bag only fifteen brace in a day.' It would seem from a series of articles on the subject, that 'when sheep are in excess, which is very commonly the case now in Scotland on many moors, heather must be burned to a great extent to make room for them, and to produce fresh food, thus depriving grouse of shelter; and in the next place, as sheep are perpetually in motion, they constantly disturb the ground, and in the breeding-season unquestionably destroy nests; and in the autumn they are dressed with an ointment composed of butter, tar, and mercury. A question then arises—Whether this dressing so far affects the constitution of the sheep for the time, that the soil and herbage are influenced thereby so as to be prejudicial to grouse.' Another gentleman, who distinguishes himself as 'An Old Un,' and who seems to

have great experience in sporting matters, says: 'If the laird will favour his native tenant, and make sheep his primary object, and will not sympathise a little with his feathered friend, grouse will soon disappear off the ground, and, in my opinion, from the following causes: smearing with that abominable, poisonous, offensive-smelling grease and tar; and continually herding five or six thousand sheep, with a team of colley-dogs.' Further, the 'Old Un' says: 'Let Scotland return to its natural state, as I found it in 1832—feeding on its grouse-ports the Highland black-faced sheep, in place of its foreign usurper the white-faced Cheviot. The black-faced requires less care, less burning of heather, less gathering and driving, less grease and tar; stains the ground less; travels less in large bodies; and with its quick eye and light and careful tread, respects the nest and eggs of his native companion.' Colonel Whyte, another authority, writes to the *Field* to say that the grouse of a district in Donegal, being afflicted with the tapeworm, is 'confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ' that he is right in supposing that in sheep-farming and its concomitants the disease originates—especially as a Scotch sheep-farmer has lately taken possession of the land!

In another letter, the colonel tells us that 'the place a grouse loves to feed on is knolly ground, with the young short heather sprouting up; and this is precisely the spot the sheep selects for his nightly resting-place. Can we wonder, then, at the livers of grouse being diseased, feeding as they do on heather besmeared with mercury? Now, these spots are rare, either on mountains wholly burned or on mountains never burned—and under one category or the other come three parts of the Scottish hills—and, being rare, are of course much frequented by both. . . . The present breed of grouse in Scotland I believe to be for the most part thoroughly broken down in constitution, and accordingly every wet winter brings on an access of the disease; and as weakly fathers beget weakly offspring, so year by year under the present system, they will become more and more delicate.'

A series of letters have also been appearing on heather-burning, in the *Inverness Courier*; we have room, however, for but one extract on the subject. 'Veritas' thus decides in favour of the burning: 'I have lived among the hills a great many years now, and, although neither sportsman nor farmer, have had many opportunities, not only of hearing the subject of grouse-disease discussed, but also of noticing the effects of heather-burning; and feel warranted in stating, without fear of much contradiction, that the strongest and healthiest birds are invariably to be found on moors which are regularly and systematically burned.'

We need say little about the destruction of the eggs. It is certain, however, that many are destroyed—some by accident, others by poachers, who supply the dealers with them. Grouse-eggs have been largely transported to England, for experiments in stocking English moors. The *Spectator* newspaper, in a recent article, indicates still another way of disposing of the eggs: 'The birds are falling, partly from a disease which is carrying off great numbers, but there are two other causes of their disappearance. The watchers of the deer-forests, thinking only of the antlered game, dislike the grouse because they attract poachers, and destroy the eggs wherever they find them, and thus abolish one form of sport to save another. But we suspect the worse disease under which the grouse suffer is the increase in the number of sportsmen.' This last suggestion, in our opinion, points to the true cause of the scarcity of the birds, although combined in some measure with the disease; and we have not arrived at this opinion without much personal inquiry, and after the perusal of a large amount of correspond-

ence on the subject. That overshooting is the real cause of the decrease of the grouse, is sufficiently obvious even from the fact, that the rent paid for liberty to shoot grouse and deer this season was somewhere about £200,000. But even this large sum will cease to be wondered at, when the reader learns that 100,000 brace of each of the principal game-birds—grouse, partridge, pheasant, snipe—are required in London alone, reaching the metropolis in the shape of consignments to wholesale and retail dealers, and as presents to friends. If we average these as yielding the sportsman half-a-crown per brace, it gives us a sum equivalent to about a fourth of the rental. This overshooting is caused to a large extent by persons renting shooting-grounds who are unable to afford so expensive a luxury, and who therefore 'shoot like mad,' as the Ettrick Shepherd expresses it, to make up the rent—caring not whether they leave a sufficient stock of birds to multiply and replenish the earth. It has been said that

A London brewer shoots the grouse,
And a lordling stalks the deer.

But while these parties can no doubt afford to pay for grouse-shooting or deer-stalking, without the annoyance of feeling that they must reproduce the money, there is another class who make a business of the sport, and who bestow a large amount of hard work on it, in order to turn it to commercial account.

As illustrating the system of shooting for profit, we may state that we happen to know two humble but industrious men who followed this plan with great shrewdness. These men were natives of one of our Highland glens, and followed the business of what is called in Edinburgh chairmen, although their title of street-porters will be more generally understood. Roderick and Duncan had a good connection, and were well employed as messengers during the winter season, when the various courts of law are in session; but as each returning summer arrived, the brothers found that it entailed upon them a forced idleness of four or five months consequent upon 'the long vacation,' and that however busy they might have been during the winter, their earnings were insufficient to carry them over the dull months of their vacation. Having once or twice attended gentlemen to the Highlands for a few weeks' shooting about the glorious 12th, it came to pass that eventually, having made careful and accurate arrangements, they rented a shooting on their own account, and set actively to work with their own two guns, and one or two hired attendants, determined to shoot the rent out of the place and a profit besides—which they did. This is only one instance out of many. Billiard-room keepers, livery-stable keepers, and others having strong ideas of combining pleasure and business, frequently rent a moor, and of course take care not to lose by the speculation. It is perfectly clear that such sportsmen as these have little care as to whether they leave a stock of breeding-birds or not; they rarely visit the same ground twice, to make sure of obtaining value for their money, this being the only side of the question they look at. No wonder that gentlemen following these parties think they have stumbled either upon 'Glendo' or 'Glen-diddle.'

Look, too, how times are changed—how steam-boats and railways flash across the country and up to town. Formerly, there were no such rapid modes of conveyance, and game having to be sent by the mail-coach at a considerable cost of carriage, smaller quantities were consumed. Then the population has increased so considerably as to produce a proportionate demand; every year the supply augments, because every little retailer's wife must now-a-days have her occasional dinner-party, and of course, if it is in season, she will have game on the table. All this

adds to the demand; and the demand must be supplied, say the dealers; and rent must be paid, say the shooters; and we too must live, say the poachers; and so, the poor grouse, in the end, pays for all.

NIGHT-VIEW OF A NEGRO TOWN.

LAST April, an African traveller favoured us with a *Photograph of a Negro Town*. It was taken, as such pictures demand, in the daytime, and showed the place in its quiet, dreamy state, winking in the sun. He has now sent us a companion-picture, yet of another kind. The town has roused itself up, for darkness has come down; and we view by firelight the employments and recreations of the inhabitants.

The sun had reached its half-way degree from the meridian towards the horizon by the time my cicerone had fulfilled his office and taken his leave; and feeling as if I had shared in the evolutions of a field-day, I was glad to find our quarters deserted, and to throw myself into the king's gay white net hammock, which seemed specially to commend itself to my notice, as a sort of sudatory strainer. I took to it instinctively; my head and shoulders gravitated down an inclined plane in one direction, my feet followed the example in the other, and the dorsal column thus formed a luxurious curve. There was a charm, too, in the cool mellow light of the piazza, in the blandness of the atmosphere, and the dead stillness of the hour; and I felt that I was 'at home,' and cared not a straw about its want of the social element.

The hammock has decided attractions for fatigue as well as indolence, and is as great a promoter of day-dreaming as of sleep. It will not do, it is true, for a long night's slumber—for the turnings and twistings of the dyspeptic, plethoric, phlegmatic, or rheumatic sleeper; but as the passage from a serious prolepsis or the pages of a dull book into a dory 'dog-sleep' or a wholesome nap, or for a parenthetical siesta before dinner, it is unquestionably a commendable contrivance, and worthy of a more civilized origin than is commonly ascribed to it. It claims, however, to be enjoyed *al fresco*; and in this respect, whether in a warm climate, or warm weather in any climate, the couch or easy-chair has no pretensions either to its pleasantness or its sanitary virtues.

But on this occasion, after a time, a restless sense of loneliness came over me. What had become of the king and the chiefs whom I had so recently left on the spot? Ah! yes—the *fourth* period of daily prayer—probably so; still, very odd, all so silent; no one to be seen; nothing moving; nothing—and yet stillness itself seems audible, like the breathing of silence; a whispering of some spirit in the air, or the 'running' of the sand in the great hour-glass of Time; while those long expansive shadows, stealthily creeping, creeping over the earth, are measuring off the remnant of the day. But somewhere hereabout my conceptions must have turned a corner, for I lost sight of them. I was now in the misty regions of Queen Mab, and doing a fair bit of business in the shadowy line myself. I at length, however, acquired some vague sense of sound, like the murmuring surges of the ocean; a sense of seeing also ensued, and gradually I recognised six or eight chiefs seated about the piazza, listening with a sedate complacency to a recital of my morning adventures from my voluble attendant. As soon as he saw that my eyes were open, bang went his 'English' at me in a moment.

'Ah! *Limmerforey*, ole man,' said he, 'you slip, you slip (sleep)—fine slip, fine slip, eh?—berry fine; fine walk, fine town, fine women—berry fine, eh? yes!'

The king, seated in the piazza of his house opposite, seemed engaged in a desultory conversation with his minister and two or three other chiefs. The last beams of the retiring sun were now to be seen only

in the roseate tints of the western sky; the cows, as usual, were returning of their own accord from their pasturage, and passing, unattended, in single file, into the further yard. This little specimen of African 'routine' was quite charming; and by the time I had effectually demonstrated the efficacy of the 'cold-water remedy' in overcoming drowsiness, an odour of stewed something, with indubitable boiled rice, was borne into the house by our two handmaidens, who whisked off again with an involuntary giggle, and the king and the chiefs were once more retiring from the yard on their way to the mosque.

As the evening advanced, both piazzas resumed for a while something more of the social aspect. It seemed, however, that courtesy, or mere ceremony, with possibly a spice of unsatiated curiosity, dictated the visits, rather than a desire for interchange of ideas among the visitors themselves; and after some occasional sententious remarks, a little snuff now and then, and a listless handling of the beads which some few wore round their necks, most of them retired, and we accompanied the minister across the yard for a chit-chat with the king. But it was one of those lovely nights when external nature seems to appeal to us so irresistibly for sympathy, and to inspire at once that dreamy complacency which disposes us rather to think than to talk, and which renders it irksome, or, at least, demands something like an effort to sustain even a desultory conversation. The blue vault of heaven was studded with glittering stars; the moon, now advancing to the zenith, was mingling her silvery beams with the light of the radiant host that surrounded her; and nothing disturbed the prevailing silence but our own voices, till suddenly the distant sound of the native drum, and the low murmuring cadences of the evening-song, came upon my ears. We soon took our leave of the king, and I taxed the courtesy of the minister for his company in a walk.

While leisurely pursuing the same direction I had taken in the morning, we now met with several individuals and small groups of loquacious young women, who, in passing, exchanged some short complimentary observation with the distinguished functionary who accompanied me. The close-fitting wrappings of the damsels, with cloths over their heads, after the fashion of the *mantilla*, were sufficient to betray their sex in the equivocal light of the hour, had their voices not proclaimed it. In the meantime, the wild sounds of the drums in different quarters of the town, the simple swelling strains from the leading voices, and the lower cadences of the responsive chorus, subsiding into a murmur, gradually became more and more distinct. The patches of light, that glamed here and there, flickered brighter and brighter against the lower region of the sky, and brought a large portion of the high funnel-shaped roofs, the interjacent trees, and especially the tall palms with their crested heads, into bold relief. The nearest fire was now close at hand. Its glowing light streamed through the open doorways of the *cadings* across the street as we approached, but here, neither sound of drum nor of voices was to be recognised. Voices, however, came upon my ears simultaneously with the sudden glare upon my sight as we entered the yard, and I beheld in the centre of it a dark group of figures surrounding the flames and transient bright sparks that waywardly flickered and glittered in the fantastic folds of the smoke that was spreading its gloomy canopy above their heads. They were all seated in close order upon the ground, forming a complete circle; but the monotonous jabbering of their voices, as well as the sedateness of their demeanour, gave no indication of hilarity. Possibly, it was some religious ceremony, some nocturnal freak of superstition to which their attention seemed riveted by the earnestness of their credulity—some propitiatory worship, perhaps, of the

element which awes while it cheers and fascinates. Such might have been the inference in the mind of a stranger, from the character of the scene on first entering the yard; the fire materially increasing in effect the proportions of the dark opaque group of figures around it, as well as of the towering conical roofs of the adjacent buildings; whilst the details of the enclosure below, thrown into obscurity by their lengthened shadows, conspired to create that mysterious solemnity which seemed to have settled upon the spot.

On approaching the circle, however, I found that it was composed of between twenty and thirty boys, varying in their ages from eight to sixteen, with one adult only—an elderly man of spare figure and attenuated limbs, with a long triangular-shaped visage, high cheek-bones, small deep-set eyes, peering from under the eaves of a high projecting forehead, and a bristling crop of white stubble covering his chin, and contrasting strangely with the other swarthy features. Our presence caused no interruption to the steadfastness of their purpose, whatever it might be. The old gentleman raised his head, and then rounded his shoulders a little more into a bend of courtesy; but the jabbering still went on among the youngsters. At length one of the boys suddenly raised his voice and pointed to another; a short pause ensued, and something that seemed a brief admonition having come from the old president, on they went again. A similar interruption occurred again and again, till at length the fire began to languish, and a youngster jumped up, hurried to a heap of dried sticks, tied in separate small bundles, and was again squatting and jabbering in his place as the fire began to feed on his donation. The young tyros, it appeared, were graduating in the mazes of that Mohammedan treasury of knowledge called the Koran, and rehearsing the task of the night. Whenever a boy made a slip in a word or pronunciation, he was checked by another boy, the old preceptor having a manuscript portion of the Book before him; and the boys seemed pretty eager in their watch upon one another. In short, the scene before us was a school. The sons of different neighbours were in class with the sons of the owner or occupier of the premises; and in this way the several *kamoyahs*, or schoolmasters, within the town attend their classes—each boy always providing a bundle of wood to maintain the fire.

'But why,' I inquired of my companion, 'make night the period of tuition?'

'Oh, day made for work,' he replied. 'Some boys have school by fire in the morning too, before sunrise.'

How very little idea have we in England of anything like schooling or education going on among the negro tribes of Africa, saving that which is exclusively the work of our own missionaries! How remote from all our conceptions of their general character, habits, and aspirations, is the fact that 'learning' is held in high estimation, and forms a claim to distinction and respect; that Arabic is studied in public schools of wide repute in the heart of Nigritia, or the land of the negroes, within a few degrees of the equator; and that, among the swarthy natives, men are to be met with as well versed in Biblical history as the generality of laymen in England, and who are familiar also with two or three languages besides their own. It is true that their intellectual pursuits and acquirements are not very profound, and that elementary instruction is pretty much limited to reading and writing; but this is precisely the case with Mohammedan nations or tribes in general. The fact, however, appears to be little known, or little regarded, that the deism of Mecca is fast gaining ground upon the fetishism of the pagans, and exercising a powerful influence upon the social and moral condition of the negro tribes of these regions.

But our attention was not wholly directed to the

boys. We found several men of different ages now assembled in the piazzas of two or three of the houses within the yard; either seated or occupying a hammock, and interchanging their ideas on current or traditional events. Their great dependence upon tradition causes them to indulge habitually in retrospection, and in lauding the auspicious events of departed days. But our visit served to concentrate for a while their speculations on the passing present, with which I was specially identified, and more especially on the very odd notion of my coming among them only to 'see the country' and 'say how do?' This puzzled them; they could not make it out; they shook their heads, and pondered; and took snuff—the only form in which they use tobacco—to clear their perceptions. But distant sounds were inviting us in another direction; so, after shaking hands, and receiving their compliments, we left them with an interesting subject to dilate upon, and work out a solution at their leisure.

After passing out of the yard into the street, we were soon again within the range of light from the next fire. The sound of drums and voices broke upon our ears, and another interesting picture opened before us. Here, too, a living circle of some fifty or sixty individuals was formed in the middle of the yard, the fire being at one side. The circle was composed chiefly of young men and women standing intermingled, with the drummer seated on one side of the fire *tum-tum-a-running* with an air of great self-sufficiency, whilst two young fellows were flinging themselves into angular attitudes as they whirled round within the area; eliciting, as it seemed, in a long measured strain, the extempore criticisms of the drummer as the leader, and the chorus accompaniment of the surrounding company. But our arrival, as soon as it was observed, at once changed the burden of the strain; the drum-sticks announced the transition in a brief rattling flourish, and opened a gap for the running commentary that ensued on the welcome we were entitled to, and the attributes we were respectively presumed to possess—quite a burden in themselves. Comparatively few of the company composed the *corps de ballet*, although all were numbered among the vocal performers. The dancing was, indeed, rather of the impulsive or *ad libitum* order—as devoid of any fixed principles or rules as of what we would call grace—the turning the toes inward, for instance, was awful, and even impulse itself was now and then kept in check, or became ludicrously confounded with something like *mauvaise honte*, or sheer incapacity for its work. The commonest achievement was that of a young fellow jumping straight across the ring, and figuring for a moment or two before an opposite damsel, as an invitation or challenge to draw her out. In this he was generally unsuccessful, and he returned jumping disconsolately to his place. Two of the more accomplished and self-sufficient of the young men at length began to display their powers; and a damsel followed the example, although disdainfully, seeming to figure about with an air of independence, and eyeing the capering gallants askance, as if to say: 'Wha' you want? Gō 'long—le'v me 'lone!' Inspiring applause was of course accorded to her by the audience, which had now somewhat increased, and those of the number who composed the front row had squatted upon the ground. The leader of the 'band' was here relieved by another, fresh and vigorous for the task; and this change was effected so quickly, that there was no palpable pause in the action of the drum-sticks. Another rattling flourish, and another leading voice, with some appropriate morsel of vocal sentiment, proclaimed the inauguration of the new conductor. To the responsive voices of the spectators was now added a general clapping of hands with one sharp simultaneous blow in unison with the time; the drum itself spoke out with a more impressive *staccato*

itation, and the fire, responding cheerfully to a poke, illumined the scene with a brighter gleam; while the 'dancers,' sidling and wheeling, and wriggling and kicking, and sprawling, were of course the observed of all observers. This went on for some time—the dancing, the drumming, and the applause growing faster and more furious—till one of the damsel's competitors, springing with one bound clean over the fire, as the only point of egress, disappeared from the scene with the dexterity of a harlequin. The scene had now reached its climax. The drum-sticks suddenly relaxed into a staggering rattle, and the performance was at an end. We now, for the first time, became conscious that we had been working away sympathetically with our head and shoulders, and with something like that impulsiveness with which a rider in a prodigious hurry finds himself striving to get ahead of his horse. No wonder the sedate companion of my evening ramble had disappeared; and on looking round, I confronted instead my incorrigible goliard who had attended me in the morning, his 'English' of course effervescing in a moment. 'Ah! *l'ami/forey*,' cried he, 'ole man, you dance, eh? Fine dance, fine dance—berry fine; fine gal, fine gal—berry fine, eh? yes!'

O C E O L A :

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XX.—FRONTIER JUSTICE.

I WAS not allowed long to enjoy the sweets of home. A few days after my arrival, I received an order to repair to Fort King, the Seminole agency, and headquarters of the army of Florida. General Clinch there commanded. I was summoned upon his staff.

Not without chagrin, I prepared to obey the order. It was hard to part so soon from those who dearly loved me, and from whom I had been so long separated. Both mother and sister were overwhelmed with grief at my going. Indeed, they urged me to resign my commission, and remain at home.

Not unwillingly did I listen to their counsel. I had no heart in the cause in which I was called forth; but at such a crisis I dared not follow their advice: I should have been branded as a traitor—a coward. My country had commissioned me to carry a sword. I must wield it, whether the cause be just or unjust—whether to my liking or not. This is called *patriotism*!

There was yet another reason for my reluctance to part from home. I need hardly declare it. Since my return, my eyes had often wandered over the lake—often rested on that fair island. Oh, I had not forgotten her!

I can scarcely analyse my feelings. They were mingled emotions. Young love triumphant over older passions—ready to burst forth from the ashes that had long shrouded it—young love penitent and remorseful—doubt, jealousy, apprehension. All these were active within me.

Since my arrival, I had not dared to go forth. I observed that my mother was still distrustful. I had not dared even to question those who might have satisfied me. I passed those few days in doubt, and at intervals under a painful presentiment that all was not well.

Did Mahmee still live? Was she true? True! Had she reason? Had she ever loved me?

There were those near who could have answered the first question; but I feared to breathe her name, even to the most intimate.

Bidding adieu to my mother and sister, I took the route. These were not left alone: my maternal uncle—their guardian—resided upon the plantation. The parting moments were less bitter, from the belief that I should soon return. Even if the anticipated campaign should last for any considerable length of time, the scene of my duties would lie near, and I should find frequent opportunities of revisiting them.

My uncle scouted the idea of a campaign, as so did every one. 'The Indians,' he said, 'would yield to the demands of the commissioner. Fools, if they didn't!' Fort King was not distant; it stood upon Indian ground—fourteen miles within the border, though further than that from our plantation. A day's journey would bring me to it; and in the company of my cheerful 'squire,' Black Jake, the road would not seem long. We bestrode a pair of the best steeds the stables afforded, and were both armed *cap-à-pié*.

We crossed the ferry at the upper landing, and rode within the 'reserve.*' The path—it was only a path—ran parallel to the creek, though not near its banks. It passed through the woods, some distance to the rear of Madame Powell's plantation.

When opposite to the clearing, my eyes fell upon the diverging track. I knew it well: I had oft trodden it with swelling heart.

I hesitated—halted. Strange thoughts careered through my bosom; resolves half-made, and suddenly abandoned. The rein grew slack, and then tightened. The spur threatened the ribs of my horse, but failed to strike.

'Shall I go? Once more behold her? Once more renew those sweet joys of tender love? Once more—Ha, perhaps it is too late! I might be no longer welcome—if my reception should be hostile? Perhaps!'

'Wha' you doin dar, Masser George? Daat's not the road to tha fort.'

'I know that, Jake; I was thinking of making a call at Madame Powell's plantation.'

'Mar'm Pow'll plantayshun! Gollys! Masser George—daat all you knows 'bout it?'

'About what?' I inquired with anxious heart.

'Dar's no Mar'm Pow'll da no more; nor hain't a been, since better 'n two year—all gone dar 'way.'

'Gone away? Where?'

'Daat dis chile know ruffin 'bout. S'pose da gone some other lokayshun in da rezav; made new clarin someha else.'

'And who lives here now?'

'Dar ain't neery one lib tha now: tha ole house am deserted.'

'But why did Madame Powell leave it?'

'Ah—daat am a quaw story. Gollys! you nebber hear um, Masser George?'

'No—never.'

'Den I tell um. But s'pose, masser, we ride on. 'I am a gettin' a leetle lateish, an' 'twont do 'nolow to be catch arter night in tha woods.'

I turned my horse's head, and advanced along the main road, Jake riding by my side. With aching heart, I listened to his narrative.

'You see, Masser George, 'twar all o' Masser Ringgol—tha ole boss† daat am—an' I b'lieve tha young 'un had 'im hand in dat pie, all same, like tha ole 'un. Waal, you see Mar'm Pow'll she loss some niggas dat war ha slaves. Dey war stole from ha, an' wuss dan stole. Dey war tuk, an' by white men, masser. Tha be folke who say dat Mass' Ringgol—he know'd more 'n anybody else 'bout tha whole bizness. But da rubb'ry war blamed on Ned Spence an' Bill William. Waal,

* That portion of Florida reserved for the Seminoles by the treaty of Camp Meultrie, made in 1823. It was a large tract, and occupied the central part of the peninsula.

† Master or proprietor; universally in use throughout the Southern States. From the Dutch 'baas!'

Mar'm Pow'll she go to da law wi' dis yar Ned an' Ball, an' she 'ploiy Masser Grubb tha big lawyer dat lib down tha ribba. New Masser Grubb, he great friend o' Masser Ringgol, an' folks do say dat boaf de two put tha heads together to cheat dat ar Indy-en 'ooman.'

'How?'

'Dis chile don't say for trouf, Masser George, he hear um only from da brack folks, tha white folk say diff rent. But I hear um from Mass' Ringgol's own nigger woodman—Pomp, you know, Masser George? an' he say dat them ar two bosses *dui* put tha heads together to cheat dat poor Indy-en 'ooman.'

'In what way, Jake?' I asked impatiently.

'Waal, you see, Masser George, da lawya he want da Indy-en sigg ha name to some paper—power ob 'turney tha call um, I b'lieve. She sign, she no read tha writin. Whugh! daat paper war no power ob 'turney it war what tha lawyas call a "bill ob sale".'

'Ha!'

'Yes, Masser George, dat's what um war, an' by dat same bill ob sale all Mar'm Pow'll's niggas an' all ha plantation-clarin war made ober to Masser Grubb.'

'Atrocious scoundrel!'

'Masser Grubb he swar he bought 'em all, an' paid for 'em in cash dollar. Mar'm Pow'll she swar de berry contr'y. Da judge he decide for Masser Grubb, 'kase gr it Masser Ringgol he witness an' folks do say Masser Ringgol now got dat paper in um own safe keepin' an' war at tha bottom ob tha whole bizness.'

'Atrocious scoundrels! oh, villains! But tell me, Jake what became of Madame Powell?'

'Shortly arter, tha all gone 'way—nob'dy know wha. Da marm ha self an' dat fine young fellur you know, an' da young Indy-en gal dat ebberybody say war so good lookin'—yes, Masser George, tha all gone 'way.'

At that moment an opening in the woods enabled me to catch a glimpse of the old house. There it stood in all its gray grandeur, still embowered in the midst of beautiful groves of orange and olive. But the broken fence—the tall weeds standing up against the walls—the shingles here and there missing from the roof—all told the tale of ruin.

There was ruin in my heart, as I turned sorrowing away.

CHAPTER VII.

INDIAN SLAVES.

It never occurred to me to question the genuineness of Jake's story. What the 'black folks' said was true, I had no doubt of it. The whole transaction was redolent of the Ringgolds and lawyer Grubbs—the latter a half planter, half legal practitioner of indifferent reputation.

Jake further informed me that Spence and Williams had disappeared during the progress of the trial. Both afterwards returned to the settlement, but no ulterior steps were taken against them, as there was no one to prosecute!

As for the stolen negroes, they were never seen again in that part of the country. The robbers had no doubt carried them to the slave-markets of Mobile or New Orleans, where a sufficient price would be obtained to remunerate Grubbs for his professional services, as also Williams and Spence for theirs. The land would become Ringgold's, as soon as the Indians could be got out of the country—and this was the object of the 'bill of sale.'

A transaction of like nature between white man and white man would have been regarded as a grave swindle, an atrocious crime. The whites affected not to believe it; but there were some who knew it to be true, and viewed it only in the light of a clever ruse!

That it was true, I could not doubt. Jake gave me

reasons that left no room for doubt; in fact, it was only in keeping with the general conduct of the border adventurers towards the unfortunate natives with whom they came in contact.

Border adventurers, did I say? Government agents, members of the Florida legislature, generals, planters, rich as Ringgold, all took part in similar speculations. I could give names. I am writing truth, and do not fear contradiction.

It was easy enough, therefore, to credit the tale. It was only one of twenty similar cases of which I had heard. The acts of Colonel Gad Humphreys, the Indian agent—of Major Phagan, another Indian agent—of Dexter, the notorious negro-stealer—of Floyd—of Douglass—of Robinson and Millburn, are all historic—all telling of outrages committed upon the suffering Seminoles. A volume might be filled detailing such swindles as that of Grubbs and Ringgold. In the mutual relations between white man and red man, it requires no skilful advocate to shew on which side must lie the wrongs unpaired and unavenged. Beyond all doubt, the Indian has ever been the victim.

It is needless to add that there were retaliations how could it be otherwise?

One remarkable fact discloses itself in these episodes of Floridian life. It is well known that slaves thus stolen from the Indians *always returned to their owners whenever they could*. To secure them from finding their way back, the Dexters and Douglasses were under the necessity of taking them to some distant market, to the far 'coasts' of the Mississippi—to Natchez or New Orleans.

There is but one explanation of this social phenomenon, and that is, that the slaves of the Seminoles were *not* slaves. In truth, they were treated with an indulgence to which the helot of other lands is a stranger. They were the agriculturists of the country, and their Indian master was content if they raised him a little corn—just sufficient for his need—with such other vegetable products as his simple *cuisine* required. They lived far apart from the dwellings of their owners. Their hours of labour were few, and scarcely compulsory. Surplus product was their own, and in moorasses they became rich—far richer than their own masters, who were less skilled in economy. Emancipation was easily purchased, and the majority were actually free—though from such chains it was scarcely worth while to escape. If slavery it could be called, it was the mildest form ever known upon earth—far differing from the abject bondage of Ham under either Shem or Japheth.

It may be asked how the Seminoles became possessed of these black slaves? Were they 'runaways' from the States—from Georgia and the Carolinas, Alabama, and the plantations of Florida? Doubtless a few were from this source, but most of the runaways were not claimed as property, and, arriving among the Indians, became free. There was a time when by the stern conditions of the Camp Moultrie Covenant these 'absconding' slaves were given up to their white owners, but it is no discredit to the Seminoles, that they were always *remis* in the observance of this disgraceful stipulation. In fact, it was not always possible to surrender back the fugitive negro. Black communities had concentrated themselves in different parts of the reserve, who under their own leaders were socially free, and strong enough for self-defence. It was with these that the runaway usually found refuge and welcome. Such a community was that of 'Harry' amidst the morasses of Pease Creek—of 'Abram' at Moccasin—of 'Charles' and the 'mulatto king.'

No, the negro slaves of the Seminoles were not runaways from the plantations, though the whites would wish to make it appear so. Very few were of this class. The greater number was the 'genuine

'property' of their Indian owners, so far as a slave can be called *property*. At all events, they were *legally* obtained—some of them from the Spaniards, the original settlers, and some by fair purchase from the American planters themselves.

How purchased? you will ask. What could a tribe of savages give in exchange for such a costly commodity? The answer is easy. Horses and horned cattle. Of both of these the Seminoles possessed vast herds. On the evacuation by the Spaniards, the savannas swarmed with cattle, of Andalusian race—half-wild. The Indians caught and reclaimed them—became their owners.

This, then, was the *quid pro quo*—quadrupeds in exchange for bipeds!

The chief of the crimes charged against the Indians was the *stealing of cattle*—for the white men had their herds as well. The Seminoles did not deny that there were bad men among them—lawless fellows difficult to restrain. Where is the community without scamps?

One thing was very certain. The Indian chiefs, when fairly appealed to, have always evinced an earnest desire to make restoration: and exhibited an energy in the cause of justice, entirely unknown upon the opposite side of their border.

It differed little how they acted, so far as regarded their character among their white neighbours. These had made up their mind that the dog should be hanged; and it was necessary to give him a bad name. Every robbery, committed upon the frontier, was of course the act of an Indian. White burglars had but to give their faces a coat of Spanish brown, and justice could not see through the paint.

CHAPTER XXII.

A CIRCUITOUS TRANSACTION.

Such were my reflections as I journeyed on—suggested by the sad tale to which I had been listening.

As if to confirm their correctness, an incident at that moment occurred, exactly to the point.

We had not ridden far along the path, when we came upon the tracks of cattle. Some twenty head must have passed over the ground, going in the same direction as ourselves—*towards* the Indian 'reserve.'

The tracks were fresh—almost quite fresh. I was tracker enough to know that they must have passed within the hour. Though cloistered so long within college walls, I had not forgotten all the forest-craft taught me by young Powell.

The circumstance of thus coming upon a cattle-trail, fresh or old, would have made no impression upon me. There was nothing remarkable about it. Some Indian herdsmen had been driving home their flock; and that the drivers were Indians, I could perceive by the moccasin prints in the mud. It is true, some frontiersmen wear the moccasin; but these were not the footprints of white men. The turned-in toes,* the high instep, and other trifling signs which, from early training, I knew how to translate, proved that the tracks were Indian.

So were they, agreed my groom, and Jake was no 'slouch' in the ways of the woods. He had all his life been a keen 'coon-hunter—a trapper of the swamp-hare, the 'possum, and the 'gobbler.' Moreover, he had been my companion upon many a deer-hunt—many a chase after the gray fox, and the rufous 'cat.' During my absence he had added greatly to his experiences. He had succeeded his former rival in the post of woodman, which brought him daily in contact with the denizens of the forest, and constant observation of their habits had increased his skill.

* It is art, not nature, that causes this peculiarity; it is done in the cradle.

It is a mistake to suppose that the negro brain is incapable of that acute reasoning which constitutes a cunning hunter. I have known black men who could read 'sign' and lift a trail with as much intuitive quickness as either red or white. Black Jake could have done it.

I soon found that in this kind of knowledge he was now my master; and, almost on the instant, I had cause to be astonished at his acuteness.

I have said that the sight of the cattle-tracks created no surprise in either of us. At *first* it did not; but we had not ridden twenty paces further, when I saw my companion suddenly rein up, at the same instant giving utterance to one of those ejaculations peculiar to the negro thorax, and closely resembling 'he 'wugh' of a startled hog.

I looked in his face. I saw by its expression that he had some revelation to make.

'What is it, Jake?'

'Golly! Masser George, d' you see daat?'

'What?'

'Daaat down dar.'

'I see a ruck of cow-tracks—nothing more.'

'Doant you see dat big 'un?'

'Yes—there is one larger than the rest.'

'By Gosh! it am de big ox Ballface—I know um track anywha—many's the load o' cyrress log dat ar ox hab toated for ole masser.'

'What? I remember Baldface. You think the cattle are ours?'

'No, Masser George—I 'spect tha be da lawya Grubb's cattle. Ole masser sell Ballface to Masser Grubb more'n a year 'go. Daat am Bally's track for sartin.'

'But why should Mr Grubb's cattle be here in Indian ground, and so far from his plantation?—and with Indian drivers, too?'

'Dat ere's jest what dis chile can't clarily make out, Masser George.'

There was a singularity in the circumstance that induced reflection. The cattle could not have strayed so far of themselves. Their voluntary swimming of the river was against such a supposition. But they were not *straying*; they were evidently *conducted*—and by Indians. Was it a *raid*?—were the beaver being stolen?

It had the look of a bit of thievery, and yet it was not crafty enough. The animals had been driven along a frequented path certain to be taken by those in quest of them; and the robbers—if they were such—had used no precaution to conceal their tracks.

It looked like a theft, and it did not; and it was just this dubious aspect that stimulated the curiosity of my companion and myself—so much so, that we made up our minds to follow the trail, and if possible ascertain the truth.

For a mile or more, the trail coincided with our own route; and then turning abruptly to the left, it struck off towards a track of 'hommock' woods.

We were determined not to give up our intention lightly. The tracks were so fresh, that we knew the herd must have passed within the hour—within the quarter—they could not be distant. We could gallop back to the main road, through some thin pine-*timber* we saw stretching away to the right; and, with these reflections, we turned head along the cattle-trail.

Shortly after entering the dense forest, we heard voices of men in conversation, and at intervals the routing of oxen.

We alit, tied our horses to a tree, and moved forward afoot.

We walked stealthily and in silence, guiding ourselves by the sounds of the voices, that kept up an almost continual clatter. Beyond a doubt, the cattle whose bellowing we heard were those whose tracks we had been tracing; but equally certain was it, that the voices we now listened to were *not* the voices of those who had driven them!

It is easy to distinguish between the intonation of an Indian and a white man. The men whose conversation reached our ears were whites—their language was our own, with all its coarse embellishments. My companion's discernment went beyond this—he recognised the individuals.

'Golly! Masser George, it ar the two dam ruffins—Spence and Bill William!'

Jake's conjecture proved correct. We drew closer to the spot. The evergreen trees concealed us perfectly. We got up to the edge of an opening; and there saw the herd of heeves, the two Indians who had driven them, and the brace of worthies already named.

We stood under cover watching and listening; and in a very short while, with the help of a few hints from my companion, I comprehended the whole affair.

Each of the Indians—worthless outcasts of their tribe—was presented with a bottle of whisky and a few trifling trinkets. This was in payment for their night's work—the plunder of lawyer Grubbs's pastures.

Their share of the business was now over; and they were just in the act of delivering up their charge as we arrived upon the ground. Their employers, whose droving bout was here to begin, had just handed over their rewards. The Indians might go home and get drunk: they were no longer needed. The cattle would be taken to some distant part of the country—where a market would be readily found—or, what was of equal probability, they would find their way back to lawyer Grubbs's own plantation, having been rescued by the gallant fellows Spence and Williams from a band of Indian riefvers! This would be a fine tale for the plantation fireside—a rare chance for a representation to the police and the powers.

Oh, those savage Seminole robbers! they must be got rid of—they must be 'moved' out.

As the cattle chanced to belong to lawyer Grubbs, I did not choose to interfere. I could tell my tale elsewhere; and, without making our presence known, my companion and I turned silently upon our heels, regained our horses, and went our way reflecting.

I entertained no doubt about the justness of our surmise—no doubt that Williams and Spence had employed the drunken Indians—no more that lawyer Grubbs had employed Williams and Spence, in this circuitous transaction.

The stream must be muddled upward—the poor Indian must be driven to desperation.

CHAPTER XXIII.

REFLECTIONS BY THE WAY.

At college, as elsewhere, I had been jeered for taking the Indian side of the question. Not unfrequently was I 'twitted' with the blood of poor old Powhatan, which, after two hundred years of 'whitening,' must have circulated very sparsely in my veins. It was said I was not *patriotic*, since I did not join in the vulgar clamour, so congenial to nations when they talk of an enemy.

Nations are like individuals. To please them, you must be as wicked as they—feel the same sentiment, or speak it—which will serve as well—affect like loves and hates; in short, yield up independence of thought, and cry 'crucify' with the majority.

This is the world's man—the patriot of the time.

He who draws his deductions from the fountain of truth, and would try to stem the senseless current of a people's prejudgments, will never be popular during life. Posthumously he may, but not this side the grave. Such need not seek the 'living fame' for which yearned the conqueror of Peru: he will not find it. If the true patriot desire the reward of glory, he must look for it only from posterity—long after his 'mouldering bones' have rattled in the tomb.

Haply there is another reward. The *mens œnicia recti* is not an idle phrase. There are those who esteem it—who have experienced both sustenance and comfort from its sweet whisperings.

Though sadly pained at the conclusions to which I was compelled—not only by the incident I had witnessed, but by a host of others lately heard of—I congratulated myself on the course I had pursued. Neither by word nor act, had I thrown one feather into the scale of injustice. I had no cause for self-accusation. My conscience cleared me of all ill-will towards the unfortunate people, who were soon to stand before me in the attitude of enemies.

My thoughts dwelt not long on the general question—scarcely a moment. That was driven out of my mind by reflections of a more painful nature—by the sympathies of friendship, of love. I thought only of the ruined widow, of her children, of Madmee. It were but truth to confess that I thought only of the last; but this thought comprehended all that belonged to her. All of hers were endeared, though she was the centre of the endearment.

And for all I now felt sympathy, sorrow—ay, a far more poignant bitterness than grief—the ruin of sweet hopes. I scarcely hoped ever to see them again.

Where were they now? Whither had they gone? Conjectures, apprehensions, fears, floated upon my fancy. I could not avoid giving way to dark imaginings. The men who had committed that crime were capable of any other, even the highest known to the calendar of justice. What had become of these friends of my youth?

My companion could throw no light on their history after that day of wrong. He 'sposed that had move off to some oder clarin in da Indy-en rezav, for folks nebba heern o' uni nebber no more arterward.'

Even this was only a conjecture. A little relief to the heaviness of my thoughts was imparted by the changing scene.

Hitherto we had been travelling through a pine-forest. About noon we passed from it into a large tract of hommock, that stretched right and left of our course. The road or path we followed ran directly across it.

The scene became suddenly changed as if by a magic transformation. The soil under our feet was different, as also the foliage over our heads. The pines were no longer around us. Our view was interrupted on all sides by a thick frondage of evergreen trees—some with broad shining coriaceous leaves, as the magnolia that here grew to its full stature. Alongside it stood the live-oak, the red mulberry, the Bourbon laurel, iron-wood, *Halesia* and *Callicarpa*, while towering above all rose the cabbage-palm, proudly waving its plumed crest in the breeze, as if saluting with supercilious nod its humbler companions beneath.

For a long while we travelled under deep shadow—not formed by the trees alone, but by their parasites as well—the large grape-vine loaded with leaves—the coiling creepers of *smilax* and *hedera*—the silvery tufts of *tillandsia* shrouded the sky from our sight. The path was winding and intricate. Prostrate trunks often carried it in a circuitous course, and often was it obstructed by the matted trellis of the muscadine, whose gnarled limbs stretched from tree to tree like the great stay-cables of a ship.

The scene was somewhat gloomy, yet grand and impressive. It chimed with my feelings at the moment; and soothed me even more than the airy open of the pine-woods.

Having crossed this belt of dark forest, near its opposite edge we came upon one of these singular ponds already described—a circular basin surrounded by hillocks and rocks of testaceous formation—an extinct water-volcano. In the barbarous jargon of

the Saxon settler, these are termed 'sinks,' though most inappropriately, for where they contain water, it is always of crystalline brightness and purity.

The one at which we had arrived was nearly full of the clear liquid. Our horses wanted drink—so did we. It was the hottest hour of the day. The woods beyond looked thinner and less shady. It was just the time and place to make halt; and, dismounting, we prepared to rest, and refresh ourselves.

Jake carried a capacious haversack, whose distended sides—with the necks of a couple of bottles protruding from the pouch—gave proof of the tender solicitude we had left behind us.

The ride had given me an appetite, the heat had caused thirst; but the contents of the haversack soon satisfied the one, and a cup of claret, mingled with water from the cool calcareous fountain, gave luxurious relief to the other.

A cigar was the natural finish to this *al fresco* repast; and, having lighted one, I lay down upon my back, canopied by the spreading branches of an umbrageous magnolia.

I watched the blue smoke as it curled upward among the shining leaves, causing the tiny insects to flutter away from their perch.

My emotions grew still—thought became lull within my bosom—the powerful odour from the coral cones and large wax-like blossoms added its narcotic influences; and I fell asleep.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A STRANGE APPARITION.

I had been but a few minutes in this state of unconsciousness, when I was awakened by a plunge, as of some one leaping into the pond. I was not startled sufficiently to look around, or even to open my eyes.

'Jake is having a dip,' thought I; 'an excellent idea—I shall take one myself presently.'

It was a wrong conjecture. The black had not leaped into the water, but was still upon the bank near me, where he also had been asleep. Like myself, awakened by the noise, he had started to his feet, and I heard his voice, crying out

'Lor, Masser George! looker dar!—ain't he a big un? Whlugh!'

I raised my head and looked toward the pond. It was not Jake who was causing the commotion in the water—it was a large alligator.

It had approached close to the bank where we were lying; and, balanced upon its broad breast, with muscular arms and webbed feet spread to their full extent, it was resting upon the water, and eyeing us with evident curiosity. With head erect above the surface, and tail stiffly 'cocked' upward, it presented a comic, yet hideous aspect.

'Bring me my rifle, Jake!' I said, in a half-whisper. 'Tread gently, and don't alarm it!'

Jake stole off to fetch the gun; but the reptile appeared to comprehend our intentions—for, before I could lay hands upon the weapon, it revolved suddenly on the water, shot off with the velocity of an arrow, and dived into the dark recesses of the pool.

Rifle in hand, I waited for some time for its reappearance; but it did not again come to the surface. Likely enough, it had been shot at before, or otherwise attacked; and now recognised in the upright form a dangerous enemy. The proximity of the pond to a frequented road rendered probable the supposition.

Neither my companion nor I would have thought more about it, but for the similarity of the scene to one well known to us. In truth, the resemblance was remarkable—the pond, the rocks, the trees that grew around, all bore a likeness to those with which our eyes were familiar. Even the reptile we had just seen—in form, in size, in fierce ugly aspect—appeared the

exact counterpart to that one whose story was now a legend of the plantation.

The wild scenes of that day were recalled; the details starting fresh into our recollection, as if they had been things of yesterday—the lurking of the amphibious monster—the perilous encounter in the tank—the chase—the capture—the trial and fiery sentence—the escape—the long lingering pursuit across the lake, and the abrupt awful ending—all were remembered at the moment with vivid distinctness. I could almost fancy I heard that cry of agony—that half-drowned ejaculation, uttered by the victim as he sank below the surface of the water. They were not pleasant memories either to my companion or myself, and we soon ceased to discourse of them.

As if to bring more agreeable reflections, the cheerful 'gobble' of a wild turkey at that moment sounded in our ears; and Jake asked my permission to go in search of the game. No objection being made, he took up the rifle, and left me.

I re-lit my 'havana'—stretched myself as before along the soft sward, watched the circling eddies of the purple smoke, inhaled the narcotic fragrance of the flowers, and once more fell asleep.

This time I dreamed, and my dreams appeared to be only the continuation of the thoughts that had been so recently in my mind. They were visions of that eventful day; and once more its events passed in review before me, just as they had occurred.

In one thing, however, my dream differed from the reality. I dreamt that I saw the mulatto rising back to the surface of the water, and climbing out upon the shore of the island. I dreamt that he had escaped unscathed, unhurt—that he had returned to revenge himself—that by some means he had got me in his power, and was about to kill me!

At this crisis in my dream, I was again suddenly awakened—this time not by the splashing of water, but by the sharp 'spang' of a rifle that had been fired near.

'Jake has found the turkeys,' thought I. 'I hope he has taken good aim. I should like to carry one to the fort. It might be welcome at the mess-table, since I hear that the larder is not overstocked. Jake is a good shot, and not likely to miss. If'—

My reflections were suddenly interrupted by a second report, which, from its sharp detonation, I knew to be also that of a rifle.

'My God! what can it mean? Jake has but one gun, and but one barrel—he cannot have reloaded since? he has not had time. Was the first only a fancy of my dream? Surely I heard a report? surely it was that which awoke me? There were two shots—I could not be mistaken.'

In surprise, I sprang to my feet. I was alarmed as well. I was alarmed for the safety of my companion. Certainly I had heard two reports. Two rifles must have been fired, and by two men. Jake may have been one, but who was the other? We were upon dangerous ground. Was it an enemy?

I shouted out, calling the black by name.

I was relieved on hearing his voice. I heard it at some distance off in the woods; but I drew fresh alarm from it as I listened. It was uttered, not in reply to my call, but in accents of terror.

Mystified, as well as alarmed, I seized my pistols, and ran forward to meet him. I could tell that he was coming towards me, and was near; but under the dark shadow of the trees his black body was not yet visible. He still continued to cry out, and I could now distinguish what he was saying.

'Gorramighty! Gorramighty!' he exclaimed in a tone of extreme terror. 'Lor! Masser George, are you hurt?'

'Hurt! what the deuce should hurt me?'

But for the two reports, I should have fancied that

he had fired the rifle in any direction, and was under the impression he might have hit me.

'You are not shot? Gorrarnighty be thank you are not shot, Massr George.'

'Why, Jake, what does it all mean?'

At this moment, he emerged from the heavy timber, and in the open ground I had a clear view of him.

His aspect did not relieve me from the apprehension that something strange had occurred.

He was the very picture of terror, as exhibited in a negro. His eyes were rolling in their sockets—the whites oftener visible than either pupil or iris. His lips were white and bloodless; the black skin upon his face was blanched to an ashy paleness; and his teeth clattered as he spoke. His attitudes and gestures confirmed my belief that he was in a state of extreme terror.

As soon as he saw me, he ran hurriedly up, and grasped me by the arm—at the same time casting fearful glances in the direction whence he had come, as if some dread danger was behind him!

I knew that under ordinary circumstances Jake was no coward—quite the contrary. There must have been peril then—what was it?

I looked back; but in the dark depths of the forest shade, I could distinguish no other object than the brown trunks of the trees.

I again appealed to him for an explanation.

'O Lor! it wa—wa—war him; Ise sure it war him.'

'Him? who?'

'O Massr George; you—you—you shure you ngt hurt. He fire at you. I see him t—t—take aim; I fire at him—I fire after; I mi—mi—miss; he run away—way—way.'

'Who fired? who ran away?'

'O Gor! it wa—wa—war him; him or him go—go—ghost.'

'For heaven's sake, explain! what him? what ghost? Was it the devil you have seen?'

'Troof, Massr George; dat am de troof. It wa—wa—war de debbel I see: it war Yell' Jake.'

'Yellow Jake?'

CURIOSITIES OF STEAM-POWER.

So great are our obligations to this prime mover, and so important is its place in modern civilisation, that any information relating to it is interesting. Those who have studied the subject will receive with some little surprise the new facts to which we now propose to direct their attention, and which may be said to be of somewhat an anomalous character.

The first of these facts is, that, in the process of condensation, another circumstance than the mere presence of cold water is necessary, at least as regards condensation in tubes; and the second is, that the steam itself may be made to produce a vacuum, the use of which in working engines promises to be of very great importance. We shall endeavour to place both these matters briefly before our readers.

It is popularly known that, in the 'low-pressure' engines, such as are used in most sea-going ships, the 'used steam'—that is, the steam which has just driven the piston from one end of the cylinder to the other—is allowed to escape into a secondary vessel, called the 'condenser,' where it is met by a dash of cold salt water, which condenses it. It is evident, however, that the water formed by this condensation must be saline and impure, and is consequently unfit to return to the boiler with good effect. But a very great improvement on this system is in contemplation, which consists in the condensation being carried on in a tube passing through cold salt water, not in the cold salt water itself.

Here a most curious fact presents itself. Upon the

assurance of scientific men, we believe, if steam be passed through a dry tube, passing through cold water, most of it will issue at the other end of the tube unchanged. If, on the other hand, a certain quantity of hot water, formed from former steam, remains in the tube, bent for the purpose of retaining it in the hollow, then all the steam will be condensed, and flow out in the state of water.

Thus the recovery of any quantity of used steam may be provided for without any necessity for admixture with salt water. It is only necessary to pass this used steam into a tube running a certain way through a body of cold water, and having a bend near the point of final escape containing a little hot water, and all the steam will reappear as hot water. The importance of this to marine steam-navigation is obviously incalculable: its advantages, in point of facility and simplicity, over other modes of accomplishing the same object, must be plain at the first glance to all who are in the least acquainted with the subject.

But it has to be considered that one advantage of the old mode of condensation is, that the used steam escapes into a vacuum, and consequently with much greater facility than it would even into a space filled with air, not to mention one filled with elastic steam.

The mode of producing this vacuum by the agency of the steam itself, and which we shall now attempt to describe, strikes us as being extremely interesting. Let us suppose, a boiler generating and sending forth steam through a conducting tube into a cylinder. This steam will drive the piston along, until, finding a valve open, its own elasticity causes it to rush into the space left free to it beyond the valve. Here, in the old system, it was met, as before observed, by the cold-water 'dash,' and, as steam, destroyed; now, it will be allowed to escape into the bent tube above described, and will be propelled along this tube at the presumed rate of pressure—about thirty pounds to the inch. The effect of the cold water outside, and the hot water in the bend of the tube, will cause it to condense as we have said; but the vacuum into which the water may run has still to be provided.

To effect this object, the bent tube is connected with a closed vessel fitted with a valve at top opening outwards, and thus the first operation will be the filling the whole apparatus with steam at a certain pressure; but when the water condenses in the tube, for the reasons mentioned above, the supply of steam is cut off, the valve of the closed vessel will shut, and prevent the entrance of air, and thus a vacuum will be formed by the simplest and most natural means, and the flow of the condensed steam, in the form of water, into the vessel, will go on *in vacuo*. Thus, the same advantages will be secured in the new as under the old system, so far as the vacuum is concerned; but, in addition, the water thus recovered will be returned to the boiler, not only free from all impurity—as distilled fresh water, in fact—but also at a heat which will promote economy in fuel to a considerable extent.

It would be quite superfluous to insist upon advantages so obvious as these; and we have no doubt that the ascertained laws relating to them will allow of their being fully realised in the way proposed. The great desideratum, in the absence of any less complicated prime mover, is obviously some certain mode of preventing the waste of water—that is, of fresh water—in long sea-voyages. 'Hall's Condensers' had done much to meet the case; but a moment's reflection will enable the reader to see that, in the way now proposed, the object will be accomplished on the most advantageous and economical principle; and although the assertion may seem somewhat rash, in presence of ever-progressing improvements, it seems as if we had reached the point where nothing more can be desired, in this way the limit of perfection having been attained.

LOST IN THE MIST.

Thus this white snow-streaks pencilling
The mountain's shoulder gray,
While in the west the pale-green sky
Smiled back the dawning day,
Till from the misty east, the sun
Was of a sudden born
Like a new soul in paradise—
How long it seems since morn!

One little hour, O round red sun,
And thou and I shall come
Unto the golden gate of rest;
The open door of home;
One little hour, O weary sun,
Delay the murky eve,
Till these tired feet that pleasant door
Enter, and never leave.

Ye rooks that wing in slender file
Into the thickening gloom,
Ye'll scarce have reached your old gray tower
Ere I have reached my home:
Plover, that thrill'st this lonely moor
With such an eerie cry,
Seek you your nest ere night falls down,
As my heart's nest seek I.

O light, light heart, O heavy feet,
Beat time a little while;
Keep the warm love-light in these eyes,
And on these lips the smile.
Outspeed the mist, the gathering mist
That follows o'er the moor;
The darker grows the world without,
The brighter shines that door.

O door, so close, yet so far off;
Grim mist that nears and nears;
Coward! to faint in sight of home,
Blinded—but not with tears;
Tis but the mist, the cruel mist,
That chills this heart of mine.
My eyes that cannot see the light,
Not that it ceased to shine.

A little further—further yet;
How the mist crawls and crawls!
It hems me round, it shuts me in
Its white sepulchral walls:
No earth, no sky, no path, no light;
Silence as of a tomb:
Dear heaven, it is too soon to die—
And I was going home!

A little further—further yet:
My limbs are young; my heart—
O heart, it is not only life
That is so hard to part:
Poor lips, slow freezing into calm,
Numbed hands, that nerveless fall;
And a mile off, warm lips, safe hands,
Waiting to welcome all!

I see the pictures in the room,
The light forms moving round,
The very flicker of the fire
Upon the patterned ground;
O that I were the shepherd dog
That guards their happy-door!
Or even the silly household cat
That basks upon the floor.

O that I lay one minute's space
Where I have lain so long:
O that I heard one little word
Sweeter than angel's song!
A pause—and then the table falls,
The mirth brims o'er and o'er;
While I—oh, can it be God's will?
I die, outside the door.

My body falls, my quickened soul
Fights, desperate, ere it go;
The blank air shrieks with voices wild,
But not the voice I know:
Dim shapes come beckoning through the dark;
Ghost-touches thrill my hair;
Faces, long strange, peer glimmering by,
But one face is not there.

Lost—lost! and such a little way
From that door sheltering door:
Lost, lost, out of the open arms
Left empty evermore:
His will be done. O gate of heaven,
Fairer than earthly door,
Receive me!—Everlasting Arms
Enfold me evermore!

And so, farewell. * * * *

No mortal hand
This, on my darkening eyes?
My name too—which I thought to hear
Next time in Paradise?
Warm arms—close lips—oh, saved, saved, saved!
Across the deathly moor
Sought, found! and yonder through the night
Shineth the blessed door.

THE WEATHER OF 1857.

We are informed by the *Meteorological Report* from Wellington Road, Birmingham, that last year was remarkable throughout, with the exception of the month of April, for its high mean temperature. The excess was greatest in summer and autumn; while in December the temperature was seven degrees above the average. The reporter attempts to account for the warmth being retained during the later months of the year by the comparative paucity of clear nights: 'It appears to me to be pretty clear that the moist state of the atmosphere, accompanied by a high barometric pressure, has had an influence in retaining a portion of this high temperature during the latter part of the year. Whenever the surface has been cooled down by night radiation under a clear evening sky, fog, and subsequently cloud, has almost invariably been the result, and thus the earth has been shielded from the cooling process. Indeed, I cannot call to mind many nights during the fall of the year which have been clear from sunset to sunrise.' While such was the state of the temperature, the quantity of rain that fell during the year was about an average; it was more evenly distributed throughout the months than usual; but September shewed the largest collection, and December the smallest.

'MANY THOUGHTS ON MANY THINGS.'

The book recently published with this title is a marvellously substantial quarto of 'selections from the writings of the known great and the great unknown,' by Henry Southgate (Routledge). It serves the purpose of a dictionary of quotations; and being analytically arranged, is a readable book besides; giving the opinions and fancies, in prose and verse, of numerous authors, ancient and modern, on each subject referred to. The motto on the title-page, from Coleridge, may be cited as a specimen of the work itself, as well as an apology for its publication: 'Why are not more gems from our great authors scattered over the country? Great books are not in everybody's reach; and though it is better to know them thoroughly than to know them only here and there, yet it is a good work to give a little to those who have neither time nor means to get more. Let every bookworm, when in any fragment, scarce old tome he discovers a sentence, a story, an illustration, that does his heart good, hasten to give it.'

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LOST.

Looking over the *Times'* advertisements, one's eye often catches such as the following.—'Lost, a Youth' (while ships and schools exist, not so very mysterious); 'Missing, an Elderly Gentleman' (who has apparently walked quietly off to his City-office one morning, and never been heard of more)—Or merely, 'Left his Home, John So-and-So,' who, after more or less entreaties to return thereto, may have the pleasure of seeing, by succeeding advertisements of 'Reward Offered,' whether he is valued by his disconsolate kindred at ten, fifteen, or fifty pounds. Other 'bits' there are, at which we feel it cruel to smile: one, for instance, which appeared for months on the first day of the month, saying: 'If you are not at home by' such a date, 'I shall have left England in search of you;' and proceeding to explain that he or she had left orders for that periodical advertisement; giving also addresses of banker, &c., in case of the other's coming home meantime; all with a curious business-like, and yet pathetic providence against all chances, which rarely springs from any source save one.

All newspaper readers must have noticed in mysterious accidents or murders, what numbers of people are sure to come forward in hopes of identifying the unknown 'body.' In a late case, when a young woman was found brutally shot in a wood, it was remarkable how many came from all parts of the country to view the corpse—persons who had missing relatives bearing the same initials as those on the victim's linen—parents with a daughter gone to service, and then entirely lost sight of—friends with a friend gone to meet her husband, and embark for Australia, but who had never embarked or been heard of again; and so on: all seeking some clue to a mournful mystery, which may remain such to this day, for the dead woman turned out to belong to none of them.

But these things suggest the grave reflection—what a number of people there must be in the world who are, not figuratively or poetically, but literally, 'lost;' who by some means or other, accident, intention, carelessness, misfortune, or crime, have slipped out of the home circle, or the wider round of friendship or acquaintanceship, and never reappeared more; whose place has gradually been filled up; whose very memory is almost forgotten, and against whose name and date of birth in the family Bible—if they ever had a family and a Bible—stands neither the brief momentous annotation 'Married,' &c., nor the still briefer, and often much safer and happier inscription, 'Died'—nothing

save the ominous, pathetic blank, which only the unvoiled secrets of the Last Day will ever fill up.

In the present times, when everybody is running to and fro—when, instead of the rule, it is quite the exception to meet with any man who has not navigated at least half of the globe—when almost every large family has one or more of its members scattered in one or two quarters of the civilised or uncivilised world—cases such as these must occur often. Indeed, nearly every person's knowledge or experience could furnish some. What a list it would make!—worse, if possible, than the terrible 'List of Killed and Wounded' which dims and blinds many an uninterested eye; or the 'List of Passengers and Crew,' after an ocean-shipwreck, where common sense forebodes that 'missing' must necessarily imply death—how, God knows!—yet sure and speedy death. But in this unwritten list of 'lost,' death is a certainty never to be attained—not even when such certainty would be almost as blessed as life, or happy return—or more so.

For in these cases, the 'lost' are not alone to be considered. By that strange dispensation of Providence which often makes the most reckless the most lovable, and the most forward the most beloved, it rarely happens that the most Cain-like vagabond that wanders over the face of the earth, has not some human being who cares for him—in greater or less degree, yet still cares for him. Nor, abjuring this view of the subject, can we take the strictly practical side of it, without perceiving that it is next to impossible for any human being so completely to isolate himself from his species, that his life or death shall not affect any other human being in any possible way.

Doubtless, many persuade themselves of this fact, through bravado or misanthropy, or the thoughtless selfishness which a wandering life almost invariably induces. They maintain the doctrine which—when a man has been tossed up and down the world, in India, America, Australia, in all sorts of circumstances and among all sorts of people—he is naturally prone to believe the one great truth of life: 'Every man for himself, and God for us all.' But it is not a truth; it is a lie. Where every man lives only for himself, it is—not God—but the devil—for us all.

It is worth while, in thinking of those who are thus voluntarily 'lost,' to suggest this fact to the great tide of our emigrating youth, who go—and God speed them if they go honestly—to make in a new country the bread they cannot find here. In all the changes of work and scene, many are prone gradually to forget—some to believe themselves forgotten—home fades away in distance—letters get fewer and fewer. The wanderer begins to feel himself a wail and stray. Like

Dickens's poor Jo, he has got into a habit of being 'chivied and chivied,' and kept 'moving on;' till he has learned to feel no particular tie or interest in anybody or anything, and therefore concludes nobody can have any tie or interest in him. So he just writes home by rare accident, when he happens to remember it—or never writes at all—vanishes slowly from everybody's reach, or drops suddenly out of the world; nobody knows how, or when, or where, nor ever can know, till the earth and sea give up their dead—

But long they looked, and feared, and wept,
Within his dustart home,
And dreamed, and statod as they slept,
For joy that he was come

Alas, how many a household, how many a heart, has borne that utterly irremediable and interminable anguish, worse far than the anguish over a grave, which Wordsworth has faintly indicated in *The Affliction of Margaret*.

Where art thou, my beloved son?
Where art thou, worse to me than dead?
Oh, find me—prosperous or undone!
Or if the grave be now thy bed,
Why am I ignorant of the sune,
That I may rest, and neither blame
Nor sorrow may attend thy name?

I look for ghosts, but none will force
Their way to me 'Tis falsely said
That there was ever intercourse
Between the living and the dead,
For (say) then I should have sight
Of him I wait for day and night,
With love and longings infinite

It may seem a painfully small and practical lesson to draw from an agony so unspeakable, but surely it cannot be too strongly impressed upon our wandering youth, who go to earn their living across the seas—in the Australian bush, or the Canadian forests, or the greater wildernesses of foreign cities, east and west, that they ought everywhere and under all available circumstances, to endeavour to leave a clue whereby their friends may hear of them, living or dead. That if, always, it is the duty of a solitary man or woman, while living, so to arrange affairs that his or her death shall cause least pain or trouble to any one else, surely this is tenfold the duty of those who go abroad that whatever happens, they may be to those that love them, only the dead, never the 'lost.'

Sometimes under this category come persons of a totally different fate—and yet the same—whose true history is rarely found out till it is ended, and perhaps not then. People who have sprung up, nobody knows how, who have nobody belonging to them—neither ancestors nor descendants—though as soon as they are gone, hundreds are wildly eager to make themselves out to be either or both. Of such is a case now pending, well known in the west of Scotland, where the 'next of kin' to an almost fabulous amount of property is advertised for by government, once in seven years; and where scores of Scotch cousins, indefinitely removed, periodically turn up, and spend hundreds of pounds in proving, or failing to prove—for all have failed hitherto—their relationship to the 'dear deceased.' This was an old gentleman in India, who neither there nor in his native Scotland had a single soul belonging to him, or caring to 'call cousins' with

him; who, indeed, had never been heard of till he died, worth a million or so, leaving all the wealth he had laboured to amass—to—Nobody. Truly the poor solitary nabob may be put among the melancholy record of those 'lost,' whose names have been long erased, or were never writ, on the only tablet worth anything in this world—the register of friendship, kindred, home.

Similar instances of fortunes, greater or less, 'going a-begging' for want of heirs, are common enough—commoner than people have the least idea of. Government annually pockets—very honestly, and after long search and patient waiting—a considerable sum, composed of unclaimed bank dividends, and real and personal property of all kinds, the heir or heirs to which it is impossible to find. Among these, the amount of dead sailors' pay is said to be a remarkable item—thousands of pounds, being wages due, thus yearly lapsing to government, because all the ingenuity of the harbour-master, into whose hands the money is required to be paid, cannot find any relative of poor departed 'Bill' or 'Jack'—whose place of birth has likely been never heard of—who has gone under so many aliases that even his right surname is scarcely discoverable, and often has lived, died, and been buried as simple 'Jack' or 'Bill,' without any surname at all.

This indifference to an hereditary patronymic is a curious characteristic of all wanderers of the lower class. Soldiers, sailors, and navvies engaged abroad, will often be found to have gone by half a dozen different surnames, or to have let the original name be varied as *libitum*, as from Donald to M Donald, and back again to Donaldson, possibly ending as O'Donnell, or plain Don. Frequently, in engaging themselves, they will give any new name that comes uppermost—Smith, Brown, Jones—or will change names with a 'mate'—after the German fashion of ratifying the closest bond of friendship—thereby producing inextricable confusion, should they chance to die, leaving anything to be inherited.

Otherwise—of course it matters not. They just drop out of life, nameless and unnoticed, of no more account than a pebble dropped into the deep sea, and yet every one of them must have had a father and a mother, may have had brothers and sisters might have had wives and children, and all the close links of home. Much as we pity those who lose all these—the bonds, duties, and cares which, however heavy sometimes, are a man's greatest safeguard and strength, without which he is but a rootless tree, a dead log drifted about on the waters—still more may we pity those, in all ranks and positions of life, who are thus 'lost.' Not in any discreditable sense, perhaps from no individual fault; but that fatal 'conjuncture of circumstances,' far easier to blame than to overcome—possibly from being 'too easy,' 'too good,' 'nobody's enemy but their own.' Still, by some means or other—God help them—they have let themselves drop out of the chain of consecutive existence, like a bead dropped off a string, and are 'lost.'

Equally so, are some, of whom few of us are so happy as never to have counted any—whom the American poet Bryant, already quoted, touchingly characterises as 'the living lost.' Not the fallen, the guilty, or even the prodigal, so hopelessly degraded that only at the gates of the grave and from one Father can he look for that restoration, so grant which, 'while he was yet afar off, his Father saw him.'

Not these, but others who bear no outward sign of their condition; whom the world calls fortunate, happy, righteous—and so they may be towards many, yet to a few, familiar with their deepest hearts, knowing all they were and might have been, still be irrevocably, hopelessly, 'the living lost.' Lost as utterly as if the grave had swallowed them up, mourned as bitterly as one mourneth for those that depart to return no more.

Everybody owns some of these; kindred, whom prosperity has taught that 'bluid' is not 'thicker than water'; friends who have long ceased to share anything of friendship but the name—perhaps even not that; lovers who meet accidentally as strangers; brothers and sisters who pass one another in the street with averted faces—the same faces which 'cuddled' cosily up to the same mother's breast. These things are sad—sad and strange; so strange, that we hardly believe them in youth, at least not as possible to happen to us; and yet they do happen, and we are obliged to hear them. Obligated to endure losses worse than death, and never seem as if we had lost anything—smilingly to take the credit of possessions that we know are ours no longer—or quietly to close accounts, pay an honourable dividend, cheat nobody, and sit down, honest beggars—but 'tis over! Most of us—as at the end of the year we are prone, morally as well as arithmetically, to calculate our havings and spendings, and strike the balance of our property—are also prone—and it may be good for us too—to linger a little over the one brief item, 'Lost.'

But in all good lives, even as in all well-balanced, prudent ledgers, this item is far less heavy, in the sum-total, than at first appears. Ay, though therein we have to count year by year, deaths many, partings many, infidelities and estrangements not a few. Though, if by good-fortune or good providence, we be not ourselves among the list of the lost, we have no guarantee against being numbered among that of the losers.

The most united family may have to count among its members one 'black sheep,' pitied or blamed, by a few lingeringly, hopelessly, sorrowfully loved; coming back at intervals, generally to everybody's consternation and pain: at last never coming back any more. The faithfullest of friends may come one day to clasp his friend's hand, look in his friend's face—and find there something altogether new and strange, which he shrinks from as from some unholy spirit which has entered and possessed itself of the familiar form. The fondest and best of mothers may live to miss, silently and tearlessly, from her Christmas-table, some one child whom she knows, and knows that all her other children know, is more welcome in absence than in presence, whom to have laid stateless in a baby's coffin, and buried years ago, would have been as nothing—nothing.

Yet all these things must be, and we must pass through them, that in the mysterious working of evil with good, our souls may come out purified as with fire. The comfort is that in the total account of gains and losses, every honest and tender soul will find out, soon or late, that the irremediable catalogue of the latter is, we repeat, far lighter than at first seems.

For, who are the 'lost?' Not the dead, who 'rest from their labours,' and with whom to die is often to be eternally beloved and remembered. Not the far-away, who, especially at the grand festival-time, are as close to every faithful heart as if their faces laughed at the Christmas-board, and their warm grasp wished all 'a happy new-year.' Never, under all circumstances that unkind fate can smother together, under all partings that death can make, need those fear to be either lost or losers who, in the words of our English prayer-book, can pray together that 'amidst all the chances and changes of this mortal life, our hearts may surely

there be fixed where true joys are to be found.' Where, whatever may be the 'songs of men or of angels' that we shall have learned to speak with them, we may be quite sure that there shall be in it no such word as 'lost.'

WATCHING THE CLOCK

I am myself Yorkshire all over, but my late lamented father had the misfortune to be one-half Oxon, and it is to that circumstance, doubtless, that the public is indebted for the following interesting relation: no Yorkshireman would have given an opportunity for the thing to have occurred. I preface the incident thus abruptly, from a desire to extenuate in some measure at the outset my dear parent's viridity and trustfulness in the matter; I feel so entirely ashamed of the dear departed, when I remember how he was taken in, that I have no patience to tell the story as it should be told. I remember reading in a certain book a tale of a woman in Arabia, or some other very distant unknown country, following her dead son's body to the grave, and ejaculating to the poor lad's glory and honour: 'He never, never, never told a lie,' and so in our county we are accustomed to congratulate ourselves upon our relatives, deceased or otherwise, never having been duped or 'done' by their fellow-creatures. Every people, I suppose, has some particular virtue which it exaggerates, and sets (special store by; in Arabia, as it seems, it is truth, while with us in Yorkshire it is not so much that as 'cuteness. 'We mayn't be clever, but partial friends do say we are "downy,"' is the modest motto of many hundreds of my countrymen; but it can never be that of our house, alas! after the misfortune which occurred to the late head of it, over whose remains, whatever filial remark I might have uttered, it would have been mere blind flattery to have said: 'He never, never, never was taken in.' He was most utterly taken in and despoiled of both money and reputation, and that—ah me that his son should have to write it—even by Londoners.

We reside in a country village not many miles from York itself; which being surrounded with suitable lands, and possessing many equine advantages, the whole business of the place has long been that of breeding and training race-horses. Every decent house in it except our own is a trainer's, every barn and cart-house has been metamorphosed into stables and loose boxes. From the mossy mounting-stone at one end of Little Studdington, to the water-trough with its running stream at the other, we are altogether of the horse, horsey. A village of Yahoos where man is of no consequence as compared with the quadruped; where the horse is kept cleaner and warmer, is better housed and better fed, is more pampered when he is well and more cared for when he is ill, than are any of those whom we call (sarcastically) our poorer brethren; and all this occurs not so much, I fear, through misdirected benevolence, as because there is a great deal more money to be got by the equine than the human. Of course the Studdingtonians are as sharp as sharp can be. Racing-stables are, as it were, forcing-houses for the particular sort of mental activity to which I have already alluded, so that our very infants—certainly our five-year-olds—are precociously and preternaturally 'Yorkshire.' For low cunning and sleepless suspicion, I would back our jockey-boys against all the Bevis Marks attorneys in the kingdom. In the way of turf-business, they would do their own fathers—if they happened to have a personal knowledge of that relative, which is not, however, generally the case—as soon as look at them; nor have I observed many symptoms of that honour about them, which is said to exist among a certain less legalised but generally more reputable fraternity. They have no traditions, poor

hads; and as for their owners, these have but few morals to make a present of, I fear, or even to keep for themselves. I have heard that there is a large class of American persons upon the other side of the Atlantic who pride themselves upon being 'smart' and 'spritly,' and tolerably exempt from the trammels of conscientious principle. I wish sincerely—if they have any dollars—that these gentry would come across to Little Studdington, and try their luck with us; as my poor father used to observe, when any strangers paid us a visit, they would have to put both hands to keep their hats on their heads, I reckon, and then we should pick their pockets. The governor himself was quite unfit to live in such a place as this, and still more to keep an inn in it; and that he knew. But he had come to Little Studdington when it was inhabited not by horses, but by human beings, and these Yorkshire, indeed, but far from being turfdiles. A trout stream skirted our lawn before 'The Angler's Rest,' and his customers here were for the most part fishermen: easy-going, kind-hearted gentry, who were pleased with their clean and comfortable lodging, and valued their host very highly; hospitable folks, who would often ask him to dine with them in the little low-roofed parlour upon the captives to their rod and landing-net, and to crack a bottle with them out of his own cellar; respectable people, who, if they stayed over the Sunday, would go to the old gray church quite naturally, as though they did it every week at home, and very different from Mr Coniney City, the only trainer amongst us who has any religion at all, and who goes once a year upon the Sunday before the St Leger, in hopes—the sunner!—to get a pull upon his rivals in that superstitious device. My poor father never met but one bet in his life, and that one was the cause of his misfortune.

About ten years ago, the grand national and provincial steeple-chases took place at York, and attracted vast quantities of fine folks: there were a great number of entries for the principal stake; and several of the worst horses were, contrary to custom, permitted to run for it, instead of being 'scratched' by their owners the night before the race. York could not literally hold all its sporting visitors; and three very gentleman-like and well-dressed strangers came even so far as Little Studdington, and put up at 'The Angler's Rest.' They went into town, and returned from it every day in our four-wheel during the week; and when the races were over, they were so enamoured of the snug little house and its capital accommodation, that they remained with us a fortnight, eating and drinking of the best, and always delighted to see the old gentleman at their dinner-table. I think I can see my respected parent now, as he was wont to sit upon the extreme edge of his well-polished chair, in rapt astonishment at their fashionable conversation. If they happened to mention an absent friend under the rank of a baronet, it was in a sort of apologetic tone—their connections being so exclusively aristocratic. Good society was my poor father's weakness; and never having been familiar with the turf himself, his sense of the excellences of our nobility was quite overwhelming. The three friends were wont to play at cards after dinner for pretty large sums; and the game which seemed best to suit their elegant but eccentric taste was that of triangular cribbage. My father was a capital hand at this, and easily perceived that they were but indifferent performers; but they never dreamed of asking him to cut in, although one or other of them would often request his advice at an important crisis.

Cautious, indeed, as the governor naturally was, it must be confessed that his fingers itched to hold a hand against these folks who, as often as not, neglected to peg 'one for his heels,' or 'two for his nob,' but

his respect for their exalted condition always deterred him from expressing his wishes. Often and often did my poor father lament, after his misfortune, that he never had had a chance with the cards; but my belief is, that had he ventured upon such a thing, these unskilful gentry would have very rapidly improved in their play, and would have won his shirt off his back if they had played long enough.

One afternoon, when they had dined as usual, early, and before the cards were produced, their conversation turned upon wagers: how Lord Clickelack had won ten thousand pounds by being dumb for a day; how the Duke of Oxfordshire had backed himself to walk from Pall-mall to Bond Street on a levee morning, without opening his eyes; and of the ingenious device of his antagonist, the Marquis of Luxall, in driving over him in a Hansom cab until he did so; with many other anecdotes of the aristocracy not included in the collection of Mr Burke.

'This sort of thing is much harder than it appears to be,' observed one of the three gentlemen. 'Now, I will lay ten pounds that no man keeps himself in one position and counts the ticks of that great clock, for instance, for a whole hour.'

'How do you mean?' exclaimed my father, greatly interested.

'Why, that no man can sit in a chair—~~your~~ chair, for instance—facing the clock, and wag his head from right to left as Old Time with the scythe yonder is wagging, for the space of an hour, and never say any words but "Here she comes, and there she goes," as the clock says.'

'You bet ten pounds that I don't do *that*?' cried the governor.

'Not with you,' replied the other coolly; 'I don't want to win *your* money, my good man. I will bet either of my two friends that *they* do not do it.'

'Nay,' said one of them, 'as easy enough; but I would not bother myself with such a thing for twice the money. I don't see,' added he, 'why you should not give our good Boniface a chance, either.'

'Do, pray, do,' cried my father, who was perhaps the most stolid man in the world, and could have sat six hours doing anything he was told to do without any inconvenience. 'I'll bet you.'

So, rather against his will, as it seemed, he who had proposed the conditions agreed to make the wager.

My father was then placed in his chair immediately opposite the clock; the stakes on either side were placed upon the table within his view; he was warned that every means would be resorted to short of laying hands upon him to induce him to look away, or say anything besides the words agreed upon; and as the clock struck four, the old gentleman's head had begun to wag, 'Here she comes, and there she goes,' and 'Here she comes, and there she goes,' very slowly and solemnly, keeping time with the pendulum.

'He'll lose,' cried one of the gentlemen.

'Certain to lose,' replied another laughing. 'Hallo, old chap, there goes your window-pane!'

There was a crash of breaking glass, that made the governor wince again, but he did not alter his position a hairbreadth, or desist one quarter of a tick from his monotonous task. Some of the particular china which then ornamented our oaken shelves next came down with a run; but its owner's face only turned a little pale, as he thought what stepmother world say about it. 'Here she comes, and there she goes,' was all it drew from him.

His antagonist seemed now to have given up the destructive plan as a failure.

'I say, Boniface,' cried he, 'I am going to put the stakes in my pocket—I am;' and snatching the action to the word, he swept off the two ten-pound notes into his waistcoat before the governor's eyes.

A shadow of anxiety flitted for an instant across my

parent's brow, but 'Here she comes, and there she goes,' was all that torture itself would at that time have wrung from him. Ten minutes of the terrible ordeal had already passed.

'Boniface,' observed the sporting gentleman with feeling, 'we must now part. My friends and myself have passed a pleasant time at Little Studdington, but our visit is now at an end. One of us has just gone out to order the four-wheel; and by rapid driving, we shall just catch the express train to London. In anticipation of this position of affairs, our little articles are already packed and ready to be placed under the seat. Receive, my dear sir, the assurances of our consideration. I wish that we had anything else to offer you in return for your very genial hospitality; this ten-pound note of yours will remind us, be assured, of your kindness, until the day when it shall be spent. I would that the terms of our little wager permitted us to shake you by the hand. Unlucky it is, too, that we start from the back-door, so that you will be unable, of course, to see the very last of us. In forty minutes about, you will be released from this irksome task, and we ourselves shall be at York, Boniface. Heaven bless you. What! not a word at parting?'

'Here she comes, and there she goes,' cried the governor stoutly, but suffused with a cold perspiration.

'Yea, here she comes,' repeated the sporting gentleman derisively, as the sound of wheels made itself to be distinctly heard from the back; 'and there she will go in about a minute: she is a fast mare.'

He closed the door, and the governor was left alone with the broken window, and the smashed china, and the infernal pendulum, repeating his proscribed formula with the utmost constancy, but with an anxious expression of countenance.

To him presently entered my maternal step-parent, who is of a suspicious temperament. 'Whatever have you been about, John, to let them chaps go away without any one to drive Polly, and at such a pace as—Goodness gracious, the china! What has happened? Rachel, Betty, Dick,' screamed she, 'what has come to your poor father? Do but look at him! Speak to us, John.'

'Here she comes, and there she goes,' murmured the governor sadly, and awaying himself slowly from side to side like a mandarin.

I shall never forget the scene as long as I live: I laughed until I could stand up no longer, and then I lay down on the floor and laughed there. The indignation that was thrown into the old gentleman's tones as he pursued his terrible task, only made the matter ten times more ridiculous.

'He is mad, stark staring mad,' cried my step-mother, as she laid her hand upon his shoulder.

'Here she comes, and there she goes,' exclaimed my father irascibly, as with one well-directed blow of his elbow he tumbled the old lady upon the floor.

Then I really thought he had gone mad, and went to get a rope to tie his arms; only the foam flew from his lips—he was in that passion of rage—that I did not dare come near him when I had got it. We sent for the policeman therefore, and of course we sent for the doctor; and presently they both arrived, and were as astonished as we were to see what was taking place.

'When did this fit come on, him?' asked the medical man, as the old clock struck five.

'Here she comes, and there she goes,' yelled the governor, starting up from his chair. 'Where are those three thieves? They have robbed me of ten pounds, and board, and horse-hire, and lodging for fifteen days and a half.' (He had been calculating all this, poor fellow, in case they should have really gone away, while he was repeating his foolish sentences.) 'Ride after them—ride!'

Alas! we did ride, but we never came up with

them. They had left our Polly at the station in the four-wheel, but they were off nobody knows where. We found out only, long afterwards, that our visitors were three of the London swell-set, who had been warned out of York by the detectives during the race week, to which circumstance we had been of course indebted for their patronage. My poor father never held up his head again: the jockey-boys were always wagging theirs whenever they saw him, and crying out: 'Here she comes, and there she goes,' until he was driven into his grave.

It is a sad story from beginning to end; but now, that I have fairly published it, I feel that there is something off my mind. There will be no need for futile attempts upon my part to conceal this disgrace to my family any more. And perhaps, after all, one of the reasons why I am so 'up to the time of day' myself—as we say in Yorkshire—is because of the warning that was afforded to me in my poor father's watching the clock.

AN UNRAVELLED MYSTERY.

INTIMATELY connected with the first impressions derived from Scriptural readings and lessons, the words Babylon, Nineveh, and Assyria have been familiar to us all from early childhood. Yet, when we seriously inquire what it is we really do know respecting the history, or even geographical boundaries of ancient Assyria, we are reluctantly compelled to acknowledge our total ignorance. Profane history, it is true, records the names of three of its monarchs previous to the invasion of the Medes. We read of the Bactrian and Indian expeditions of Ninus, the wondrous works of the masculine Semiramis, the Sybaritic splendours of the effeminate Sardanapalus; but the best judges are undecided whether we should accept these relations as history, or class them among the numberless other fables of the myth-inventing ages.

A new light, however, has lately been thrown upon this most interesting period in the world's history. Modern enterprise had scarcely discovered, ere modern ingenuity began to decipher, with what amount of success we are about to relate, the long-hidden monuments of Assyria. When Mr Layard brought to light the extraordinary bass-reliefs of Koyunjik, a new chapter in the book of history was at once laid open. Not only the inscribed records, but the pursuits, the religious ceremonies and amusements, the modes of warfare and hunting, even the very dresses of a previously unknown people, were first exhibited to modern eyes. And though the inscriptions could not then be deciphered, though the mere style of art of the sculptures was not the least novel element in the strange discovery, still there could be little doubt respecting the antiquity of the monuments, or the purpose for which they were designed. The peculiar wedge-shaped character used in the inscriptions proved that the monuments belonged to a period preceding the conquest of Alexander; for it was known that, after the subjugation of Western Asia by the Macedonians, the cuneiform character fell into disuse; while the custom of recording events and promulgating edicts by inscriptions on stones, was also known to be of the very highest antiquity. Need we say that the divine commands were first given to man on tablets of stone. Job, too, it will be recollected, emphatically exclaims: 'Oh that my words were now written! . . . That they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever!' Indeed, there could have been no less imperishable method of preserving important national records; and thus it is that the inscribed walls of palaces and rock-tablets have handed down to us, in these latter ages, the authentic history of ancient Assyria.

The character in which these inscriptions are written has been variously named, according to the fancies of different describers. Some term it the arrow-headed; the French, *the à-croix*, or nail-headed; the Germans, *keilformig*, equivalent to our phrase cuneiform, or wedge-shaped; and certainly this last most accurately expresses its peculiar form, each of the letters or syllables being composed of several distinct wedges united in certain combinations. It is considered probable that at first the letters were mere lines, and at a subsequent period the wedge-form was added to them, either as an embellishment, or to give them ideographic properties, similar to the picture-writing of the Egyptians. If the latter, however, were the case, all traces of their symbolical values are irretrievably lost. We may also add, that, like the Egyptians, the Assyrians at a later period of their history possessed a cursive writing of rounded characters, not unlike the Hebrew, which was employed for written documents, while the cuneiform was exclusively reserved for monumental purposes.

The cuneiform character, under certain modifications—the groups of characters representing syllables being diversely combined in different countries—was used over the greater part of Western Asia until, as we have already observed, the overthrow of the ancient Persian Empire by Alexander the Great. To this circumstance we mainly owe the very remarkable progress lately made in deciphering it. The Persian monarchs, previous to the conquest of Alexander, ruled over all the nations using this peculiar form of writing. These consisted of three principal peoples or races. Two of them, the Persian and the Tatar, spoke a dialect not very dissimilar to that still spoken by their descendants. The language of the third, the Babylonians, including the Assyrians, was allied to the Hebrew and Arabic, and totally different from that spoken by the two former races, moreover, it has been extinct and unknown for at least two thousand years. This last was the language which the decipherers of the Assyrian monuments had to reconstruct and reanimate from its equally obscure and long obsolete cuneiform characters. The first step towards the solution of so dark an enigma, was realised by the following circumstance. The Persian kings, when recording important events by inscriptions on stone tablets, used all the three languages spoken by their subjects. Thus originated the trilingual inscriptions of ancient Persia, the tablets containing them being divided into three columns, each written in a different language, and in the respective modification of cuneiform peculiar to each language, yet all three conveying one and the same meaning. The most celebrated of the trilingual inscriptions are found on the palaces of Darius and Xerxes at Persopolis, over the tomb of Darius, and on the rocks of Behistan. The latter, as aids to deciphering the Assyrian monuments, are the most important of any, as they record the principal events in the reign of Darius, and contain long lists of countries, cities, tribes, and kings; proper names being the only reliable index to the values of the cuneiform characters. The Persian version of the trilingual inscriptions, varying little from the modern Persian, having been translated, and its grammar and alphabet reduced to a certainty, a clue was gained to the Assyrian version, and from thence to the monuments discovered by Mr Layard. The clue thus obtained was followed up in defiance of the most formidable obstacles. To instance one, we may just mention that while the Persian modification of the cuneiform contains but thirty-nine signs, there are no less than four hundred in the Assyrian.

The various processes adopted to decipher the Assyrian inscriptions, from the slight clue we have just mentioned; the steps gradually made in the investigation; the going astray and the returning to,

or even the accidentally hitting on, the right path; in short, all the particulars relating to this most extraordinary search in the dark, are of the highest scientific and philological interest, though usually unsuited for the pages of a popular journal. Nor shall we presume to venture an opinion on the disputed questions respecting the original discovery of the means employed for interpreting the Assyrian cuneiform, or whether it be a Semitic language or not. It must suffice for us to say, that the names of Sir Henry Rawlinson and Dr Hincks will ever be connected with this great triumph of our age and nation: less than a triumph it cannot be termed, for the investigation has been rewarded with complete success.

But though empires rise and fall, and tongues and tribes die out and disappear, still the race of the Van Twillers never becomes extinct: there always have been, and probably ever will be, many members of the family of the doubters. Consequently, though the decipherers of the Assyrian inscriptions detected on the strangely graven tablets the names of persons, cities, and nations, in historical and geographical series, and found them mentioned in proper connection with events recorded in sacred and profane history, still the doubters, gravely shaking their heads, refused to believe in the soundness of the system by which Dr Hincks and Sir Henry Rawlinson interpreted the mysteries of the cuneiform. Nor were the doubters without some show of reason for their unbelief. A great cause of difficulty in deciphering the cuneiform is what have been termed the variants—namely, different letters possessing the same alphabetic value, or, in other words, cuneiform groups representing a syllable, but not always the same syllable—sometimes one, and sometimes another. Accordingly, the doubters, not unreasonably, said that such a licence in the use of letters or syllables must be productive of the greatest uncertainty—that even the ancient Assyrians themselves could not have read a writing of so vague a description, and therefore the interpretations founded upon such a system must necessarily be fallacious. To this the decipherers replied, that experience has proved that the uncertainty arising from the variants is not so great as might be imagined. Most of the cuneiform groups having only one value, others having always the same value in the same word or phrase, so the remaining difficulties and uncertainties of reading are reduced within moderate limits. Besides, speaking practically, and taking into consideration the newness of the study, there is a fair amount of agreement between different interpreters of the Assyrian historical writings of average difficulty.

The doubters, however, not being satisfied, advantage was taken of an opportunity which lately occurred to test, as closely as possible, the truth of the system of decipherment adopted by Dr Hincks and Sir Henry Rawlinson, not only with the view of silencing the unbelievers, but also to prove that a correct basis of translation had been established, upon which other and future investigators could implicitly rely.

Her Majesty's government having sanctioned the trustees of the British Museum to publish lithographed copies of the most interesting Assyrian inscriptions, under the superintendence of Sir Henry Rawlinson; and Sir Henry having announced his intention of publishing translations of those lithographs, accompanied with transcriptions of the same into Roman letters, it occurred to Mr Fox Talbot that a desirable opportunity was thus offered to test the truth of the system. Accordingly, in March last, Mr Talbot prepared a translation of the first lithographed inscription, and transmitted it sealed to the Royal Asiatic Society, with a request that the Society would preserve it sealed, until Sir Henry's translation was published, and then compare the two—Mr Talbot considering that if any special agreement appeared between these

two independent versions, made by two different persons, without any communication with each other, such agreement must indicate that the versions had at least truth for their basis. The inscription selected for the purpose, a cylinder recording the achievements of Tiglath-pileser,* was exceedingly well suited for a comparison of the description, as it treats of various matters, changing abruptly from one to the other, and abounds in proper names, and statements of specific facts.

Upon the receipt of this communication, the council of the Society resolved that immediate measures should be taken to carry into effect the comparison suggested by Mr Talbot, but on a more extended scale. With this view, it was determined to request Sir Henry Rawlinson, Dr Hincks, and Dr Oppert to favour the Society with translations of the same inscription, to be sent, like Mr Talbot's, under a sealed cover, so that all four might be simultaneously opened, and compared by a committee appointed for the purpose. Application having been made to the above named gentlemen, and they having heartily responded to the views of the Society, a committee, consisting of the Dean of St Pauls, Dr Whewell, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Mr Grote, Mr Funtoun and Professor H H Wilson—than whom none better adapted could have been chosen—were requested to examine, and compare the four versions of the same inscription made by four different persons, in distant places, without mutual communication, and to determine how far these versions agreed in their general sense, and in the specific meanings assigned to the words.

The four translations having been forwarded to the Society and carefully examined by the committee the latter, having strictly compared them, certified 'that the coincidences between the translations, both as to the general sense and verbal rendering, were very remarkable. In most parts, they found 'a strong correspondence in the meaning assigned, and occasionally a curious identity of expression as to particular words. Where the versions differed very materially, each translator had, in many cases, marked the passage as one of doubtful or unascertained signification. In the interpretation of numbers, there was throughout a singular correspondence.'

By all the translators, the inscription was understood to relate to King Tiglath-pileser, to his campaigns, building and consecration of temples, and other royal acts, campaigns against nations bearing names mostly analogous to those known from the sacred writings, and from other ancient authorities, temples to deities with appellations bearing the same resemblance to those found in other quarters. There was a constant recurrence of these words names, and titles, yet a sufficient variety of words to test to a certain degree, the extent of the knowledge claimed by the translators of the sound of the words, and of the language to which the words are supposed to belong. As a specimen of the inscription, and a fair average sample of the general concurrence existing among the four translations, the following versions of the same passage, with the names of the translators, may not be altogether devoid of interest to the reader.

Rawlinson—Then I went on to the country of Comukha, which was disobedient and withheld the tribute and offerings due to Ashur my lord; I conquered the whole country of Comukha. I plundered their movables, their wealth, and their valuables. Their cities I burned with fire, I destroyed and ruined.

Talbot—I then advanced against Kummikhi, a land of the unbelievers who had refused to pay taxes and tribute unto Ashur, my lord. The land of Kummikhi throughout all its extent I ravaged. Their women,

see, I carried off. Their cities I burned with fire, destroyed, and overthrew.

Hincks—At that time I went to a disobedient part of Qummukh, which had withheld the tribute by weight and tale belonging to Assur, my lord. I subdued the land of Qummukh as far as it extended. I brought out their women, their slaves, and their cattle; their towns I burned with fire, threw down, and dug up.

Oppert—In these days I went to the people of Dummukh, the enemy who owed tributes and gifts to the god Assur, my lord. I subdued the people of Dummukh for its 'punishment' (?). I took away their captives, their herds, and their treasures; their cities I burnt in fire; I destroyed, I undermined them.

The mere verbal expression of the purport of the above versions is certainly as close as could reasonably be expected from four different translations of any modern language. In some instances, however, the translators admitted that certain passages were obscure, and, indeed, the values of several common Assyrian words still remain to be established. Thus, where Pileser records his hunting exploits, Rawlinson makes the game 'wild buffaloes,' Hincks, 'wild elephants,' while Talbot, not venturing a translation, retains the original word, 'amē.' But in the general sense of killing or taking alive wild animals of some kind or other, they are all agreed. In a dead language, and more especially in one like the Assyrian, where symbolic signs are frequently used instead of phonetic letters, it is only natural to suppose that some words and names of persons, animals, or objects would be uncertain. Still, the occasional differences among the four translators in the mode of interpreting certain words and sentences, may be accepted as a guarantee—if such were required—of the complete fairness of the undertaking, particularly when we find that those differences are uniform, the words or sentences so varying, having the same meaning assigned to them wherever they occur. A fair example of agreement and disagreement will be found in the following several translations of the closing paragraphs of the inscription, in which imprecations are denounced upon any future monarchs who may in any way deface the stone engraven records of the mighty Tiglath.

Rawlinson—Whoever shall injure my tablets and cylinders, or shall moisten them with water, or scorch them with fire, or expose them to the air, or in the holy place of God shall assign them a position where they cannot be seen or understood, or who shall erase the writing and inscribe his own name, or who shall divide the sculptures (?), and break them off from my tablets, Anu and Vul, the great gods, my lords, let them consign his name to perdition, let them curse him with irrevocable curse let them cause his sovereignty to perish, let them pluck out the stability of the throne of his empire.

Talbot—But he who my stone tablets and my memorial records shall injure, or shall destroy them with water shall efface them or with fire shall consume them or shall deface the writings or shall write his name (instead of mine) or shall cut away the emblems or who shall break in pieces the face of my tablets May Anu and Yen, the great gods, my lords, utterly confound him, may their curses fall upon him; may they sweep away his kingly power; may his enemies carry off his royal throne.

Hincks—He who shall hide or obliterate my tablets and my floors shall wander on the waters, shall be suspended in the fires, shall be besmeared with earth, shall be assigned by adjudication an unpleasant place in the excellent house on high. He shall survive few years, and shall write his name where some enemy shall speedily deface it, and shall have it (that is, the tablet containing it) broken against my tablets! May Anu and Iu, the great gods, my lords, energetically punish

Him! and may they curse him with a *destroying* curse! May they depress his kingdom! may they remove . . . the throne of his dominion.

Opport.—He who hides or defaces my tablets, and my angular stones, who throws them into the water, who burns them with fire, who spreads them to the winds, who transports them to the house of death, to a place without life, who steals the cylinders (?), who engraves on them his name, and . . . who injures my tablets: May Anu and Aa, the great gods, my lords, load his name with infamy; may they curse him with the worst imprecations! May they subdue his sister; may they deport the districts of his kingdom.

Upon the whole, the result of this very curious experiment—than which a fairer test could not, in all probability, be devised—may be considered as establishing, almost definitely, the correctness of the valuation of the characters of the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions; and though it be quite possible that further researches may find something to alter or to add, still the greater portion, if not the whole of those remarkable records, may now be read with entire confidence. The almost invariable concurrence of the translators in the general sense, proves that they are agreed to give the same interpretation to the greater portion of the vocabulary. At the same time, the differences shew that a good deal remains to be effected ere the sense of every individual term can be confidently rendered. Where so much, however, has been accomplished in so short a period, and under such extraordinary difficulties, there surely is every reason to hope that the remaining uncertainties will ultimately and speedily be overcome. At all events, the ancient Assyrian language, with its grotesque, arrow-headed character, so inexplicable but a few years past, is, at the present time, nothing more than an unravelled mystery.

THE MISLETOE-BOUGH.

EVERY occupier in London, whether of house, floor, or attic, strains a point at Christmas to adorn his sashes and mantel-pieces with holly; and the hook, in the ceiling, suggestive of a chandelier, but generally used to support the fly-trap, bears at this season the mistletoe, and renders even the otherwise drear and chilly two-pair back a scene, for the time, of cheerfulness and mirth.

As to the demand and supply, no one troubles himself to consider from whence these masses of green stuff come. If the question is asked, the reply is prompt: 'Petty larceny and the suburbs of the metropolis.' This appears to be the conviction of all. Now, the larceny must be pretty extensive, as well as the suburbs, to supply our wants in this respect; and if even the churches alone depended on these sources, ill-fated Clapham and Haverstock Hill would have a rare time of it, and Leicester Square would soon surpass them in rural appearance and verdure.

But if we give the subject a moment's consideration, our curiosity will be awakened, and we shall be sent further afield, in quest of more extensive areas from whence to draw our Christmas garnishings than those so commonly suggested. Our supply of holly and mistletoe does not come 'promiscuously'; it is a matter of commerce, and, as such, is regulated by the same rules and precise arrangements as the other branches of our commercial economy. Our requirements in this particular are as surely anticipated and carefully calculated as any other of our social wants; and the metropolitan supply of what is generally described by the general term of 'Christmas,' is as zealously cared for as the providing of our Christmas beef or summer strawberries. No deficiency is ever felt—no residue is left. The supply is adjusted to the demand, and the trade is of sufficient importance to engage men of capital and business minds; and thus

at a given time, and at a cheap rate, our sashes and mantel-pieces receive their due.

The south-western counties supply a goodly portion of our Christmas; a considerable quantity comes even from Wales; large quantities from the neighbourhood of Bromley, Seven Oaks, and Maidstone. The weald of Kent also furnishes its quota; railways are called to lend a hand; and at length the mighty mass arrives at market, fresh, and but few berries the worse.

Market-gardeners, and others connected with London markets, tempted by the certain sale, keep a watchful eye during the year on all shrubberies, ready at a moment's notice to drive a bargain; and at the same time, in all probability, from prudent thinning, to improve the hedge.

Small hucksters range the country some time before Christmas, and bargain for holly, as it stands, to be cut and cleared at their convenience. These, in their turn, sell to larger dealers, who consign to their London customers; and thus, through divers channels, and wheels within wheels, we decorate our sashes and our mantel-shelves.

It is holly-morning at Covent Garden. The Tuesday before Christmas is sacred to the work. During the whole of the preceding night, wagons have been pouring in from all quarters, until every avenue to the market is choked up. Bedford Street and James Street are alone set apart for the vehicles of buyers. Every other nook and corner is jammed and crammed with carts and wagons, piled up as high as the second-floor windows with stacks of green-stuff.

In some parts, to save space, wagons are backed to the kerb, and are wedged together the whole length of the street; and with other contradictory arrangements, and no arrangements at all, a stranger, once within the meshes of the evergreen labyrinth, has but one thing to care for—and that is, how to find his way out.

St Paul's clock has chimed four—in a pitch-dark morning—and the ball opens in earnest. The eager salesmen stalk round the green stacks, flashing links fixed to the top of twelve-foot poles, and loudly decanting on the quality of their loads. Compared with theirs, the eloquence of Cheap Jacks and George Robinses sink into insignificance. They are assisted by two small boys, indispensable to every load, who are perched aloft on the stacks, and whose business it is to fish up, with long sticks, tempting bunches, which they hold out on end, with loud yells, and so serve to illustrate the florid statements of the salesman below. Amongst the buyers are found a large sprinkling of the fair sex, and these in nowise the most incapable of driving shrewd and hard bargains. At this time of the year, shops open later than usual. Husbands have taken the late trade and shutting-up business, whilst wives retire early, and take the morning market.

The bunches are bundled and weighed, and both the quantity of berries ascertained and the consequent freshness of the stuff; and it would excite no small surprise in the mind of a novice to see the amount of hard bargaining involved in the sale of that which many people believe may be had for the trouble of asking.

Loads of mistletoe come to market worth thirty pounds each. The retail price ranges from one shilling and sixpence to three half-crowns per bunch; holly from ninepence to three shillings per bundle. Prices vary, of course, each season, dependent on the abundance or scarcity of the articles. The present season has been a prolific one, and prices have ruled accordingly.

It is now near seven o'clock, and the exhortations of the salesmen, the yells of the boys, the murmur of the crowd, and the imprecations of the porters as they endeavour to urge their heavy loads through the living

masses, are by this time half wearisome and half appalling, and the stranger finds it desirable to escape from the scene.

Nine o'clock, and the masses of evergreens have melted away; an hour or two later, and our houses are decorated with their 'Christmas,' and the faces of the busy Londoners brighten into smiles as they find themselves once more under the mistletoe-bough.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XXV.—WHO FIRED THE SHOT?

'YELLOW JAKE?' I repeated, in the usual style of involuntary interrogative—of course without the slightest faith in my companion's statement. 'Saw Yellow Jake, you say?'

'Yes, Massr George,' replied my groom, getting a little over his fright: 'sure as de sun, I see 'im—eytha 'im or 'im ghost.'

'Oh, nonsense! there are no ghosts: your eyes deceived you under the shadow of the trees. It must have been an illusion.'

'By Gor! Massr George,' rejoined the black with emphatic earnestness, 'I swar I see 'im—twant no daloosyun, I see—'twar eytha Yell' Jake or 'im ghost.' 'Impossible!'

'Den, massr, ef't be impossible, it am de troof. Sure as da gospel, I see Yell' Jake; he fire at you from ahind tha gum-tree. Den I fire at 'im. Sure, Massr George, you hear hoaf de two shot?'

'True; I heard two shots, or fancied I did.'

'Gollys! massr, da want no fancy 'bout 'em. Whugh! no—da dam raskel he fire, sure. Lookee da, Massr George! What I say? Lookee da!'

We had been advancing towards the pond, and were now close to the magnolia under whose shade I had slept. I observed Jake in a stooping attitude under the tree, and pointing to its trunk. I looked in the direction indicated. Low down, on the smooth bark, I saw the score of a bullet. It had creased the tree, and passed onward. The wound was green and fresh, the sap still flowing. Beyond doubt, I had been fired at by some one, and missed only by an inch. The leaden missile must have passed close to my head where it rested upon the valise—close to my ears, too, for I now remembered that almost simultaneously with the first report, I had heard the 'whoop' of a bullet.

'Now, you b'lieve un, Massr George?' interposed the black with an air of confident interrogation. 'Now you b'lieve dat dis chile see no daloosyun?'

'Certainly, I believe that I have been shot at by some one'—

'Yell' Jake, Massr George! Yell' Jake, by Gor! earnestly asseverated my companion. 'I seed da yaller raskel plain's I see dat log afore me.'

'Yellow skin or red skin, we can't shift our quarters too soon. Give me the rifle: I shall keep watch while you are saddling. Haste, and let us be gone!'

I speedily reloaded the piece; and, placing myself behind the trunk of a tree, turned my eyes in that direction whence the shot must have come. The black brought the horses to the rear of my position, and proceeded with all dispatch to saddle them, and buckle on our *impedimenta*.

I need not say that I watched with anxiety—with fear. Such a deadly attempt proved that a deadly enemy was near, whoever he might be. The supposition that it was Yellow Jake was too preposterous. I, of course, ridiculed the idea. I had been an eye-witness of his certain and awful doom; and it would have required stronger testimony than even the solemn declaration of my companion, to have given me faith either in a ghost or a resurrection. I had been fired

at—that fact could not be questioned—and by some one, whom my follower—under the uncertain light of the gloomy forest, and blinded by his fears—had taken for Yellow Jake. Of course this was a ~~very~~ mistake as to the personal identity of our unknown enemy. There could be no other explanation.

Ha! why was I at that moment dreaming of him—of the mulatto? And why such a dream? If I were to believe the statement of the black, it was the very realisation of that unpleasant vision that had just passed before me in my sleep.

A cold shuddering came over me—my blood grew chill within my veins—my flesh crawled, as I thought over this most singular coincidence. There was something awful in it—something so damnable probable, that I began to think there was truth in the solemn allegation of the black; and the more I pondered upon it, the less power felt I to impeach his veracity.

Why should an Indian, thus unprovoked, have singled me out for his deadly aim? True, there was hostility between red and white, but not war. Surely it had not yet come to this? The council of chiefs had not met—the meeting was fixed for the following day; and, until its result should be known, it was not likely that hostilities would be practised on either side. Such would materially influence the determinations of the projected assembly. The Indians were as much interested in keeping the peace as their white adversaries—ay, far more indeed—and they could not help knowing that an ill-timed demonstration of this kind would be to their disadvantage—just the very pretext which the 'removal' party would have wished for.

Could it, then, have been an Indian who aimed at my life? And if not, who in the world besides had a motive for killing me? I could think of no one whom I had offended—at least no one that I had provoked to such deadly retribution.

The drunken drovers came into my mind. Little would they care for treaties or the result of the council. A horse, a saddle, a gun, a trinket, would weigh more in their eyes than the safety of their whole tribe. Both were evidently true bandits—for there are robbers among red skins as well as white ones.

But no; it could not have been they? They had not seen us as we passed, or, even if they had, they could hardly have been upon the ground so soon? We had ridden briskly, after leaving them; and they were afoot.

Spence and Williams were mounted; and from what Jake had told me as we rode along in regard to the past history of these two 'rowdies,' I could believe them capable of anything—even of that.

But it was scarcely probable either: they had not seen us; and besides they had their hands full.

Ha! I guessed it at last; at all events I had hit upon the most probable conjecture. The villain was some runaway from the settlements, some absconding slave—perhaps ill-treated—who had sworn eternal hostility to the whites; and who was thus wreaking his vengeance on the first who had crossed his path. A mulatto, no doubt; and, may be, bearing some resemblance to Yellow Jake—for there is a general similarity among men of yellow complexion, as among blacks.

This would explain the delusion under which my companion was labouring; at all events, it rendered his mistake more natural; and with this supposition, whether true or false, I was forced to content myself.

Jake had now got everything in readiness; and, without staying to seek any further solution of the mystery, we leaped to our saddles, and galloped away from the ground.

We rode for some time with the 'beard on the shoulder;' and, as our path now lay through thin woods, we could see for a long distance behind us.

No enemy, white or black, red or yellow, made his appearance, either on our front, flank, or rear. We encountered not a living creature till we rode up to the stockade of Fort King;* which we entered, just as the sun was sinking behind the dark line of the forest horizon.

CHAPTER XXVI.

A FRONTIER FORT.

The word 'fort' calls up before the mind a massive structure, with angles and embrasures, bastions and battlements, curtains, casemates, and glacis—a place of great strength, for this is its essential signification. Such structures have the Spaniards raised—in Florida as elsewhere—some of which are still standing,† while others, even in their ruins, bear witness to the grandeur and glory that enveloped them at that time, when the leopard flag waved proudly above their walls.

There is a remarkable dissimilarity between the colonial architecture of Spain and that of other European nations. In America, the Spaniards built without regard to pains or expense, as if they believed that their tenure would be eternal. Even in Florida, they could have had no idea their lease was to be so short—no forecast of so early an ejection.

After all, these great fortresses served them a purpose. But for their protection, the dark Yamacasee, and, after him, the conquering Seminole, would have driven them from the flowery peninsula long before the period of their actual rendition.

The United States has its great stone fortresses; but far different from these are the 'forts' of frontier phraseology, which figure in the story of border wars, and which at this hour gird the territory of the United States as with a gigantic chain. In these are no grand battlements of cut rock, no costly casemates, no idle ornaments of engineering. They are rude erections of hewn logs, of temporary intent, put up at little expense, to be abandoned with as little loss—ready to follow the ever-flitting frontier in its rapid recession.

Such structures are admirably adapted to the purpose which they are required to serve. They are types of the utilitarian spirit of a republican government, not permitted to squander national wealth on such costly toys as Thames Tunnels and Britannia Bridges, at the expense of an overtaxed people. To fortify against an Indian enemy, proceed as follows:

Obtain a few hundred trees; cut them to lengths of eighteen feet; split them up the middle; set them in a quadrangle side by side, flat faces inward; batten them together; point them at the tops; loophole eight feet from the ground; place a staging under the loopholes; dig a ditch outside; build a pair of bastions at alternate corners, in which plant your cannon; hang a strong gate—and you have a frontier fort.

It may be a triangle, a quadrangle, or any other polygon best suited to the ground.

You need quarters for your troops and stores. Build strong block-houses within the enclosure—some at the angles, if you please; loophole them also—against the contingency of the stockade being carried; and this done, your fort is finished.

Pine-trees serve well. Their tall, branchless stems are readily cut and split to the proper lengths; but in Florida is found a timber still better for the purpose—in the trunk of the 'cabbage palm.'‡ These, from the peculiarity of their endogenous texture, are less liable to be shattered by shot, and the bullet buries itself harmlessly in the wood. Of such materials was Fort King.

* Called after a distinguished officer in the American army. Such is the fashion in naming the frontier posts.

† Forts Florida on the St. Johns, Fort San Augustine, and others at Pensacola, St. Marks, and elsewhere.

‡ *Chamærops palmata*.

Fancy, then, such a stockade fort. People it with a few hundred soldiers—some in jacket uniforms of faded sky-colour, with white facings, sadly discoloured with dirt (the infantry); some in darker blue, bestriped with red (artillery); a few adorned with the more showy yellow (the dragoons); and still another few in the sombre green of the rifles. Fancy these men lounging about, or standing in groups, in slouched attitudes, and slouchingly attired—a few of tidier aspect, with pipe-clayed belts and bayonets by their sides, on sentry, or forming the daily guard—some half-score of slattern women, their laundress-wives, mingling with a like number of brown-skinned squaws—a sprinkling of squalling brats—here and there an officer hurrying along, distinguished by his dark-blue undress frock*—half-a-dozen gentlemen in civilian garb—visitors or non-military *attachés* of the fort—a score less gentle-looking—sutlers, beef-contractors, drovers, butchers, guides, hunters, gamblers, and idlers—some negro servants and friendly Indians—perhaps the pompous commissioner himself—fancy all these before you, with the star-spangled flag waving above your head, and you have the *coup d'œil* that presented itself as I rode into the gateway of Fort King.

Of late not much used to the saddle, the ride had fatigued me. I heard the *revue*, but not yet being ordered on duty, I disregarded the call, and kept my bed till a later hour.

The notes of a bugle bursting through the open window, and the quick rolling of drums, once more awoke me. I recognised the parade music, and sprang from my couch. Jake at this moment entered to assist me in my toilet.

'Golly, Massr George!' he exclaimed, pointing out by the window: 'looksee dar' dar's the whole Indy-en ob the Seminole nayshun—chberry red skin dar be in ole Florida. Whugh!'

I looked forth. The scene was picturesque and impressive. Inside the stockade, soldiers were hurrying to and fro—the different companies forming for parade. They were no longer, as on the evening before, slouched and loosely attired; but, with jackets close buttoned, caps jauntily perched, belts pipe-clayed to a snowy whiteness, guns, bayonets, and buttons gleaming under the sunlight, they presented a fine military aspect. Officers were moving among them, distinguished by their more splendid uniforms and shining epaulets, and a little apart stood the general himself, surrounded by his staff, conspicuous under large black chapeaus with nodding plumes of cock's feathers white and scarlet. Alongside the general was the commissioner—himself a general—in full government uniform.

This grand display was intended for effect on the minds of the Indians.

There were several well-dressed civilians within the enclosure, planters from the neighbourhood, among whom I recognised the Ringgolds.

So far the impressive. The picturesque lay beyond the stockade.

On the level plain that stretched to a distance of several hundred yards in front, were groups of tall Indian warriors, attired in all their savage finery—turbaned, painted, and plumed. No two were dressed exactly alike, and yet there was a similarity in the style of all. Some wore hunting-shirts of buckskin, with leggings and moccasins of like material—all profusely fringed, beaded, and tasselled; others wore clad in tunics of printed cotton stuff, checked or flowered, with leggings of cloth, blue, green, or scarlet, reaching from hip to ankle, and girt below the knee with bead-

* An American officer is rarely to be seen in full uniform—still more rarely when on campaigning service, as in Florida.

embroidered gaiters, whose tagged and tasselled ends hung down the outside of the leg. The gorgeous wampum belt encircled their waists, behind which were stuck their long knives, tomahawks, and in some instances pistols glittering with a rich inlay of silver—relics left them by the Spaniards. Some, instead of the Indian wampum, encircled their waists with the Spanish scarf of scarlet silk, its fringed extremities hanging square with the skirt of the tunic, adding gracefulness to the garment. A picturesque head-dress was not wanting to complete the striking costume; and in this the variety was still greater. Some wore the beautiful coronet of plumes—the feathers stained to a variety of brilliant hues; some the 'togue' of checked 'bandanna'; while others wore shako-like caps of fur—of the black squirrel, the bay lynx, or racoon—the face of the animal often fantastically set to the front. The heads of many were covered with broad fillets of embroidered wampum, out of which stood the wing-plumes of the king-vulture, or the gossamer feathers of the sand-hill crane. A few were still further distinguished by the nodding plumes of the great bird of Africa.

All carried guns—the long rifle of the backwoods hunter, with horns and pouches slung from their shoulders. Neither bow nor arrow was to be seen, except in the hands of the youth—many of whom were upon the ground, mingling with the warriors.

Further off, I could see tents, where the Indians had pitched their camp. They were not together, but scattered along the edge of the wood, here and there in clusters, with banners floating in front—denoting the different clans or sub-tribes to which each belonged.

Women in their long frocks could be seen moving among the tents, and little dark-skinned 'paposes' were playing over the grassy sward in front of them.

When I first saw them, the warriors were assembling in front of the stockade. Some had already arrived, and stood in little crowds conversing, while others strode over the ground, passing from group to group, as if bearing words of counsel from one to the other.

I could not help observing the upright carriage of these magnificent men. I could not help admiring their full free port, and contrasting it with the gingerly step of the drilled soldier! No eye could have looked upon both without acknowledging this superiority of the *savage*.

As I glanced along the line of Saxon and Celtic soldiery—starched and stiff as they stood, shoulder to shoulder, and heel to heel—and then looked upon the plumed warriors without, as they proudly strode over the sward of their native soil, I could not help the reflection, that to conquer these men we must needs outnumber them!

I should have been laughed at had I given expression to the thought. It was contrary to all experience—contrary to the burden of many a boasting legend of the borders. The Indian had always succumbed: but was it to the superior strength and courage of his white antagonist? No; the inequality lay in numbers—often in arms. This was the secret of our superiority. What could avail the wet bowstring and ill-aimed shaft against the death-dealing bullet of the rifle?

There was no inequality now. Those hunter-warriors carried the fire-weapon, and could handle it as skilfully as we.

The Indians now formed into a half-circle in front of the fort. The chiefs, having aligned themselves so as to form the concave side of the curve, sat down upon the grass. Behind them, the sub-chiefs and more noted warriors took their places, and still further back, in rank after rank, stood the common men of the tribes. Even the women and boys drew near, clustering thickly behind, and regarding the movements of the men with quiet but eager interest.

Contrary to their usual habits, they were grave and

silent. It is not their character to be so; for the Seminole is as free of speech and laughter as the clown of the circus ring; even the light-hearted negro scarcely equals him in joviality.

It was not so now, but the very reverse. Chiefs, warriors, and women—even the boys who had just forsaken their play—all wore an aspect of solemnity.

No wonder. That was no ordinary assemblage—no meeting upon a trivial matter—but a council at which was to be decided one of the dearest interests of their lives—a council whose decree might part them for ever from their native land. No wonder they did not exhibit their habitual gaiety.

It is not correct to say that all looked grave. In that semicircle of chiefs were men of opposite views. There were those who wished for the removal—who had private reasons to desire it—men bribed, suborned, or tampered with—traitors to their tribe and nation.

These were neither weak nor few. Some of the most powerful chiefs had been bought over, and had agreed to sell the rights of their people. Their treason was known or suspected, and this it was that was causing the anxiety of the others. Had it been otherwise—had there been no division in their ranks—the patriot party might easily have obtained a triumphant decision; but they feared the defection of the traitors.

The band had struck up a march—the troops were in motion, and filing through the gate.

Hurrying on my uniform, I hastened out; and took my place among the staff of the general.

A few minutes after, we were on the ground, face to face with the assembled chiefs.

The troops formed in line, the general taking his stand in front of the colours, with the commissioner by his side. Behind these were grouped the officers of the staff, with clerks, interpreters, and some civilians of note—the Ringolds, and others—who, by courtesy, were to take part in the proceedings.

Hands were shaken between the officers and chiefs; the friendly calumet was passed round; and the council at length inaugurated.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE COUNCIL.

First came the speech of the commissioner.

It is too voluminous to be given in detail. Its chief points were, an appeal to the Indians to conform peaceably to the terms of the Oclawaha treaty—to yield up their lands in Florida—to move to the west—to the country assigned them upon the White River of Arkansas—in short, to accept all the terms which the government had commissioned him to require.

He took pains to specify the advantages which would accrue from the removal. He painted the new home as a perfect paradise—prairies covered with game, elk, antelopes, and buffalo—rivers teeming with fish—crystal waters, and unclouded skies. Could he have found credence for his words, the Seminole might have fancied that the happy hunting-grounds of his fancied heaven existed in reality upon the earth.

On the other hand, he pointed out to the Indians the consequences of their non-compliance. White men would be settling thickly along their borders. Bad white men would enter upon their lands; there would be strife, and the spilling of blood; the red man would be tried in the court of the white man, where, according to law, his oath would be of no avail; and therefore he must suffer injustice!

Such were in reality the sentiments of Mr Commissioner Wiley Thompson,* uttered in the council of Fort King, in April 1835. I shall give them in his own words: they are worthy of record, as a specimen of fair dealing between white and red. Thus spoke he:

* Historically true.

'Suppose—what is, however, impossible—that you could be permitted to remain here for a few years longer, what would be your condition? This land will soon be surveyed, sold to, and settled by the whites. There is now a surveyor in the country. The jurisdiction of the government will soon be extended over you. Your laws will be set aside—your chiefs will cease to be chiefs. Claims for debt and for your negroes would be set up against you by bad white men; or you would perhaps be charged with crimes affecting life. You would be hailed before the white man's court. The claims and charges would be decided by the white man's law. 'White men would be witnesses against you. Indians would not be permitted to give evidence. Your condition in a few years would be hopeless wretchedness. You would be reduced to abject poverty, and when urged by hunger to ask—perhaps from the man who had thus ruined you—for a crust of bread, you might be called an Indian dog, and spurned from his presence. For this reason it is that your "Great Father (1)" wishes to remove you to the West—to save you from all these evils.'

And this language in the face of a former treaty—that of Camp Moultrie—which guaranteed to the Seminoles their right to remain in Florida, and the third article of which runs thus:

'The United States will take the Florida Indians under their care and patronage; and will afford them protection against all persons whatsoever.'

O tempora, O mores!

The speech was a mixture of sophistry and implied menace—now uttered in the tones of a petitioner, anon assuming the bold air of the bully. It was by no means clever—both characters being overdone.

The commissioner felt no positive hostility towards the Seminoles. He was indignant only with those chiefs who had already raised opposition to his designs, and one, in particular, he hated; but the principal *armus* by which he was inspired, was a desire to do the work for which he had been delegated—an ambition to carry out the wish of his government and nation, and thus gain for himself credit and glory. At this shrine he was ready—as most officials are—to sacrifice his personal independence of thought, with every principle of morality and honour. What matters the cause so long as it is the king's? Make it 'congress' instead of 'king's', and you have the motto of our Indian agent.

Shallow as was the speech, it was not without its effects. The weak and wavering were influenced by it. The flattering sketch of their new home, with the contrasted awful picture of what might be their future condition, affected the minds of many. During that spring the Seminoles had planted but little corn. The summons of war had been sounding in their ears; and they had neglected seed-time: there would be no harvest—no maize, nor rice, nor yams. Already were they suffering from their improvidence. Even then were they collecting the roots of the China briar,* and the acorns of the live-oak. How much worse would be their condition in the winter?

It is not to be wondered at that they gave way to apprehension; and I noticed many whose countenances bore an expression of awe. Even the patriot chiefs appeared to evince some apprehension for the result.

They were not dismayed, however. After a short interval, Hottle-mattee, one of the strongest opponents of the removal, rose to reply. There is no order of precedence in such matters. The tribes have their acknowledged orators, who are usually permitted to express the sentiments of the rest. The head-chief was present, seated in the middle of the ring, with a

British crown upon his head—a relic of the American revolution. But 'Onopa' was no orator, and waved his right to reply in favour of Hottle-mattee—his son-in-law.

The latter had the double reputation of being a wise councillor and brave warrior; he was, furthermore, one of the most eloquent speakers in the nation. He was the 'prime-minister' of Onopa, and, to carry the comparison into classic times, he might be styled the Ulysses of his people. He was a tall, spare man, of dark complexion, sharp aquiline features, and somewhat sinister aspect. He was not of the Seminole race, but, as he stated himself, a descendant of one of the ancient tribes who peopled Florida in the days of the early Spaniards. Perhaps he was a Yamassee, and his dark skin would favour this supposition.

His powers of oratory may be gathered from his speech:

'At the treaty of Moultrie, it was engaged that we should rest in peace upon the land allotted to us for twenty years. All difficulties were buried, and we were assured that if we died, it should not be by the violence of the white man, but in the course of nature. The lightning should not rive and blast the tree, but the cold of old age should dry up the sap, and the leaves should wither and fall, and the branches drop, and the trunk decay and die.

'The deputation stipulated at the talk on the Oclawaha to be sent on the part of the nation, was only authorised to *examine* the country to which it was proposed to remove us, and bring back its report to the nation. We went according to agreement, and saw the land. It is no doubt good land, and the fruit of the soil may smell sweet, and taste well, and be healthy, but it is surrounded with bad and hostile neighbours, and the fruit of bad neighbourhood is blood that spoils the land, and fire that dries up the brook. Even of the horses we carried with us, some were stolen by the Pawnees, and the riders obliged to carry their packs on their back. You would send us among bad Indians, with whom we could never be at rest.

'When we saw the land, we said nothing; but the agents of the United States made us sign our hands to a paper which you say signified our consent to remove, but we considered we did no more than say we liked the land, and when we returned, the nation would decide. We had no authority to do more.

'Your talk is a good one, but my people cannot say they will go. The people differ in their opinions, and must be indulged with time to reflect. They cannot consent now; they are not willing to go. If their tongues say yes, their hearts cry no, and call them liars. We are not hungry for other lands—why should we go and hunt for them? We like our own land, we are happy here. If suddenly we tear our hearts from the homes round which they are twined, our heart-strings will snap. We cannot consent to go—we will not go!'

A chief of the removal party spoke next. He was 'Omatla,' one of the most powerful of the tribe, and suspected of an 'alliance' with the agent. His speech was of a pacific character, recommending his red brothers not to make any difficulty, but to act as honourable men, and comply with the treaty of the Oclawaha.

It was evident this chief spoke under restraint. He feared to shew too openly his partiality for the plans of the commissioner, dreading the vengeance of the patriot warriors. These frowned upon him as he stood up, and he was frequently interrupted by Arpincki, Coa Hajo, and others.

A bolder speech, expressing similar views, was delivered by Lusta Hajo (the Black Clay). He added little to the argument; but by his superior daring, restored the confidence of the traitorous party and the

* *Smilax pseudo-China*. From its roots the Seminoles make the *cohli*, a species of jelly—a sweet and nourishing food.

equanimity of the commissioner, who was beginning to exhibit signs of impatience and excitement.

'Holata Mico' next rose on the opposite side—a mild and gentlemanly Indian, and one of the most regarded of the chiefs. He was in ill health, as his appearance indicated; and in consequence of this, his speech was of a more pacific character than it might otherwise have been; for he was well known to be a firm opponent of the removal.

'We come to deliver our talk to-day. We were all made by the same GREAT FATHER; and are all alike his children. We all came from the same mother; and were suckled at the same breast. Therefore, we are brothers; and, as brothers, should not quarrel and let our blood rise up against each other. If the blood of one of us, by each other's blow, should fall upon the earth, it would stain it, and cry aloud for vengeance from the land wherever it had sunk, and call down the frown and the thunder of the great spirit: I am not well. Let others who are stronger speak, and declare their minds.'

Several chiefs rose successively and delivered their opinions. Those for removal followed the strain of Onatla and the Black Clay. They were 'Ohala' (the big warrior); the brothers Itolasse and Charles Onatla, and a few others of less note.

In opposition to these, spoke the patriots 'Acola,' 'Yaha Hajo' (mad wolf), 'Echa Matta' (the water-serpent), 'Pushulla' (the dwarf), and the negro 'Abram.' The last was an old 'refugee,' from Pensacola; but now chief of the blacks living with the Micosauc tribe, and one of the counsellors of Onopa, over whom he held supreme influence. He spoke English fluently; and at the council—as also that of the Oclawaha—he was the principal interpreter on the part of the Indians. He was a pure negro, with the thick lips, prominent cheek-bones, and other physical peculiarities of his race. He was brave, cool, and sagacious; and though only an adopted chief, he proved to the last the true friend of the people who had honoured him by their confidence. His speech was brief and moderate; nevertheless, it evinced a firm determination to resist the will of the agent.

As yet, the 'king' had not declared himself, and to him the commissioner now appealed. Onopa was a large, stout man, of somewhat dull aspect, but not without a considerable expression of dignity. He was not a man of great intellect, nor yet an orator; and although the head 'mico' of the nation, his influence with the warriors was not equal to that of several chiefs of inferior rank. His decision, therefore, would by no means be regarded as definitive, or binding upon the others; but being nominally 'mico-mico' or chief-chief, and actually head of the largest clan—the Micosauc—his vote would be likely to turn the scale, one way or the other. If he declared for the removal, the patriots might despair.

There was an interval of breathless silence. The eyes of the whole assemblage, of both red men and white men, rested upon the king. There were only a few who were in the secret of his sentiments; and how he would decide, was to most of those present a matter of uncertainty. Hence the anxiety with which they awaited his words.

At this crisis a movement was observed among the people who stood behind the king. They were making way for some one who was passing through their midst. It was evidently one of authority, for the crowd readily yielded him passage.

The moment after, he appeared in front—a young warrior, proudly caparisoned, and of noble aspect. He wore the insignia of a chief; but it needed not this

to tell that he was one: there was that in his look and bearing which at once pronounced him a leader of men.

His dress was rich, without being frivolous or gay. His tunic, embraced by the bright wampum sash, hung well and gracefully; and the close-fitting leggings of scarlet cloth displayed the perfect sweep of his limbs. His form was a model of strength—tense, well-knit, symmetrical. His head was turbaned with a shawl of brilliant hues; and from the front rose three black ostrich plumes, that drooped backward over the crown, till their tips almost touched his shoulders. Various ornaments were suspended from his neck; but one upon his breast was conspicuous. It was a circular plate of gold, with lines radiating from a common centre. It was a representation of the rising sun.

His face was stained of a uniform vermilion red; but despite the levelling effect of the dye, the lineaments of noble features could be traced. A well-formed mouth and chin, thin lips, a jawbone expressive of firmness, a nose slightly aquiline, a high, broad forehead, with eyes that, like the eagle's, seemed strong enough to gaze against the sun.

The appearance of this remarkable man produced an electric effect upon all present. It was similar to that exhibited by the audience in a theatre on the *entrée* of the great tragedian for whom they have been waiting.

Not from the behaviour of the young chief himself—withal right modest—but from the action of the others, I perceived that he was in reality the hero of the hour. The *dramatis personæ* who had already performed their parts were evidently but secondary characters; and this was the man for whom all had been waiting.

There followed a movement—a murmur of voices—an excited tremor among the crowd—and then, simultaneously, as if from one throat, was shouted the name:

'OCEOLA!'

• CAPTAIN VERSUS CREW.

THE traditional sailor has a place only in the melodrama. There he rolls about the stage like a graceful porpoise, shivering his timbers, and scattering his money with a feeling of equal benevolence, faithful alike to his lass and his grog, and ready at any moment to sink with his ship, to him the Image of a Catholic idolatry, the symbol of love, loyalty, and honour. The actual sailor is not so fine an animal by half. He is still brave, still fond of battle at the rare time he can get it; but the traditions, of which he once formed a part, are gone, and the poetical part of his character is gone with them. The ship is now too costly for a rough seaman's devotion. Since it cannot be floated about the waters in a bandbox, it must be anxiously taken care of, and kept quite out of the way of rocks, shells, and other marine curiosities. The money value of a thing is what Jack is taught to venerate, and the lesson goes home to his own business and bosom. His wages occupy his thoughts, in the way of getting, not spending; his very grog is to some extent stopped, and he gets elevated instead with books; and even his unthinking lass, disliking the prosaic turn he has taken, deserts him for the song-making shoemaker or the taproom-haunting tailor. All influences, whether of soul or sense, whether good or bad, work against the sailor, because they are all jumbled and inconsistent.

For some time past, a new source of sympathy has been sought to be opened on his behalf. The captain turns out to be a sea-ogre, and the moment the innocent and unhappy crew are in blue water, they are subjected to all manner of cruelties and tyrannies. Sometimes they are even driven to mutiny, and melodramatic Jack, for this enforced infidelity to his salt

* The Micosauc (Mikosauc) or tribe of the 'redstick' was the largest and most warlike clan of the nation. It was under the immediate government of the head-chief Onopa—usually called 'Mibbopa.'

(water), finishes the voyage in iron. Unluckily, however, as it is now said, the insubordinate spirit of the crew goes on all the same, whatever be the character of the captain; and in the merchant-service, more especially, it is described as getting worse every day, and that from the most mean and sordid motives. The subject is treated incidentally in a pamphlet printed in Bombay, by W. Walker of that city, the object of which is to examine critically the various descriptions of goods imported into India from this country.* Mr Walker seems to be a man of large experience—'an experience,' he tells us, 'gathered at sea and on shore, in the army, in the navy, and the merchant-service, in all quarters of the globe'—and as he has now retired into some civil employment connected with ships and merchandise, his testimony is the more trustworthy.

Our author by no means denies the existence of tyrannical captains, and it would be absurd to do so. Why should there not be tyrants at sea as well as on shore? Why should there not be tyrants in ships as well as in barracks, warehouses, and mills? Mr Walker, however, denies that salt water breeds more ogres than solid land. He says that in the course of his own multifarious experience, he never met with more than one cruel captain, and he was in the navy; and that he never heard from man or boy he sailed with 'that he had ever experienced much rougher fortune.' Public sympathy and public indignation are awakened, then, by exceptional cases which, occurring at sea, and in the peculiar community thrown together in a ship, have a strong and strange interest of their own.

It was thought that the Mercantile Marine Act of 1850 had defined and protected the respective rights of captains and seamen; but the puzzling thing is, that it is precisely since then that the semi-mutinous conduct of the crew has grown to the worst, while the bearing of the officers has become more refined and gentlemanly. We would suggest in explanation, that the difference may be merely that of education—that the officers understand their position, while the more ignorant men abuse their advantages, since they enjoy them in spite of their superiors. But a more alarming change is behind. 'Not only has the conduct of the seamen deteriorated,' says Mr Walker, 'but they are deficient in seamanship as compared with sailors of ten or fifteen years ago, and to an extent which is quite startling to old-salts. I do not exaggerate in putting forward these opinions. I feel confident that the truth can be vouched for by many foremast hands themselves, and certainly by all commanders of ships now serving, as well as those who have retired from a maritime life.'

One cause of this unhappy change seems to be the partial abandonment of the apprenticeship system—a system which is no longer compulsory. 'It is but just to observe that many shipowners were far-sighted enough not to avail themselves of this privilege, as they probably well knew that unless they trained seafarers they would fall off in the number of seamen to man their ships. This has now come to pass; and the captains of ships are loud in their complaints as to the want of seamanship in men who now unblushingly enter ships as able seamen, and when they get to sea the captain finds they are unable to take the helm, or a cast of the lead.' The apprenticeship system, thus left to the discretion of the shipowners, has *afforded* our ships; or, as Mr Walker expresses it, 'has found a captain for every one of the splendid fleet of merchant-ships (100 sail) now in our harbour' (Bombay). And what are the qualifications demanded in these captains, requiring the development of apprenticeship? 'A captain is required to be well versed in navigation in

all its branches, from plane trigonometry to great circle-sailing, and from finding the latitude by a meridian altitude to the longitude by a lunar observation. He must be able to conduct his ship to all parts of the world, and to keep her clear of lee-shores, rocks, shoals, and sand-banks. Many captains are even kept on shore by owners to see a new ship built from keel to top-rail. By this experience, thus gained, he becomes an adept in applying a remedy when a defect appears. He must be perfectly acquainted with various trades, such as sailmaker, carpenter, cooper, blacksmith, and sometimes cook. As a doctor, he has to prescribe medicines for his crew, and if, like his prototype on shore, he kills his patient, as a clergyman he has to read the funeral-service over his remains. He must be thoroughly conversant with the maritime laws of all nations. Many of them are invested with the full duties of the merchant, in which capacity he has to exhibit the care and cunning of the lawyer in drawing charter-parties, bills of lading, &c. He is supposed to be a kind and humane man, slow to anger, and of great command of temper; he must on no account ever allow himself to be so irritated as to lift his hand (be the provocation ever so great) against one of his crew. So sure as he does, the *poor ill-treated* (and *involent*) sailor gets public sympathy, and a reward for his conduct; while the *brutal* captain gets either a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both, and public censure, for his conduct, without any consideration as to the heavy responsibility, anxiety, and frequent difficulty of governing unruly crews.'

What is the difficulty of governing unruly crews? Is it not looked to in the Mercantile Marine Act? To this extent—that insolence or contemptuous language or behaviour to the master or any mate, is punishable by a fine of one day's pay; and striking or assaulting any person on board, two days' pay. An unruly sailor, therefore, is kept in check by the knowledge that he cannot indulge in pummelling his captain at a smaller expense than three shillings and fourpence. When the captain imposes the fine, he is obliged to enter the crime in the log-book, call the offender into the cabin, and read the entry to him. This is still more injurious to discipline than the inadequacy of the punishment; for it shows the ruffian that nothing is trusted to the captain, that his displeasure is of no consequence, except in the literal matter of the three shillings and fourpence. The captain is thus reduced to a state of helplessness: he has no power like him of the navy to enforce his orders; and he is deprived by the laws of the prestige which formerly served as his protection. The Mutiny Act, for extreme cases, is the sole guard of life and ship.

Melodramatic Jack is content and ready to sink with his ship whenever his time comes; but actual Jack has no ship in particular to sink with. He changes every voyage, if he can, and gets up a row to accomplish it. 'The modern merchant-sailor ships in a vessel for a foreign port, and as soon as cables are unbent and anchors stowed, he is ready for his game of insolent insubordination, with a view to his discharge and re-entry into some other service that may captivate his vagrant fancy.' If he can find no fault with the captain, and if the ship is unexceptionable, he has recourse to the bad-provision dodge; and in some cases he is known to have himself tampered with the articles complained of to gain a verdict. But money is the grand motive for leaving his ship. 'When a seaman enters this port, and learns that, whilst he is working for L.2, 10s. a month, the wages given out of Bombay is L.4, he braces up his mind for a row, refusal to do duty, and their consequent penalties—the shaded wall lounge of the House of Correction, where he can smoke the calumet of peace without its moral binding conditions.' This costs him but a trifle of the wages due to him, and when the pleasant incarceration is

* Facts for Factories; being Letters on Practical Subjects, suggested by Experiences in Bombay. Printed at the Education Society's Press, Byculla. 1867.

expired, he finds no difficulty in shipping anew at an improved rate of wages. It is no wonder that we read, as a corollary from all this, that 'American captains will not have anything to do with the modern English merchant-seamen if they can help it. They hunt out the quiet Belgian, and orderly Dane or Norwegian.'

All this, we repeat, is very alarming, even if we make every possible deduction on the score of that exaggeration men are frequently betrayed into when advocating a theory. An evil, however, brought about in the course of a few years is not irremediable. There is good stuff in the seaman to work upon yet; and we would point to his conduct in the Crimea and in India as evidence of his value even on shore. It is for this reason we lend our aid to draw attention to the heavy charge made against him, that it may lead to investigation and reform.

Mr Walker advises a general return to the apprenticeship system; and not only that, but the establishment in every naval port of a training-ship for boys. By this means, we should have abundance of well-trained orderly seamen in readiness for any emergency, instead of having 'to man our Baltic fleet with long-shore riffraff, the spawn of unsuccessful gold-diggers, tempered by a few good and orderly seamen from the Coast-guard, torn from domestic homes and ties.' On board ship he would have the officers repress by every means in their power the filthily and blasphemous language which is the vernacular of the sea, and likewise endeavour to get the men to wear cleaner skins and clothes; since nothing brutalises the mind more than dirty skins and dirty language. Fresh water should be provided, when possible, for ablution and clothes-washing. Divine service should be performed every Sunday, when the weather permits. By means of the American plan of deck-houses, the crew should be emancipated from the dark dungeon of the fore-castle.

Great ingenuity is displayed in making berths for emigrants when a government commands it. Why should the owner not command the like conveniences for the crews of his ships—the winners of his fortune? In fine, the captains themselves should be informed that it is mean and dishonest to give the ruffians and bullies of the ship, when the crew are paid off—which they generally do, either from easiness of character or fear of revenge—a V. G. (very good) certificate. Without this certificate, no merchant-captain would employ them; but the 'registrar might give our repugnant man a hint that the *Regenerator* frigate, (Captain Curran, would enter his name on her books, and no questions asked. He would then learn to crack his biscuit, and live like a good seaman—or taste the * * *. This suggestion might be carried out to-morrow, and would work silently and with certain success.'

A LANCASHIRE INCUMBENT.

It is an old saying, and a true one, that no one knows what he can do till he tries. I am quite sure that powers, of vast capability if called into action, are suffered to lie dormant, either because their possessor may not be aware of their existence, or of his own ability to use them with effect. I remember to have somewhere met with an account of a clergyman, in the English lake district, who was called 'Wonderful Robert Walker,' from 'the astonishing quantity of work he contrived to get through in a given period. He was the doctor, the accountant, the schoolmaster, as well as the minister of his parish. He was also a mechanic-of-all-work; and his pew in church was lined with cloth spun and woven, I believe, by his own hands. But this ancient wonder is, like many others, quite superseded by some occurring in our own

marvellous day. The brazen colossus at Rhodes is not more outdone by the Victoria Bridge, than is 'Wonderful Walker' by the modern phenomenon, 'a Lancashire incumbent.'

Within the last two years, a great newspaper had roundly charged the English clergy with gross negligence and laxity in carrying out the objects of their mission among the people. We are not going to introduce here any discussion as to the justice of this charge: all we shall say is, that it evoked a reply from a correspondent, who signed himself as above, giving a report of his work within the year then past; and that the same Incumbent has again sent in his *compte rendu* at the close of 1857—on which document I propose to offer a few observations.

Altogether apart from the special calling of the writer, this letter of the incumbent is a highly instructive study to professional young men of every sort. The first lesson which is taught by the fact that such a vast amount of work may be done by one man in a certain time, is, that the mansprings of such successful exertion must be regularity, and a systematic division and employment of time. The second is, that monotony of labour must be avoided; for a change of occupation will often afford recreation as resting and effectual as idleness itself.

'I am still the incumbent of a new parish in a large town; and attached to my own church, which is one of forty within the borough limits, there is a population of 8600.' 'I reside a mile and a quarter from my church and schools. During the year, I was absent on business connected with public objects, 18 days; was unwell—including a fortnight's detention from an accident—26; was kept in the house by bad weather, 4; and took 29 holidays. This leaves 268 to be accounted for, of which I was in the parish on duty, on 168 separate days, 249 times.' 'I have made 1086 visits to the people in their houses, independent of calls on the sick, and others of an incidental kind. I have preached 121 sermons, of which 21 were in other churches—namely, 8 for schools and charities, 3 for religious societies, and 15 in exchange or aid.'

Such is the summary of work done on those 268 days, including the 52 Sabbaths, which must have demanded no small share of mental as well as bodily vigour, no less than a very systematic method of proceeding. One would feel disposed to say that little or no more than this could have been done in the time, and that all relaxation in the enjoyment of society, or application to reading, except so far as connected with sermon-producing, must have been altogether impracticable. But our incumbent is no less a wonder in these respects than in the others. We are informed in a subsequent paragraph, that 'he partook of the hospitality of friends on 165 separate days; and in this very sensible and necessary relaxation, we may probably find, even on physiological grounds, the secret of his extraordinary endurance. A man requires his play as well as a boy. The overtaxed mind must be relieved as well as the wearied body; and in certain circumstances it is absolutely necessary to mental and bodily health that we should be drawn out of ourselves, and forced to relax our grasp upon anxious and depressing thoughts and cares, in a way which only cheerful society can effect. The body may indeed rest in the easy-chair or the comfortable bed, but the mind will not do so. This quiet and repose are only more favourable to the indulgence of the prevalent and absorbing idea of the time, and in cheerful, innocent society alone lies the remedy for overwork and anxiety.'

If the reader imagines that we have got to the end of our incumbent's labours, with the (probably) 5000 to 4000 house-to-house visits mentioned above, and

all the other details which accompany them, he is greatly mistaken.

Within a year or two, a sum of over £10,000 has been raised for schools and other parochial purposes, and all the heavy and complicated machinery connected with this branch of duty has been set a-going. This alone would have seemed enough for one man's work, taking men in general as our standard; but there is still more to be told of the labours of 1857.

'During the year,' again writes our author, 'I have been honorary secretary to four religious societies, and to a fifth whose operations terminate with the year. Of two of these, the duties were merely nominal, but in two others they required very great attention. I am chairman of one permanent committee, and treasurer of two; and during the year, I attended 221 meetings.' Now, keeping in mind the occupations already specified, I would direct attention to the diligence which could still find time for attending the meetings of these societies, and managing their affairs and finances. Many industrious men might have found even this last department of labour quite as much as they could manage; but taken in a cumulative sense, along with what had gone before, we feel quite astounded; and are disposed at length to say with uplifted hands and eyes: 'Ohe jum satis!'

No such thing! Full as the list may appear to unpractised eyes, there are in the capabilities of this man, some portions still unoccupied, a corner or two into which some small 'odds and ends' of employment may still be packed. Listen once more: 'The avoidance of meetings, especially in the evenings, has increased my time for intellectual pursuits. I have read about ninety volumes on various subjects, exclusive of pamphlets, reviews, &c. I have also written five magazine articles, three short papers for learned societies, twelve articles of a more fugitive character, on literature, science, and education; and an elaborate paper of instructions for my teachers on the subjects of school-organisation and discipline. I have made twenty-one speeches, and delivered nine public lectures, besides editing a pamphlet of about ninety pages in extent, and, with some assistance, an important volume of 300 pages. But the most tedious intellectual operation was the construction of two ethnological maps of a kind wholly new, and from materials which are common and accessible in every county in the kingdom. Each of them required a minute analysis of about 20,000 facts, yet any of the numerous details indicated may be tested in an instant.'

This paragraph shews that an active mind may be lodged in an active body, and that local and corporeal mobility of a very unusual kind may be associated with mental activity no less remarkable.

But, reader, we have yet more to tell; one more short extract will bring us to the end of this *tol, et tantia, negotia*.

You will say that, in whatever way we are to account for the performance within the year, and even within 288 days of it, of so much physical and intellectual labour, along with the 165 separate days on which the claims of social relaxation were attended to, this would, at the least, entail a necessity for a very snail-like power of staying at home. Again, I say, no such thing. You would further suppose that epistolary correspondence, which, in a small way, so many of us find it hard enough to get through from day to day, could find no place in these herculean labours. Listen, then, once more: 'My correspondence has extended to 1200 letters. I have visited Wales three times; Ireland, twice; the Isle of Man, once; and London and Oxford, once!'

Now, with all this, should you have supposed that there was any room for mechanical occupations within doors? Allow me one 'more last word,' and you shall

hear: 'I have occupied myself at intervals with mechanical duties, which may be described as amateur bookbinding.'

There, reader, is a man for you! I know of nothing to compare with him, either on sea or land, but one whom I had thought the 'inimitable' Dr Livingstone. It is true that this latter personage, with the true modesty of greatness, says that he is but a man. I can only reply, that to be a man after the fashion of the heroic doctor and our Lancashire incumbent, is to be one in no ordinary sense of the term. This paper may fall under the observation of more than one before whom a professional career, no matter of what sort, is just opening out, and whose success must depend mainly upon his courage, activity, integrity of heart and purpose, and self-reliance. Let such a one read over at his leisure, again and again, the details given above; let him observe how much may be done by determining that it *shall* be done, and by the force of an indomitable will; let him understand the value of time well laid out and carefully divided; and although he may very naturally despair of equalling the very extraordinary achievements of this striking exemplar, he will attain all the more for studying and aiming at a really high standard of excellence.

It must be allowed that a clergyman's life admits of a variation in employment which cannot be obtained in other professions. The example is, therefore, chiefly valuable to the clerical brethren of the incumbent, who can, like him, vary the *modus operandi* at pleasure, provided that within a certain time a required result be produced.

The principle, however, which may be deduced from a consideration of this remarkable case is one of the utmost value, and of universal application. As such, I heartily commend it to the careful study and conscientious imitation of my younger readers, whose characters and professional habits may still be in a great measure unformed, and who may be on that account within reach of its salutary influence. If we cannot do all we *would*, let us determine to do all we *can*.

D'A D O R D D U M E R.

FROM A FRENCH SONG.

Along the shore, along the shore

I see the wavelets meeting,

But there I see—ah, nevermore,

For all my wild heart's beating.

The little wavelets come and go;

The sea of life ebbs to and fro,

Advancing and retreating;

But from the shore, the steadfast shore,

The sea is parted never:

And mine I hold thee evermore

For ever and for ever.

Along the shore, along the shore

I hear the waves resounding,

But thou wilt cross them nevermore

For all my wild heart's bounding.

The moon comes out above the tide,

And quiets all the waters wide

Her pathway bright surrounding:

As on the shore, the dreary shore,

I walk with vain endeavour;

I have thy love's light evermore,

For ever and for ever.

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AMATEUR POLITICIANS.

'Fish swim best that are bred in the sea,' says the proverb. The truth of this saying, modern usage every day exemplifies in some new manner. Every day the division of occupations existing the day before is supplemented by a more minute and marked subdivision; every day some new branch of science, or skill, or industry, is separated from the kindred department of which it has hitherto formed an indistinguishable portion, and is made the separate heritage of a special class. Every age creates some new craft, whose only function it is to relieve society of some task that was formerly the charge of all its members indiscriminately, until the progress of civilisation promises to reduce a highly organised community to a condition not unlike that of an Indian household. A European *paterfamilias* in Hindostan finds that the servant who airs his shirt will not brush his coat, and that the boy who blacks his shoes will not condescend to bring them to his door. The same, on a grand scale, is the industrial condition of a people in a high state of civilisation. The man who prescribes for your ailments will not compound the medicine that is to cure them; the lawyer who pleads your cause in court does not draw up your will, or even make out the brief on which he is to argue; the manufacture of each component part of your winter waistcoat—lining, buttons, cloth, &c.—forms a separate trade, involving some ten or twenty different varieties of occupation; nor is the labourer in any one of these diverse tasks able to make a coat for himself, much less for you. The same arrangements pervade the whole frame of society. One thing—nay, one of the smallest fractions into which one thing can be divided—is esteemed enough for one man to know and to do. His whole energies are spent in doing this fraction; his whole mind is devoted to apprehending this fraction; his whole duty is summed up in mastering the performance of this fraction; and wo betide him if he presume even by a hairbreadth to deviate from the strict limits of this fractional task. 'Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last,' is a maxim born of this caste-kind of civilisation; and expresses accurately enough the feelings of the man whose whole life is consumed on the performance of his fractional work towards all who would step from their own small circle to encroach on his—the feeling of professional men towards an *amateur*.

In former times, almost all men were amateurs in almost all occupations. The farmer was an amateur butcher; the farmer's wife and daughters were amateur labourers at the spinning-wheel and the loom. The

clergyman, whose professional duty was limited to the cure of souls, undertook *en amateur* the functions of physician to the bodies of his flock. Certainly things were not so well or so cheaply done in those days; linen was more expensive, and men's bodies did not always thrive under the care of their spiritual pastors. But to those who thus varied their occupations, the pleasure of variety might atone in no small degree for the difficulties and embarrassments which resulted from their lack of professional lore to aid their 'labours of love.' Society has gained much in establishing distinction of professions; but the amateurs have undoubtedly been sufferers by the change.

Of all professions, the political is perhaps the most recent growth of our highly civilised soil; and, accordingly, there is no profession whose outskirts are so closely heart by a crowd of amateurs. Of course these are treated with becoming professional scorn by those who have been regularly admitted into the mysteries of this exalted guild.* But society at large has not yet pronounced itself on behalf of the professionals. Amateurs in law, in medicine, or in military matters, are not very much respected; and the ridicule cast upon them by those on whose special province they encroach is usually endorsed by the general public. The necessity of an apprenticeship is recognised in physic, in arms, in jurisprudence; but in the belief of many, politicians, as Byron says of critics, are all ready made. How far this idea is correct, an inquiry into the more remarkable classes of ready-made statesmen, and the peculiar characteristics of each, may perhaps enable us to form some opinion.

It would be a great injustice to class among amateur politicians all those who, without devoting themselves to political pursuits, take a warm interest in all the great questions of the day, and on occasion exert themselves strenuously on behalf of a valuable measure or a favourite statesman. The Athenian legislator of old is said to have made it a punishable offence in any citizen to abstain from politics altogether; and he probably judged wisely. Where a free government exists, there can be no other security against maladministration on the one hand, and anarchy on the other, than the existence of strong political convictions among the educated portion of the people. Where these are wanting, either corruption places arbitrary power in the hands of the statesman by profession, or agitation leaves the government at the mercy of the demagogue—the very worst species of political amateur. There is no scene more honourable to the British character than that of a well-contested election in one of the great constituencies, as once too numerous to admit of corruption or intimidation, and

too intelligent and educated to present such a spectacle of licence and disorder as too frequently disgraces the performance of a great national duty. The leading men of the district—gentlemen well known to the vast crowds there assembled for their wealth, their public spirit, and their high personal character—take active part on one side or another, and strain their powers to the utmost to insure the return of their candidate. The crowd which fills the streets, blockades the polling-booth, or sways to and fro in front of the hustings, is likewise in hearty downright earnest in its way; and every man present exerts his lungs, when the turn of his party comes to shout for the yellow or the blue, with as much vigour and resolution as if the fate of the nation depended upon that single yell. For a week or so, politics form the staple of conversation in every reading-room or tavern parlour; in the rich man's drawing-room, and in the poor man's kitchen. But are these amateur politicians? Not they; by the time the battle is well over, and the song of triumph sung by the local organ of the victorious party, they have all had their fill of political topics; and they return with additional zest to their daily labours, and the everyday routine of their lives, satisfied to leave the country in the hands of the member they have chosen, and the minister whom he supports, until the next occurrence which may necessitate a repetition of the popular excitement.

It is not in such scenes as these that the amateur politician most shines. There is in them too much good-will and good-humour, and withal too much general earnestness on all sides, and the atmosphere is not well suited to him. Moreover, he is not only swamped by the flood of men as well qualified as himself, and for the nonce as decided in their own opinion, but he runs no little risk of being summarily overborne and put down by collision with better informed and better disciplined minds. He shines more brightly by contrast, when the political horizon is devoid of any star of more than fourth-rate magnitude, and when he has the field to himself. He is then the bore of the club, or the oracle of the tap-room, and scintillates without fear of an eclipse. Few listen to him, and those who do are not men competent to refute him. He can enlighten a circle of admiring disciples on the fearful evils of diplomacy, and convert the Foreign Office into a very Castle of Otranto before their bewildered vision; and no one cares to dissolve the spell by one magical word of common sense. Or he can denounce to a sympathising audience the crimes of capital, and the cold-blooded cruelty of political economists; and no one will arise to expose him before the men whom he is so mischievously deluding. He is now in his glory, such as it is; and few care to disturb it.

Of all classes of political quacks, none is so noxious as the man who is great upon social questions. Here a subject is started which can hardly fail to interest any audience, especially of the working-classes: an audience is readily obtained, disposed to listen with favour to all arguments which shall shew that all the afflictions which too frequently beset their path in life, are the result of political oppression or social injustice, and may be remedied by some summary process, which the orator is generally wise enough to leave to the imagination. There is no subject of general interest on which a denser ignorance prevails, even among men who have had greater educational advantages, than obtains in regard to the truths of political economy. While the man who should endeavour to teach his hearers that the sun goes round the earth, or that the globe rests on the back of an elephant, would be forthwith laughed at by the most ignorant audience in any large town, numbers of men who ought to know better, will applaud the quack who boldly denies or audaciously ignores the

first principles of economical science. The mischief which is thus wrought is very serious. Such doctrines tend to produce an impression among the working-class, that all their troubles are owing to the folly or wickedness of those above them. They are persuaded that all the embarrassments which are shown by the economist to be the inevitable result of natural laws, have their origin in unjust or defective social arrangements; and they are thus seduced from the only means of bettering their condition—reliance on their own prudence and their own exertions—and led to seek relief in efforts which can by no possibility succeed, and whose success could only land them in a confusion worse confounded. If no other harm were done than the excitement of a discontented feeling, and an idea of wrong received from capitalists, or landowners, or statesmen, or any and every one better off than themselves, the evil would be sufficiently grave to affix a terrible responsibility on the delusive and ignorant teacher. A man who will talk on what he does not understand, may always hope to do mischief. An empiric of any kind is a public enemy; but none is more dangerous than these quack-doctors of the social body, who persist in talking without knowledge on a subject of keen interest and vital importance, and who do their utmost to prejudice the sufferers against the only men who have studied the science of social medicine, and can explain the real causes and remedies of social ills.

Less mischievous by far, yet not without his own especial capacity for doing harm, is the political amateur who has made the foreign relations of the kingdom his especial study. He is well read in blue-books, and appears to have the whole history, known and unknown, of every diplomatic transaction for the past thirty years at his finger-ends. His conversation on these topics, however, is strikingly illustrative of the poet's saying:

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftentimes no connection.

For lack of the sense and judgment which are requisite to enable men to turn even the most accurate knowledge to account, talkers and writers of this school commit themselves to theories so grossly absurd, and to statements so ludicrously impossible, that they never obtain credit among sensible men, even for the amount of information they really possess. No supposition is too improbable for their adoption; no folly too preposterous to find credit and acceptance among them. Were their minds somewhat better endowed with that invaluable faculty of critical intuition which is denominated 'common sense,' they might acquire wide influence, and a numerous following. The subject of their study is one peculiarly interesting to all who take any interest whatever in political affairs as such; and the events of the last ten years have rendered continental politics much more familiar to the public of these islands than was formerly the case. But no amount of reading, no stock of quotations from blue-books, however ample, will persuade the cautious Scot or the downright Englishman of the truth of statements so utterly repugnant to common sense, so wildly disregarding of probability, as those put forth by the most notorious leaders of this school. The effect of their speculations and declamation has been to bring the study of foreign politics into contempt among the middle and lower classes, and to induce a neglect of matters which, from their bearing upon the national honour and the national interest, are deserving of careful attention from all who have sufficient leisure to study, and sufficient education to appreciate them. The ultimate effect of quackery, in any branch of knowledge, is and must be to discourage the study of the subject among the general public, and to tighten the grasp of professional men upon the

reins of power; their authority being always enhanced, even to an undue degree, by the humiliating failure of their pretensions rivals.

There are probably as many distinct classes and schools of political empiricism as of scientific quackery, each with its specific panacea for all national misfortunes or social grievances. On the one hand is a 'financial reformer,' who prophesies the speedy cure of all evils by the issue of an unlimited amount of inconvertible paper. On the other part, a statesman of the same stamp, but of opinions exactly opposite, advocates a return to a merely metallic circulation as the only basis of commercial prosperity. Here is a philanthropist, loud in his denunciations of all who venture to question the soundness of his views, demanding from government measures which are to relieve some peculiarly distressed class of operatives, whose distress is probably owing to the fact, that thirty thousand workmen have embarked in a trade which can furnish work only for twenty thousand. It is needless to multiply examples. There are certain principal features common to all these empirics, by which they may be detected; certain qualities belonging to the whole genus, which indicate clearly enough the value to be attached to their opinions. Of these, the most marked and most universal is their extraordinary confidence. A sound and experienced statesman is generally one of the most cautious of men. Knowing well how numerous are the conditions which have to be fulfilled in every possible measure for the relief of any suffering, or the redress of any grievance—how various and how complicated the circumstances which have to be taken into account, in seeking a satisfactory solution of any political question—he advances his views only after careful inquiry, and speaks always with guarded accuracy and studied moderation of the probable effects of his every proposition. The empiric has none of this caution. He has neither the experience which shows that practical difficulties often exist where, to the eye of theory, all is smooth and clear, nor the clearness of vision which can perceive the remote consequences which wisdom would foresee even where experience is defective. This confidence is principally the result of the ignorance which is another distinguishing mark of empiricism. Even the study of blue-books does not always render a man well acquainted with the political history of his own time. Blue-books and newspapers never reveal more than the surface of affairs. The causes of each event therein recorded; the motives with which each dispatch has been written; the difficulties with which statesmen have had to contend in the cabinet or in the closet; the differences which have led to the abandonment of an announced intention, or the emasculation of an important measure—all, in fact, that has passed *behind the scenes*—is, and remains for years, unknown to the public. Statesmen have to submit for years, perhaps for life, to suffer bitter taunts and wide-spread unpopularity for errors which, if the whole story of the case were known, it would be seen that they could by no possibility have avoided. They know the tools they have to work with, and the sunken rocks of which they must keep clear: those who criticize from without, judge men and events as if the machinery were perfect, and the course as clear as it seems to be. The amateur sees only the surface, and often only a fraction of that; and there is therefore reason to suspect, in every instance, that he is ignorant precisely of the most important part of the case upon which he undertakes to advise. His ignorance produces impatience. Where he is conscious of it, he is angry with all who endeavour, by the light of a clearer knowledge, to disprove his favourite crotchets. Where he honestly believes himself to have thoroughly mastered his subject, he is wroth with the slowness of those who refuse to adopt advice which seems to him so obviously and incontestably correct. Besides

the impatience which he has learned from empiricism, there is not unfrequently the impatience that has made him an empiric. He was too eager and too irritable to work his way slowly to sound knowledge; so he preferred the shorter path of hasty assumption and unfounded theory. In no respect is this impatience more universally shown than in the disregard which writers and talkers of this class ostentatiously profess for the teachings of political economy. To attempt any social reform, while in ignorance of the rudiments of this science, is not less absurd than for one wholly unacquainted with mechanical science to undertake to improve the machinery of some large factory. Yet, of professed social reformers, how few have the veriest smattering of a knowledge without which all their efforts are but too likely to prove not only vain, but even mischievous!

To those who are desirous to render themselves really competent to understand political affairs, and to form their own opinions on topics of national interest, a certain preparatory discipline, as in all other branches of human knowledge, is absolutely necessary. Without a knowledge of political economy—which is the science of social organisation—a sound judgment on social or political topics cannot be formed; and without a careful study of history, the materials by which alone a competent acquaintance with the nature and the principles of government can be obtained, are wanting. But the man who has mastered these two most valuable and most interesting subjects of inquiry, needs only a clear head and cool judgment to render him competent to form an opinion upon all political affairs sufficiently correct to render him a useful citizen and an intelligent political critic. To become more than this—to be capable of high statesmanship, or to master the details of political knowledge in all its branches, would require a special study, for which few but professional politicians have time or inclination. But this much at least is within the reach of every sensible and educated man; and without a self-training of this kind, no man can be morally justified in undertaking the duties of a political teacher, even in the humblest sphere. Were such a discipline common among those classes who take an interest in politics, their political influence would be far greater and far more beneficial than at present; while the general diffusion of this elementary political training would render the task of the agitator well-nigh hopeless, and reduce the empirical politicians, above described, to their native and natural insignificance.

MUDBURY BOTTOM.

My friend, Mr Robert Jones, from the metropolis, at present on a visit to me in Blankshire, was exceedingly desirous of seeing a coursing meeting, so I took him with pleasure to that of Mudbury. We are not above four miles from Mudbury over the Downs, and Jones at first declared that he would much rather walk than ride.

'I am not much used to riding,' he confessed frankly, 'and I saw your gray standing upon his fore-legs—I mean his *two* fore-legs—in the straw-yard this morning, from my window as I was shaving.'

'Well, Bob, you shall have the bay, then,' said I laughing.

'The bay was himself upon his two hind-legs,' returned my guest; 'and I would as soon think of riding a rocking-horse as either of these animals.'

However, when I showed Robert my steady old four-wheeler, Seaman, who is a little disposed for gambolling, and not much less in bulk than a rhinoceros, he thought he might venture out upon that in safety, and thereon accordingly he rode.

Our Downs delighted him hugely, as indeed they delight all strangers, with their long green undulations

gemmed with greener fir-groves and patches of furze. How blithely over its hill-tops blew the south wind, causing us to bend over the necks of our galloping steeds as though we were placing lance in rest! How cheerily the springy turf returned the music of the beat of our horses' hoofs! How warm and sheltered were we in the little valleys, and down the last part of the descent, and across the bottom, and up the opposite hill, until we met the breeze again! How pleasant it was to race together, and to divide the stakes of health and appetite!

'Now, this is what I call real enjoyment,' cried my friend, with the blood mantling up into his metropolitan cheeks after one of these trials of speed, 'all the pleasures of horsemanship without any of the frightful risks. I protest I would as soon ride in a circus and jump through paper hoops, as go in and out of sheep-folds and over five-barred gates, as folks who hunt are accustomed to do. This is what I like—capital galloping ground without any fences to bother a fellow. I say, what's that great ditch we are coming to? How are we to get over it?'

'That ditch, as you call it, my dear Jones,' said I, 'was dug by the Romans, for about thirty miles or so, to mark their road, or ridgeway, across the Downs, and see! my gray has taken it in a fly, and thinks nothing of it at all.'

'Ah!' cried Jones, pulling up very short upon the other side, and craning over the little gulf, 'I think I will ride round, if you please, whatever may be the distance. I should not mind taking it perhaps, as you say, in a fly or a Hansom cab, but being upon horseback, why I'd rather not.'

Upon my solemn assurance, however, that Seaman would deliberately walk in and out of it, and not jump at it at all, my friend attempted the passage, and accomplished it with the utmost safety, and, better pleased with his elephantine animal, centered on by my side again towards Mudbury.

Presently we reached the northern extremity of the Downs, the summit of that last green range of hills which looks down upon the varied beauties of three counties: hamlets clustered around their gray-towered churches; clumps of fir-trees upon hill-tops, that were beacons once by night as they are landmarks still by day, innumerable homesteads, with compact farmyards and forests of ricks about them, the dull blue river, seen through the leafless trees along all its winding course among the low meadow-lands and under the high chalk-cliffs, until it hides itself beneath the bridge by the ancient town, here and there, far off, the smoke of a railway-train, but not the train itself; nothing in motion, for the many horsed wagons upon the open roads, and the long lines of plough-teams in the fields do not seem to stir, nor do the flocks upon the right and left, although the thin clear notes of their sheep-bells tell us otherwise. Beneath us in the cold December sunshine, lies the little village, where holiday is made this day by reason of 'the coursing,' and between us and it in Mudbury Bottom is the meet itself, than which who ever saw a prettier sight?

Upon the left hand is a knot of various carriages, from the dashing four-in-hand down to the covered cart, ordinarily the medium of communication between the hamlet and its market-town, but to-day transformed into a peripatetic public-house; a great array of heterogeneous machines only to be specified as 'four-wheels,' a very plague of gigs, as many in multitude as the flies of Egypt, and of every colour in the rainbow, with a predomination of yellow; several of those particularly unconvivial machines called 'sociables;' and many dog-carts, literally dog-carts, which have conveyed hither the beautiful candidates for the prizes from their distant kennels or from railway stations; all these are on a hillock commanding

a good view of the scene of action, with a great crowd of pedestrians round them, and a few score of horsemen.

A half mile to the right is the main body of some two hundred mounted gentlemen and farmers, and beyond these a sort of vanguard, composed of a few dozen more. These last are slowly marching in line along a turnip-field, the voluntary beaters for game.

'Why, those are fox-hunters!' cried Jones despairingly. 'I see a whipper-in, in a red coat!'

'Yes, my friend; but that is only the judge of the courses; and just before the party in the turnips you may observe another red coat upon foot—that is the slipper. He holds the couple that are to run next in his leathern leash, within which is a string whereby he can let slip the animals at any moment. See, now they've found their hare! There she goes down the hill, straight for the fir-plantation just beneath us. Now the dogs have the sight! See how they strain and drag the slipper with them out into the open! "Go," and as the judge gives the mandate, the skilful footman slips them with a forward motion, simultaneously; and the greyhounds, fawn and white, the very types of speed, at once the swiftest and the most graceful of all animals, are taking three yards of ground for poor pussy's two. We all know that famous question in the arithmetical school book, and could at one time have calculated to a nicety the very moment when her pursuers will come up to her, but as to when they will catch her—look, how she threw them out by that sharp turn—that is a very different matter. Down-hill, indeed, the little creature has no chance, the dogs recover their lost ground, gain on her, overtake her, arch their long backs in readiness to spring, and—now they are thirty yards behind her at least, and have not turned themselves yet, while the wily hare is making up the hill towards her haven of safety, with her ears invisible, so straight does she lay them on her back, and her heart if we could but hear it, beating loud indeed, but not without good hope of many dewy mornings yet to come, wherein she will make breakfast in these fields, and snore in her snug form through winter noons. But the dogs, too, seem to be aware that now or never must they catch their victim while she is still a field's breadth from the cover, again they come up with her, turn her, force her to take down-hill away from home, and the fawn dog, which lends by half a head, with outstretched neck makes one fierce grab at her, and in his angry jaws behold a mouthful of pussy's fur. But puss herself, having just at that instant doubled, is again far in advance, away up the hill once more, and reaches cover safely.'

'Well done!' cried Jones. 'I'm glad she got away.' And so was I, and so was everybody, for it is not the killing of the hare, but the coursing of it, we are come to see at Mudbury Bottom. Many a good course is run without a death; many a dog which kills is the worse dog of the two; for the race here is to the swift, and the battle to the strong; the winner being he which follows best the very footsteps of the hare, turns her by main speed, and sticks by her to the last, and not his more cunning rival, which takes advantage of what the other does for him, and cuts off corners, and so kills. The judge, conspicuous in his scarlet, has galloped with them throughout the course; but not the rest of the spectators, because the ground just coursed over is as yet untried, and contains probably many hares. More than one, indeed, has been put up already, and has scuttled off with ears back and tail erect, delighted enough to find herself unpursued. 'Fawn,' cries the red horseman; and instantly another horseman (the flag-steward) holds up on high a red flag for a minute or two, and those who have backed the white dog are sorry to see it. The judge gallops back; the cavalry in the turnips advance

again; another brace of dogs, a white and a black one, are in the slipper's hand, and presently up starts another hare. This is a smaller and a weaker animal, for the pursuers, in spite of a good deal of 'law' accorded to her, are upon her in an instant, with not an inch, as it seems, between their teeth and her scut.

'Why, she bit him,' cried Jones enthusiastically; and so, indeed, it seemed from where we stood, for puss twisted round so suddenly under the very jaws of the white dog that he leapt over her and turned a complete somersault, as if alarmed for his life. The black is, after her, however, and turns her of himself; and when rejoined by his rival, they have to practise circular progression for full five minutes, the hare turning of course as upon a pivot, and the dogs recovering themselves after a considerable interval as best they can. By this corkscrew sort of movement, however, poor puss can progress but slowly towards her fire-grove, and in one of her turns—not good enough, I suppose, to deserve another—she is 'caught' as it were in the air by the black dog, and a dreadful cry breaks forth, as though from a tortured child. 'Why, they have hoisted a white flag,' cried Jones; 'what an unjust judge! The black one made every turn but two, and caught the hare. How much does the fellow get, I wonder, for deciding so?'

'Hush, Bob; hush,' said I: 'the flag you see does not represent the hue of the dog, but its place either on the right or left side of the card, which in this case is the left or white, and by the card of the courses, one of which we will buy presently, you will be able to know which in each course is declared the winner. Let us descend and see the sport from a nearer point.'

It is not pleasant riding, this descent of a steep Down in wet December; and Jones's face, as his horse slipped forward without moving a leg, was a study for a comic artist. He lay so far back upon the elephantine Seaman, for fear of coming over his head, that his foreshortened appearance represented to the astonished beholder nothing save his toes and his nose. By the time he reached the bottom, there had been another course, and puss had again reached the plantation in safety, round and about which, though lost to sight, to memory dear, her baffled pursuers were still vainly straining their keen eyes, and pointing their scentless noses. Upon the hillock, we found all the dogs that had not yet run, clothed, as though they had been Italian greyhounds, in fashionable garments, and with only their legs and heads exposed to the air, like so many miniature race-horses, also a great company of Mr John Leech's little boys, enjoying their Christmas holidays upon the backs of infinitesimal ponies, all mane and tail. Some of these young gentlemen were prudently keeping their steeds fresh for the Down's coursing, to take place presently, where the hares would run stronger and longer; but the majority rode every course they could, in spite of the cries of the judge that they should keep where they were; and after the kill, they generally raced back again to the hillock besides, while between these runs, and even during them, as it seemed to Jones and myself, they never ceased to devour ginger-bread-nuts and apples. Among these were also some half-dozen of gentlewomen mounted, with feathered hats, and habits that almost touched the ground, the most becoming attire in which the daughters of England can be seen.

At a little distance, upon beautiful thoroughbreds with arching necks and champing mouths, upon glossy hunters, and upon stout sturdy cobs, rode the two hundred gentlemen and farmers, the ruined agriculturists of Southern Blankshire, smoking their Havannahs and betting their crowns, a mounted troop such as no other European country could furnish; with here and there a grotesque exception, such as some unparalleled case of obesity upon a Shetland nag, or

a more independent than wealthy sportsman perched upon the tottering hind-legs of a Javanian pony. Here, too, rode the stewards of the meeting, with red and white ribbons at their button-holes, and with choice expressions in their mouths for folks who would ride over the untrodden ground and start poor puss when there were no dogs to follow her. Curious it is to mark the nicety of gradation of the treatment which these sort of trespassers experience; how the transgressing squire is expostulated with, and the erring yeoman sworn at, and the sinful smock-frocked pedestrian fairly horsewhipped back into his proper place. This kind of crime, indeed, is fatal to a coursing-meeting, whatever may be the original number of hares. Nowhere are there more to be found than in Mudbury Bottom—thirty in that single turnip-field, twenty out of that ploughed land yonder, and half a hundred at the least which have taken shelter in the plantation already—but this disturbing them before their time has ruined our sport: every part of the Bottom has now been ridden or run over, and the next time puss gets up we have permission to follow her anywhere.

'Solo!' cries a sharp-eyed burly farmer. 'There she lies, Jones, under the gray grass yonder, where you and Seaman almost slipped upon her just now.' How close she sits, for she well knows what we are come about, and will not stir a leg until she is whipped up. Fatal mistake, puss, surely, while thy canine enemies are yet scores of yards away, and the slipper does not even know of thine existence! The horsemen have ridden off to left and right of her by this time, and made a lane along which she must needs run towards the Downs. Hold hard, stout gentleman upon the Shetland, and get into the rear, lest you be ridden over! Push forward into the front rank, boys upon infinitesimal ponies, for you will need all the start you can get. Up comes the red judge upon a fresh horse, and the red slipper (poor fellow) upon the same pair of feet; but somebody will presently lend him a horse to mount the hill. There is a smack of a hunting-whip, and off starts a large long-legged hare, straight for the downland; away go the winged dogs; away the regiment of miscellaneous cavalry, some three hundred strong; and away the pedestrians, for there is no chance of seeing anything more in Mudbury Bottom; and away the four-in-hand, and the gigs, and the sociables, and the peripatetic public-house. There is no road for these of any kind, but they work up the least perpendicular field, which happens to be ploughed land, as though they were so many teams. As for the Down, that is altogether too steep for wheels; and the horsemen themselves seem to be hanging on it like flies upon a window-pane; the foreshortened appearance of Mr Robert Jones being now reversed, and presenting to the beholder only a pair of coat-tails upon horseback, and a pair of heels. I pass him upon my speedier nag, but he sees me not, for his head is bent downward, and his arms are clasped around Seaman's neck, as though that animal were the most beloved of female friends. The stout hare has held her own over the hill; and when I reach the summit, the three are a mile away, with pussy well in advance, for her feet are upon the springy grass, which is her 'native heath' in Blankshire. One moment to breathe the gray, and to mark once again the beautiful vale-landscape behind us, with its foreground covered with the many-hued straggling multitude, and then over the tiny wattle-hedge—which, however, will puzzle Mr Robert Jones a little—on to the long flat gallop of the ridgeway. 'Well done, youngster on the chestnut! Bravo! little one off the crop-eared Welsh pony, picking yourself up again, and riding away with one foot in the stirrup! That's the Balaklava-charge order of young gentlemen! Bless me, if the white donkey is not over that place which

the thoroughbred refused! Beautifully cleared, young ladies upon the bay and brown; wonderful is it that you can sit a jump at all with those one-sided seats of yours! Come along, old Seaman, through the gap which the blundering butcher-boy has made. Give him the spur, Jones, or we shall see nothing of this; and let us get out of the flying turf, and shew these folks the sympathy of our heels!

Luckily, the hare turns towards us, and we are able to mark the latter part of the run to perfection. Neck and neck run the dogs; or if a black head does forge momentarily in advance, a white one leads for the next instant. The hare never doubles again; but, as if disdaining to use any devices save those of strength and speed, makes straight for the furze yonder. So swiftly, so arrow-like do they clear the ridgeway, which is here about forty feet broad, that they seem to have flown from side to side without alighting; across the turnip-tail the very swiftest after them in vain; and as to the sheepfold—where the red judge pulls up very short—they seem to have made but one spring in and out of it.

Both cavalry and infantry are stationed between her and her haven; but whatever they may do to her, poor puss well knows that there is certain death behind, between foot and hoof rushes the fear-winged creature, and under the scanty hedge into the thick covert, only just in time. The white and black dogs are side by side within her own length of her; and there is another cheer beside that which proclaims her escape when the judge waves his hat to signify that the course is undecided. A good two miles and a half from Mudbury Bottom has she led those noble animals at fullest speed, and now both flags are waving to show that there has not been a pin to choose between the black dog and the white.

No less than sixty courses were there run that December day for various stakes; and many were the silver cups and sauce-boats, and silver dog-collars, bestowed as guardians upon the fortunate owners. Not one of them, however, was better pleased with the sport than was Mr Robert Jones of London, who declares that nothing would delight him more—after a day or two, that is, for he has not been used to riding—than to mount again the prudent Seaman, and see another coursing-meeting in Mudbury Bottom.

AN OCEAN OF MONEY.

THE poets have so long accustomed us to speak of the silvery sea and the silver-crested wave, that such expressions are commonly employed by modern writers of elegance as necessary civilities to which Old Ocean is entitled. It may be, however, that although many have gazed with admiration on the moon-beams gliding over the rippling surface of the sea, or have watched with interest the wild waves dash into whitened spray on the rocky shore, few are aware that when we speak of the silvery waters, we do not merely use a pleasing and complimentary figure of speech, but we state likewise a scientific fact. Recent investigations shew this to be the case; for the waters of the sea hold silver in solution.

That the waters of the ocean contain a notable quantity of silver was first shewn by three continental chemists,* who were led to the investigation by theoretical considerations. A considerable quantity of sea-water was taken from off the coast of St Malo a few leagues from land, and formed the *matériel* for an extensive series of experiments, the results of which were as follows: Fifty litres of the sea-water yielded a demi-milligramme of silver; so that in round numbers 160 kilogrammes of water contain 1 milligramme of

silver. The proportion of silver in sea-water is approximately 1 part in 100,000,000; a cubic mile (English) of sea-water contains, therefore, about 21 pounds avoirdupois of silver. This estimate may be regarded as a minimum, the experiments being necessarily attended with some loss.

The total quantity of silver contained in the waters of the ocean is estimated (from known data) at two million tons.

The question naturally arises—Whence came all this silver? Has it been carried into the ocean by rivers in recent times, and derived from the waste of that which is used by man? or is its existence therein of more ancient date? That the former supposition is not the case, will appear when we reflect that the amount stated (2,000,000 tons) is probably greater than that which has even been extracted from the earth by artificial means. The chemists also arrived at the same result from special investigation; they examined rock-salt occurring in sedimentary strata, and deposited from ancient salt-lakes or marine basins; and here the existence of silver was demonstrated. We might object that the silver might have been introduced into the salt from neighbouring rocks; but it appears probable, irrespective of the fact stated, that the presence of the metal in sea-water is of ancient date.

Silver also occurs in coal. The existence of silver has likewise been shewn in various chemical products, in the preparation of which sea-salt is employed; for example, in carbonate of soda and hydrochloric acid. But one of the most interesting results obtained is, that silver forms a not unimportant constituent of animals, and especially of plants. The blood of the ox yielded silver—derived no doubt from the plants on which it feeds. The metal was found appreciably abundant in the ashes of the wood of various trees, such as the oak, birch, beech, hornbeam, aspen, apple, and ash—all grown at considerable distances from the sea; so that the presence of silver in the organic kingdom appears to result from its very general distribution in the mineral kingdom, and is therefore not limited to certain special conditions.

Sea-weeds contain a very large proportion of silver, much larger than the sea-water itself. Some of the more common kinds were experimented upon, such as the large fuci, or brown weeds, so abundant around all our coasts, within tide-mark; and the ashes of all yielded buttons of silver by cupellation. *Fucus serratus*, which is so abundant on the Portobello sands, yielded silver in the proportion of a thousandth part of the total weight of ashes. *F. ceranoides*, also a common species in Britain, gave an equal proportion of the precious metal. From these calculations, it would seem that the fuci are about twenty-six times as rich in silver as sea-water itself. Of course, the silver contained in sea-weeds has been derived by them from the water in which they grew; for they have no proper roots, and therefore no great power, like land-plants, of absorbing food from the rocks and soil to which they are attached.

Although the gross quantity of silver in the sea is enormous, yet the proportion which the metal bears to the water is so small in amount, that we cannot reasonably hope that the extraction of silver from sea-water will ever become a profitable operation; it is indeed, scarcely probable that even the sea-weeds, which contain a more notable proportion, will ever be made available as a source of this metal, although recent improvements in the purifying of lead shew how a very minute quantity of silver in admixture with lead may be made to pay profitably for its extraction. But one discovery leads to another, and the present one has led to at least one practical result; which is brought out in a paper by Mr

* Malaguti, Durrother, and Sarzeaud. See *Ann. Chem. Phys.* (3), xxviii, 120; also, *London Chemical Society's Journal*, iii 60.

Frederick Field, lately read by Professor Faraday to the Royal Society of London.

Mr Field observes: 'As a solution of chloride of silver in chloride of sodium is instantly decomposed by metallic copper, chloride of copper being formed, and silver precipitated, it appeared to me highly probable that the copper and the "yellow metal" used in sheathing the hulls of vessels, must, after long exposure to sea-water, contain more silver than they did before having been exposed to its action, by decomposing chloride of silver in their passage through the sea, and depositing the metal on their surfaces. A large vessel, the *Ana Guaranara*, now under the Chilean flag, was hauled down in the Bay of Herradura, near Coquimbo, for the purpose of being repaired, and the captain obligingly furnished me with a few ounces of the yellow metal from the bottom of the vessel. The investigation was interesting, as the metal had been on for more than seven years—an unusually long period—and the ship had been trading up and down the Pacific all that time. The metal, upon examination, was found to be exceedingly brittle, and could be broken between the fingers with great ease.' 5000 grains having been dissolved and analysed, yielded 201 grains silver, or at the rate of 1 pound 1 ounce 2 pennyweights 15 grains troy per ton. 'Thus very large quantity could hardly be supposed to have existed in the original metal, as the value of the silver would be well worth the extraction.' Fresh yellow metal, with which the vessel was being repaired, yielded only 18 pennyweights to the ton. Specimens of Muntz's yellow metal from the cabin—where it was not exposed to the sea—yielded 19 pennyweights 14 grains to the ton, while specimens of the same which had been on the hull for three years gave 7 ounces 13 pennyweights 1 grain per ton, that which had been exposed to the sea having nearly eight times as much silver as the original sample.

The amount of silver in the specimens of the recent metal, being considerable, probably arises from the circumstances that, in many cases, new sheathing is made by melting down the old copper and re-rolling, so that the sheets may have derived their silver from the sea on a former occasion. The copper commonly used in the manufacture of yellow metal is very pure, containing 2 or 3 pennyweights of silver per ton, frequently not so much, and silver is very seldom associated with the other constituent, zinc.

In order to arrive at more certain experimental results, Mr Field has granulated some very pure copper, reserving some in a glass-stoppered bottle, and suspending the remainder in a wooden box, perforated on all sides, a few feet under the surface of the Pacific Ocean. When occasion offers, the box is towed by a line at the stern of a vessel, which is trading up and down the coast of Chili.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—THE RISING SUN.

YEA, it was Ogeola, 'the Rising Sun'—he whose fame had already reached to the furthest corner of the land—whose name had excited such an interest among the cadets at college—outside the college—in the streets—in the fashionable drawing-room—everywhere: he it was who had thus unexpectedly shewn himself in the circle of chiefs.

A word about this extraordinary young man.

Suddenly emerging from the condition of a common warrior—a sub-chief, with scarcely any following—he had gained at once, and as if by magic, the

confidence of the nation. He was at this moment the hope of the patriot party—the spirit that was animating them to resistance, and every day saw his influence increasing. Scarcely more appropriate could have been his native appellation.

One might have fancied him less indebted to accident than design for the name, had it not been that which he had always borne among his own people. There was a sort of prophetic or typical adaptation in it, for at this time he was in reality the rising sun of the Seminoles. He was so regarded by them.

I noticed that his arrival produced a marked effect upon the warriors. He may have been present upon the ground all the day, but up to that moment he had not shewn himself in the front circle of the chiefs. The timid and wavering became reassured by his appearance, and the traitorous chiefs evidently cowered under his glance. I noticed that the Omatias, and even the fierce Lusta Hajo regarded him with uneasy looks.

There were others besides the red men who were affected by his sudden advent. From the position in which I stood, I had a view of the commissioner's face; I noticed that his countenance suddenly paled, and there passed over it a marked expression of chagrin. It was clear that with him the 'Rising Sun' was anything but welcome. His hurried words to Clinch reached my ears—for I stood close to the general, and could not help overhearing them.

'How unfortunate!' he muttered in a tone of vexation. 'But for him, we should have succeeded. I was in hopes of nailing them before he should arrive. I had told him a wrong hour, but it seems to no purpose. Deuce take the fellow! he will undo all. See! he is earwigging Onopa, and the old fool listens to him like a child. Bah!—he will obey him like a great baby, as he is. It's all up, general; we must come to blows.'

On hearing this half-whispered harangue, I turned my eyes once more upon him who was the subject of it, and regarded him more attentively. He was still standing behind the king, but in a stooping attitude, and whispering in the ear of the latter—scarcely whispering, but speaking audibly in their native language. Only the interpreters could have understood what he was saying, and they were too distant to make it out. His earnest tone, however—his firm, yet somewhat excited manner—the defiant flash of his eye as he glanced towards the commissioner, all told that he himself had no intention to yield; and that he was counselling his superior to like bold opposition and resistance.

For some moments there was silence, broken only by the whisperings of the commissioner on one side, and the muttered words passing between Ogeola and the mico on the other. After a while, even these sounds were hushed, and a breathless stillness succeeded.

It was a moment of intense expectation, and one of peculiar interest. On the words which Onopa was about to utter, hung events of high import—important to almost every one upon the ground. Peace or war, and therefore life or death, was suspended over the heads of all present. Even the soldiers in the lines were observed with outstretched necks in the attitude of listening; and upon the other side, the Indian boys, and the women with babes in their arms, clustered behind the circle of warriors, their anxious looks betraying the deep interest they felt in the issue.

The commissioner grew impatient; his face reddened again. I saw that he was excited and angry—at the same time he was doing his utmost to appear calm. As yet he had taken no notice of the presence of Ogeola, but was making pretence to ignore it, although it was evident that Ogeola was at that moment the main subject of his thoughts. He only looked at the young chief by side-glances, now and again turning to resume his conversation with the general.

* Ogeola—written Oseola, Amseola, Assula, Hassoola, and in a dozen other forms of orthography—in the Seminole language, signifies the Rising Sun.

This by-play was of short duration. Thompson could endure the suspense no longer.

'Tell Onopa,' said he to the interpreter, 'that the council awaits his answer.'

The interpreter did as commanded.

'I have but one answer to make,' replied the taciturn king, without deigning to rise from his seat; 'I am content with my present home, I am not going to leave it.'

A burst of applause from the patriots followed this declaration. Perhaps these were the most popular words that old Onopa had ever uttered. From that moment he was possessed of real kingly power, and might command in his nation.

I looked round the circle of the chiefs. A smile lit up the gentlemanly features of Holata Mico, the grim face of Hottle-mattee gleamed with joy; the 'Alligator,' 'Cloud,' and Arpiucki exhibited more frantic signs of their delight, and even the thick lips of Abram were drawn flat over his gums, displaying his double tier of fangs in a grin of triumphant satisfaction.

On the other hand, the Omatlas and their party wore black looks. Their gloomy glances betokened their discontent, and from their gestures and attitudes, it was evident that one and all of them were suffering under serious apprehension.

They had cause. They were no longer suspected, no longer traitors only attainted, their treason was now patent—it had been declared.

It was fortunate for them that Fort King was so near—well that they stood in the presence of that embattled line. They might need its bayonets to protect them.

The commissioner had by this time lost command of his temper. Even official dignity gave way, and he now descended to angry exclamations, threats, and bitter invective.

In the last, he was personal, calling the chiefs by name, and charging them with faithlessness and falsehood. He accused Onopa of having already signed the treaty of the Oclawaha; and when the latter denied having done so the commissioner told him *he lied**. Even the savage did not reciprocate the vulgar accusation, but treated it with silent disdain.

After spending a portion of his spleen upon various chiefs of the council, he turned towards the front, and in a loud angry tone cried out:

'It is you who have done this—*you*, Powell!'

I started at the word. I looked to see who was addressed—who it was that bore that well-known name.

The commissioner guided my glance both by look and gesture. He was standing with arm outstretched, and finger pointed in menace. His eye was bent upon the young war-chief—upon Ogeola.

All at once a light broke upon me. Already strange memories had been playing with my fancy, I thought that through the vermilion paint I saw features I had seen before.

Now I recognised them. In the young Indian hero, I beheld the friend of my boyhood—the preserver of my life—the brother of Maumee.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE ULTIMATUM.

Yes—Powell and Ogeola were one, the boy, as I had predicted, now developed into the splendid man—a hero.

Under the impulsive influence of former friendship and present admiration, I could have rushed forward and flung my arms around him, but it was neither the time nor place for the display of such childish

enthusiasm. Etiquette—duty forbade it; I kept my ground, and as well as I could the composure of my countenance, though I was unable to withdraw my eyes from what had now become doubly an object of admiration.

There was little time for reflection. The pause created by the rude speech of the commissioner had passed; the silence was again broken—this time by Ogeola himself.

The young chief, perceiving that it was he who had been singled out, stepped forth a pace or two, and stood confronting the commissioner, his eye fixed upon him, in a glance, mild, yet firm and searching.

'Are you addressing me?' he inquired in a tone that evinced not the slightest anger or excitement.

'Who else than you?' replied the commissioner abruptly. 'I called you by name—Powell.'

'My name is *not* Powell.'

'Not Powell?'

'No!' answered the Indian, raising his voice to its loudest pitch, and looking with proud defiance at the commissioner. 'You may call me Powell, if you please, *you General Wiley Thompson*—slowly, and with a sarcastic sneer, he pronounced the full titles of the agent 'but know, sir, that I scorn the white man's baptism. I am an Indian. I am the child of my mother * my name is Ogeola.'

The commissioner struggled to control his passion. The snarl at his plebeian cognomen stung him to the quick, for Powell understood enough of English nomenclature to know that 'Thompson' was not an aristocratic appellation, and the sarcasm cut keenly.

It was angry enough to have ordered the instant execution of Ogeola had it been in his power, but it was not. Three hundred warriors trod the ground, each grasping his ready rifle quite a match for the troops at the post. Besides the commissioner knew that such rash indulgence of spoken might not be rashly by his government. Even the Ringolds—his dear friends and ready advisers—with all the wicked interest they might have in the downfall of the Rising Sun, were wiser than to counsel a proceeding like that.

Instead of replying, therefore to the taunt of the young chief, the commissioner addressed himself once more to the council.

'I want no more talking,' said he with the air of a man speaking to infants. 'we have had enough already. Your talk has been that of children, of men without wisdom or faith. I will no longer listen to it.'

'Hear, then, what your Great Father says and what he has sent me to say to you. He has told me to place before you this paper.' The speaker produced a folded parchment, opening it as he proceeded. 'It is the treaty of the Oclawaha. Most of you have already signed it. I ask you now to step forward, and confirm your signatures.'

'I have not signed it,' said Onopa, urged to the declaration by Ogeola, who stood behind him. 'I shall not sign it now. Others may act as they please. I shall not go from my home. I shall not leave Florida.'

'Nor I,' added Hottle-mattee in a determined tone. 'I have fifty kegs of powder so long as a grain of it remains unburned, I shall not be parted from my native land.'

'His sentiments are mine,' added Holata.

'And mine!' exclaimed Arpiucki.

'And mine!' echoed Poshalla (the dwarf), Coa Hajo, Cloud, and the negro Abram.

The patriots alone spoke; the traitors said not a word. The signing was a test too severe for them. They had all signed it before at the Oclawaha, but now in the presence of the nation they dared not

* Again historically true—the very word used!

* The child follows the fortunes of the mother. The usage is not Semitic only, but the same with all the Indians of America.

confirm it. They feared even to advocate what they had done. They remained silent.

'Enough!' said Ogeola, who had not yet publicly expressed his opinion, but who was now expected to speak, and was attentively regarded by all. 'The chiefs have declared themselves; they refuse to sign. It is the voice of the nation that speaks through its chiefs, and the people will stand by their word. The agent has called us children and fools: it is easy to give names. We know that there are fools among us, and children too, and worse than both—traitors. But there are men, and some as true and brave as the agent himself. He wants no more talk—be it so: we have no more for him—he has our answer. He may stay or go.'

'Brothers!' continued the speaker, facing to the chiefs and warriors, and as if disregarding the presence of the whites, 'you have done right; you have spoken the will of the nation, and the people applaud. It is false that we wish to leave our homes and go west. They who say so are deceivers, and do not speak our mind. We have no desire for this *fine land* to which they would send us. It is not as fair as our own. It is a wild desert, where in summer the springs dry up, and water is hard to find. From thirst the hunter* often dies by the way. In winter, the leaves fall from the trees, snow covers the ground, frost stiffens the clay, and chills the bodies of men, till they shiver in pain—the whole country looks as though the earth were dead. Brothers! we want no cold country like that; we like our own land better. If it be too hot, we have the shade of the live-oak, the big laurel,* and the noble palm-tree. Shall we forsake the land of the palm? No! Under its shadow have we lived; under its shadow let us die!'

Up to this point the interest had been increasing. Indeed, ever since the appearance of Ogeola, the scene had been deeply impressive—never to be effaced from the memory, though difficult to be described in words. A painter, and he alone, might have done justice to such a picture.

It was full of points, thoroughly and thrillingly dramatic: the excited agent on one side, the calm chiefs on the other; the contrast of emotions; the very women who had left their unclad little ones to gambol on the grass and dally with the flowers, while they themselves, with the warriors, pressed closely around the council, under the most intense yet subdued interest; catching every look as it gleamed from the countenance, and hanging on every word as it fell from the lips of Ogeola. The latter—his eye calm, serious, fixed—his attitude manly, graceful, erect—his thin, close-pressed lip, indicative of the 'mind made up'—his firm yet restrained tread, free from all strid or swagger—his dignified and composed bearing—his perfect and solemn silence, except during his sententious talk—the head thrown backward, the arms firmly folded on the protruding chest—all, all instantaneously changing, as by an electric shock, whenever the commissioner stated a proposition that he knew to be false or sophistical. At such times, the fire-flash of his indignant eye—the withering scorn upon his upcurled lip—the violent and oft-repeated stamping of his foot—his clenched hand, and the rapid gesticulation of his uplifted arm—the short quick breathing and heaving of his agitated bosom, like the rushing wind and swelling wave of the tempest-tost ocean, and these again subsiding into the stillness of melancholy, and presenting only that aspect and attitude of repose wherewith the ancient statuary loved to invest the gods and heroes of Greece.

The speech of Ogeola brought matters to a crisis. The commissioner's patience was exhausted. The

time was ripe to deliver the dire threat—the ultimatum—with which the president had armed him; and, not bating one jot of his rude manner, he pronounced the infamous menace:

'You will not sign?—you will not consent to go? I say, then, you *must*. War will be declared against you—troops will enter your land—you will be forced from it, at the point of the bayonet.'

'Indeed!' exclaimed Ogeola with a derisive laugh. 'Then be it so!' he continued. 'Let war be declared! Though we love peace, we fear not war. We know your strength: your people outnumber us by millions—but were there as many more of them, they will not compel us to submit to injustice. We have made up our minds to endure death before dishonour. Let war be declared! Send your troops into our land; perhaps they will not force us from it so easily as you imagine. To your muskets we will oppose our rifles, to your bayonets, our tomahawks; and your starved soldiers will be met face to face by the warriors of the Seminole. Let war be declared! We are ready for its tempest. The hail may rattle, and the flowers be crushed; but the strong oak of the forest will lift its head to the sky and the storm, towering and unscathed.'

A yell of defiance burst from the Indian warriors at the conclusion of this stirring speech; and the disturbed council threatened a disruption. Several of the chiefs, excited by the appeal, had risen to their feet, and stood with lowering looks, and arms stretched forth in firm, angry menace.

The officers of the line had glided to their places, and in an undertone ordered the troops into an attitude of readiness; while the artillerymen on the bastions of the fort were seen by their guns, while the tiny wreath of blue smoke told that the fuse had been kindled.

For all this, there was no danger of an outbreak. Neither party was prepared for a collision at that moment. The Indians had come to the council with no hostile designs, else they would have left their wives and children at home. With them by their sides, they would not dream of making an attack; and their white adversaries dared not, without better pretext. The demonstration was only the result of a momentary excitement, and soon subsided to a calm.

The commissioner had stretched his influence to its utmost. His threats were now disregarded as much as had been his wheedling appeal; and he saw that he had no longer the power to effect his cherished purpose.

But there was still hope in time. There were wiser heads than his upon the ground, who saw this: the sagacious veteran Clinch and the crafty Ringolds saw it.

These now gathered around the agent, and counselled him to the adoption of a different course.

'Give them time to consider,' suggested they. 'Appoint to-morrow for another meeting. Let the chiefs discuss the matter among themselves in private council, and not as now, in presence of the people. On calmer reflection, and when not intimidated by the crowd of warriors, they may decide differently, particularly now that they know the alternative; and perhaps,' added Arena Ringold—who, to other bad qualities, added that of a crafty diplomatist—'perhaps the more hostile of them will not stay for the council of to-morrow: you do not want *all* their signatures.'

'Right,' replied the commissioner, catching at the idea. 'Right—it shall be done;' and with this laconic promise, he faced once more to the council of chiefs.

'Brothers!' he said, resuming the tone in which he had first addressed them; 'for, as the brave chief Holata has said, we are all brothers. Why, then, should we separate in anger? Your Great Father would be sad to hear that we had so parted from one another.'

* *Magnolia grandiflora*. So styled in the language of the Indians.

I do not wish you hastily to decide upon this important matter. Return to your tents—hold your own councils—discuss the matter freely and fairly among yourselves, and let us meet again to-morrow: the loss of a day will not signify to either of us. To-morrow will be time enough to give your decision; till then, let us be friends and brothers.

To this harangue, several of the chiefs replied. They said it was 'good talk,' and they would agree to it; and then all rose to depart from the ground.

I noticed that there was some confusion in the replies. The chiefs were not unanimous in their assent. Those who agreed were principally of the Omelia party; but I could hear some of the hostile warriors, as they strode away from the ground, declare aloud their intention to return no more.

CHAPTER XXX.

TALK OVER THE TABLE.

Over the mess-table I gathered much knowledge. Men talk freely while the wine is flowing, and under the influence of champagne, the wisest grow voluble.

The commissioner made little secret either of his own designs or the views of the president, but most already guessed them.

He was somewhat gloomed at the manner in which the day's proceedings had ended, and by the reflection that his diplomatic fame would suffer—a fame ardently aspired to by all agents of the United States government. Personal slights, too, had he received from Ogeola and others—for the calm cold Indian holds in scorn the man of hasty temper; and this weakness had he displayed in their derision throughout the day. He felt defeated, humiliated, resentful against the men of red skin. On the morrow, he flattered himself he would make them feel the power of his resentment—teach them that, if passionate, he was also firm and daring.

As the wine warmed him, he said as much in a half-boasting way; he became more reckless and jovial.

As for the military officers, they cared little for the civil points of the case, and took not much part in the discussion of its merits. Their speculations ran upon the probability of strife—war, or no war? That was the question of absorbing interest to the men of the sword. I heard much boasting of our superiority, and decrying of the strength and courage of the prospective enemy. But to this, there were dissentient opinions expressed by a few old 'Indian fighters' who were of the mess.

It is needless to say that Ogeola's character was commented upon; and about the young chief, opinions were as different as vice from virtue. With some, he was the 'noble savage' he seemed; but I was astonished to find the majority dissent from this view. 'Drunken savage,' 'cattle thief,' 'impostor,' and such-like appellations were freely bestowed upon him.

I grew irate; I could not credit these accusations. I observed that most of those who made them were comparative strangers—new-comers—to the country, who could not know much of the past life of him with whose name they were making so free.

The Ringgolds joined in the calumny, and they must have known him well; but I comprehended their motives.

I felt that I owed the subject of the conversation a word of defence; for two reasons: he was absent—he had saved my life. Despite the grandeur of the company, I could not restrain my tongue.

'Gentlemen,' I said, speaking loud enough to call the attention of the talkers, 'can any of you prove these accusations against Ogeola?'

The challenge produced an awkward silence. No one could exactly prove either the drunkenness, the cattle-stealing, or the imposture.

'Ha!' at length ejaculated Arens Ringgold, in his shrill squeaky voice, 'you are his defender, are you, Lieutenant Randolph?'

'Until I hear better evidence than mere assertion, that he is not worthy of defence.'

'Oh! that may be easily obtained,' cried one; 'everybody knows what the fellow is, and has been—a regular cow-stealer for years.'

'You are mistaken there,' I replied to this confident speaker; 'I do not know it—do you, sir?'

'Not from personal experience, I admit,' said the accuser, somewhat taken aback by the sudden interrogation.

'Since you are upon the subject of cattle-stealing, gentlemen, I may inform you that I met with a rare incident only yesterday, connected with the matter. If you will permit me, I shall relate it.'

'Oh! certainly—by all means, let us have it.'

Being a stranger, I was indulged with a patient hearing. I related the episode of lawyer Grubbs's cattle, omitting names. It created some sensation. I saw that the commander-in-chief was impressed with it, while the commissioner looked vexed, as if he would rather I had held my tongue. But the strongest effect was produced upon the Ringgolds—father and son. Both appeared pale and uneasy; perhaps no one noticed this except myself, but I observed it with sufficient distinctness to be left under the full impression, that both knew more of the matter than I myself!

The conversation next turned upon 'runaways'—upon the number of negroes there might be among the tribes—upon the influence they would exert against us in case of a conflict.

These were topics of serious importance. It was well known there were large numbers of black and yellow men 'located' in the reserve some as agriculturists—some graziers—not a few wandering through the savannas and forests, rifle in hand—having adopted the true style of Indian hunter-life.

The speakers estimated their numbers variously: the lowest put them at 500, while some raised the figure to 1000.

All these would be against us to a man. There was no dissent to that proposition.

Some alleged they would fight badly; others, bravely; and these spoke with more reason. All agreed that they would greatly aid the enemy, and give us trouble, and a few went so far as to say that we had more to fear from the 'black runaways' than the 'red runaways.' In this expression, there was a latent jest.*

There could be no doubt that the negroes would take up arms in the pending struggle; and no more, that they would act with efficiency against us. Their knowledge of the white man's 'ways' would enable them to do so. Besides, the negro is no coward; their courage has been oftentimes proved. Place him in front of a natural enemy—a thing of flesh, bone, and blood, armed with gun and bayonet—and the negro is not the man to flinch. It is otherwise if the foe be not physical, but belonging to the world of Obeah. In the soul of the unenlightened child of Africa, superstition is strong indeed; he lives in a world of ghosts, ghouls, and goblins, and his dread of these supernatural spirits is a real cowardice.

As the conversation continued on the subject of the blacks, I could not help noticing the strong animus that actuated the speakers—especially the planters in civilian garb. Some waxed indignant—even wroth to vulgarity—threatening all sorts of punishment to such runaways as might be captured. They gloated over

* The Seminoles were originally of the great tribe of Muscogee (Creeks). Seceding from these, for reasons not known, the Seminoles passed southward into Florida; and obtained from their former kindred the name they now bear, which in their own tongue has the signification of 'runaway.'

the prospect of restoration, but as much at the idea of a not distant revenge. Shooting, hanging, burning, barbequing, were all spoken of, besides a variety of other tortures peculiar to this southern land. Bare punishments—no lack of them—were promised in a breath to the unfortunate abscorder who should chance to get caught.

You who live far away from such sentiments can but ill comprehend the moral relations of caste and colour. Under ordinary circumstances, there exists between white and black no feeling of hostility—quite the contrary. The white man is rather kindly disposed towards his coloured brother; but only so long as the latter opposes not his will. Let the black but offer resistance—even in the slightest degree—and then hostility is quickly kindled, justice and mercy are alike disregarded—vengeance only is felt.

This is a general truth, it will apply to every one who owns a slave.

Exceptionally, the relation is worse. There are white men in the southern states who hold the life of a black at but slight value—just the value of his market-price. An incident in the history of young Ringgold helps me to an illustration. But the day before, my 'squire' Black Jake had given me the story.

This youth, with some other boys of his acquaintance, and of like dissolute character, was hunting in the forest. The hounds had passed beyond hearing, and no one could tell the direction they had taken. It was useless riding further, and the party halted, leaped from their saddles, and tied their horses to the trees.

For a long time the baying of the beagles was not heard, and the time hung heavily on the hands of the hunters. How were they to pass it?

A negro boy chanced to be near 'chopping' wood. They knew the boy well enough—one of the slaves on a neighbouring plantation.

'Let's have some sport with the darkie,' suggested one.

'What sport?'

'Let us hang him for sport.'

The proposal of course produced a general laugh.

'Joking apart,' said the first speaker, 'I should really like to try how much hanging a nigger could bear without being killed outright.'

'No should I,' rejoined a second.

'And so I too,' added a third.

The idea took; the experiment promised to amuse them.

'Well, then, let us make trial; that's the best way to settle the point.'

The trial was made—I am relating a *fact*—the unfortunate boy was seized upon, a noose was adjusted round his neck, and he was triced up to the branch of a tree.

Just at that instant, a stag broke past with the hounds in full cry. The hunters ran to their horses, and in the excitement, forgot to cut down the victim of their devilry. One left the duty to another, and all neglected it!

When the chase was ended, they returned to the spot: the negro was still hanging from the branch—he was dead!

There was a trial—the mere mockery of a trial. Both judge and jury were the relatives of the criminals; and the sentence was, that the negro *should be paid for!* The owner of the slave was contented with the price; justice was satisfied, or supposed to be; and Jake had heard hundreds of white Christians, who knew the tale to be true, laughing at it as a capital joke. As such, Arens Ringgold was often in the habit of detailing it!

You on the other side of the Atlantic hold up your hands, and cry 'Horror!' You live in the fancy you

have no slaves—no cruelties like this. You are sadly in error. I have detailed an exceptional case—an individual victim. Land of the workhouse and the jail! your victims are legion.

Smiling Christian! you parade your compassion; but you have made the misery that calls it forth. You abet with easy concurrence the system that begets all this suffering; and although you may soothe your spirit by assigning crime and poverty to *acquired causes*, nature will not be impugned with impunity. In vain may you endeavour to shirk your individual responsibility. For every cry and canker, you will be held responsible in the sight of God.

The conversation about runaways naturally guided my thoughts to the other and more mysterious adventure of yesterday; having dropped a hint about this incident, I was called upon to relate it in detail. I did so—of course scouting the idea that my intended assassin could have been Yellow Jake. A good many of those present knew the story of the mulatto, and the circumstances connected with his death.

Why was it, when I mentioned his name, coupled with the solemn declaration of my sable groom—why was it that Arens Ringgold started, turned pale, and whispered some words in the ear of his father?

THE LOST TOWNS OF YORKSHIRE.

TEACHERS being supposed to know everything, I, as an instructor of youth, took shame to myself for being unable to answer a question addressed to me by a young pupil a week or two ago. It was this: 'Where is Ravenspur?' The history of England tells us that the Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., landed at Ravenspur in Yorkshire in 1399; but we cannot find its name on the map, or any mention of it in our geographies.

This question disconcerted me not a little. I had taken Ravenspur for granted. Although I had, in the course of twenty years as pupil and teacher, heard the name of the landing-place of Henry of Bolingbroke repeated times out of count, I had passed it without seeking any further acquaintance, and was now non-plussed by a simple question from a child. I was ashamed to own that I could tell her nothing, so I had recourse to finesse. 'I will give you,' said I, 'until to-morrow morning to try to obtain the information for yourself, should you fail, I will then furnish you with all needful particulars.' I knew that before another day I should ascertain all about Ravenspur, if the children could not, and by this little stratagem preserve my reputation for unlimited knowledge. My first clue to the whereabouts of Ravenspur—I was going to say, but the term is improper, for it has no whereabouts—was obtained from the encyclopædia, and this gained, the rest was easy. I need not tell how my pupils were unsuccessful in their search, from not knowing how to set about it, or how my newly gained knowledge was imparted to them in turn. But the subject interested me, and I have since acquired additional particulars connected with it, which I have gathered from various sources, including my own recollections of the locality.

The first bit of information I obtained was, that Ravenspur was, but is not; that place, and a number of other ports and towns in the Holderness district of Yorkshire, having been gnawed away piecemeal and swallowed up by the German Ocean.

Like the celebrated 'Big-bellied Ben' of our nursery-days, this glutton has deliberately washed down into his maw, ports, villages, churchyards with their human remains, and even churches. Like the nursery hero, he has not spared even the steeples; for, unable to toss his brawny arms quite so high, he has stolen away

the ground from under them, and thus they became an easy prey to his insatiable appetite. Insatiable, I say, for the depredations of the ogre still continue; and since he is a foe against whom all valour is useless, and on whom weapons, whether offensive or defensive, produce no impression, in all probability much of the Holderness division of Yorkshire will in the course of a few generations disappear.

Lest this may seem too bold an assertion, let us glance backward over a similar space of time, and tell what the sea has done, and still continues doing.

Poulson, in his learned and elaborate *History of Holderness*, mentions a number of lost towns which, from records of undoubted authenticity still extant, must have been places of considerable importance in their day. Of these, perhaps the most important was Ravenspur. It was known by the various names of Ald Ravenser, Ravensesse, Ravensburgh, and Ravenspur or Spurn. It stood in the parish of Kilnsea, and had a neighbour named Ravenser Odd, with which it was often confounded. Both were ports, though the latter was a place of more recent growth, and both have alike perished from the same cause. Ravenser Odd, supposed by some to have been an offshoot of Ravenspur, was begun, rose into importance, and perished by the encroachments of the sea within a century and a half. As to its magnitude, nothing can be ascertained; but it was so large as to excite the jealousy of the 'goodmen of Grimsby,' who envied the prosperity of their opposite and rival neighbour on the Humber, little deeming how soon that arm of the sea would avenge their grievances, by swallowing up every vestige of their opponent.

When Hull, like and thriving as it now is, paid £100 for its charter, this port paid £261 for a similar one; and in the fourth and eighth years of Edward II.'s reign, it was called upon to supply a vessel to aid the king in his expeditions against Scotland, besides having to answer sundry demands made upon it for arms and provisions.

In a manuscript of 1240 is the first mention of Ravenser Odd. In 1346, it was totally destroyed, and forty years previous to this catastrophe, orders were given to remove the uncovered bodies of the dead from its churchyard, and re-inter them in that of Easington.

Ravenspur, three years after the destruction of its neighbour, witnessed the landing of Henry of Bolingbroke. Shakespeare, in *Richard II.* has recorded this and tells how

The banished Bolingbroke repeals himself
And with uplifted arms has safe arrived
At Ravenspur.

besides alluding to it in several other parts of the same play; and, singularly enough, Edward IV., then the banished monarch of his rival race, was driven by stress of weather to land there on the 14th of March 1471. A beautiful cross, supposed to have been originally erected at Ravenspur to commemorate the arrival of 'the banished Bolingbroke,' after two removals to prevent its being washed away, has found, it is to be hoped, a resting-place at Hedon. At what date the port finally disappeared, is not known, as no vestige remains, even of its site, to afford any clue.

But although it is probable that no place of greater importance than Ravenspur has been thus swept away, it has not gone alone. Besides it, Poulson mentions Redmare, Tharlesthorp, Frisemersh, Potterfleet, and Upsal, amongst the towns lost from the Yorkshire coast of the Humber. It is not known when they first disappeared, but the manor of Tharlesthorp was swept away in 1803, though the monks of Meaux, who drew a fat revenue therefrom, had previously erected a bank as a defence against the rebellious arm of the sea, which had often threatened to rend it from them, before it finally succeeded. No trifling loss it was,

since, fifty years before, it yielded them a rental of £111, 8s.—a very large sum in the good old times; and only three years later, the monks complained that their lands in Frisemersh had also been seized by the same rapacious foe. Camden names Potterfleet and Upsal, but nothing more is known of them, or of a place called Penismark. The places above enumerated were all on the bank of the Humber, with the exception of the last three, the sites of which are unknown.

On the shores of the main ocean, towns and hamlets bearing the names of Hartburn or Auburn, Winkton, Hornsea Beck, and Hyde or Hythe, have been submerged. The luckless monks of Meaux had cause again to mourn the loss of tithes, for Hyde paid £80 per annum as its tithe of fish. The fishy tenants of the sea, could they have derived any satisfaction from the fact, were amply avenged by their native element, which swallowed up Hyde altogether, thus putting an effectual stop to its fisheries.

Hornsea, now a pleasant and quiet watering-place, with something less than a thousand inhabitants, was a port in the thirteenth century, and possessed a pier and harbour in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but this port, called Hornsea Beck, with pier and all connected with it, has long since disappeared. From 1546 to 1609, when the pier was destroyed, thirty-eight houses, and as many small closes adjoining, were decayed by the flowing of the sea; and the coast, for a mile in length, had during the same period suffered an average annual diminution of four yards.

The appetite of this sea for churches rivals that of the far-famed Dragon of Wantley, though, more merciful than this latter celebrity, its invasions have never molested or swallowed their congregations. Besides those that probably existed in the lost towns already enumerated, others at Aldborough, Withernsea, Owthorne, Kilnsea, and a parochial chapel at Colden Parva, have gone the way of all churches on the Holderness part of the Yorkshire coast.

Strange scenes have been witnessed during the progress of these inroads. Sir George Head gives a graphic description of one he saw in 1835, when walking from Spurn to Kilnsea. Not having the *Hornsea* at hand, I cannot give his exact words, but he tells us that he was shocked to observe human remains strewn, and by no means sparingly, on his path, and that, believing them to be the bones of shipwrecked mariners, he was led to form no very favourable opinion of the people who could permit these tempest-tossed relics of humanity to remain exposed to the winds and waters. A very short time sufficed to convince him of his mistake; the bones having been perhaps centuries buried, but only now torn from their resting-place in Kilnsea churchyard. The church fell about nine years before his visit; and gazing upwards at the churchyard from the shore, he saw rows of coffins, or parts of them, with their ghastly tenants, some mere fleshless skulls, exposed to view.

A friend of my own, whose hair is now but slightly sprinkled with gray, has just given me a similar account of Owthorne Church and Churchyard, as it appeared in his boyhood.

'When about thirteen years old,' said he, 'I accompanied my father to the shore. In those days, I was not a very good jockey, and a spirited mare on which I was riding manifested her dislike to the human bones, with which she could scarcely help coming in contact, in so disagreeable a manner, that I found it a difficult matter to keep my seat. After an absence of many years, being near Owthorne, I resolved to revisit the spot which had so forcibly attracted my boyish attention. But after vainly endeavouring to find it, I applied to a female passer-by, and was informed that since 1838 scarcely a vestige of either church or churchyard could be discovered.'

A rather amusing tradition of the origin of Owthorne Church is still told. The manors of Owthorne and Withernsea were owned by two maiden sisters, who resolved to build a church, and one was commenced at the former place. All went on smoothly for a while, when a quarrel arose between the damsels, the one wishing for a spire, the other for a tower. A wily monk, who was wide awake to the interests of 'the establishment' of those days, suggested, by way of removing the difficulty, that each should build a church in her own domain; which was accordingly done, and they ever afterwards bore the name of 'The Sisters'. This tradition has been disputed; but it matters little now, since both founders and churches are crumbled to dust. Withernsea lost a former church in 1444, and it was four years after that the 'Sister Kirk' above alluded to was commenced.

When the British Association met at Hull, several papers were drawn up relative to the depredations of the sea on the Holderness coast, and from them it appears, that though the annual rate of diminution amounts to as much as seven and a half yards in some parts, it is in others but trifling. Still, the average annual decrease amounts to two yards and a half along the whole coast-line. A bite of thirty miles in length, and the above-mentioned width, is no trifle.

It may not be uninteresting to add a few further data, partly from the works of Poulson and Bedell, the historian of Hornsea, and partly from the papers submitted to the British Association. Poulson says, the cross at Atwick, which was, in 1786, distant from the sea thirty three chains, sixty one links, is now, in 1840, scarcely half that distance. Aldborough Church, in 1786, 2014 yards from the sea, is now a mile. An inn built in 1817 at Kilnsea, is now only 480 yards or thereabouts from the sea, whereas, when erected, it was 531. Holmpton Church in seventy years is nearly 100 yards nearer the ocean. At Mappleton, the loss is about three yards annually.

My maternal grandfather, a Holderness man, of course remembered and spoke of various incidents connected with this, to him, most interesting topic. He used to say that Hornsea Church, now 531 yards, was at one time ten miles distant from the sea. In proof of this assertion, he quoted the following rhyme, said to have been inscribed on its steeple:

Hornsea steeple, when I built thee,
Thou wast ten miles off Burlington,
Ten miles off Beverley, and ten miles off sea.

As this inscription is merely traditional, and Poulson can find nothing to justify such an assertion as the last line contains, he gives the following humorous explanation. He says, our forefathers were extremely liberal with their cyphers, and often made use of them when only writing a figure expressing a unit. He quotes the following example from some parish books: 'In copying the churchwarden's accounts in 1660, a payment to the painter is made to be L 10, 14s, whereas in the original document it stood thus L 01, 14s 00d, a waste of cyphers which reads oddly enough in modern eyes. He thinks, therefore, that by a similar transfer of the cypher by some illiterate person, the one mile has been stretched to ten.

This explanation certainly sounds plausible, but the church was, in a great measure, rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and if it was then a mile from the sea, it would since that date have lost about a couple of yards per annum, which is the average loss at present in that particular locality. But one instance of comparatively modern times may be quoted, which seems to bring the ten miles quite within the range of possibility. A notorious pirate and smuggler named Pennel, murdered his captain, and sank the vessel near Hornsea. He was tried in London, and his body sent thence to the scene of his crimes, to be exposed on a gibbet on

the north cliff, in 1770. From the parish register, it appears that, in 1780, this gibbet was fifty-six feet from the sea-cliff, and six years later, it was entirely washed away. Perhaps the German Ocean never took a bite which gave the same cause for satisfaction as when it swallowed this disgusting relic of barbarity.

The visitors to this Yorkshire watering-place will find little in the way of gaiety; but those who seek quiet, and love to investigate the geological remains of past ages, may find a rich field for study and exploration. Sir George Head uses enthusiastic terms in mentioning it. He says: 'Of all parts of England, the eastern coast exhibits the most apparent phenomena of diluvial action; of all parts of the eastern coast, that of Holderness, and of all parts of Holderness, the country in the immediate neighbourhood of Hornsea. Here the earthy cliffs form a concrete mass of heterogeneous matter, studded with shells and fossils, seaward, a black line or reef of peat resembling rocks marks the ancient position of a forest below highwater-mark, now washed by the waves of every succeeding tide. Further on, he quotes the words of Ovid, written two thousand years ago:

The face of places and their forms decay,
And that is solid earth which once was sea,
Seas, in their turn, retreating from the shore,
Make solid land what ocean was before,
And far from strands are shoals of fishes found,
And rusty anchors fixed on mountain ground,
And what were fields before, now washed and worn
By falling floods, from heights to valleys turn

Of the peat before mentioned, Sir George adds: 'I gathered a handful which yielded like dough, and kneading it into a ball, retained it in my possession; dry, it became uncommonly hard and sound, when cut by a knife, the divided surface assumed a polish which made it difficult to distinguish whether it were wood or stone. As it exists in considerable abundance, it might perhaps be employed with effect either to the purposes of modelling, or other use requiring matter soft and malleable when moistened with water, but hard when dry.'

We have all read often enough of the changes in the face of nature—how the ocean swallows up in one place, and makes a gradual restitution in another, and how, by means of insect labours, islands rise up in spots where formerly the waves were seen careering; but for myself, I can say I never fully realised the extent of these changes, until it was brought home to me by an examination of what has taken place on this small portion of the coast of my native land. There is something affecting in the thought, that where our ancestors ploughed, sowed, and reaped their harvest, the waves now wanton recklessly, themselves ploughed, but 'no longer furrowed,' by the vessels which pass over them; and that where stately forest trees reared their heads, ocean plants flourish, but far beyond our reach.

Ruthless, however, as the waves have been in spoliation, they have, like penitent robbers, made some attempts at compensation on the Holderness coast. At Paul, great damage was formerly done by the Humber, but between that place and Patrington, thousands of acres of rich land have been recovered by means of embankments. Thus, however, can scarcely be called voluntary restitution; but at Patrington, great difficulty is experienced in keeping the haven clear, in consequence of the continual warping which takes place there.

Adjoining the lordship of Patrington, is a large tract of land bearing the name of Sunk Island, which has been thrown up by the sea within the last two centuries. It was first noticed as a sand-bank, and was given by Charles II. to the governor of Hull, who had a rabbit-warren on it. Two years later, it was

leased to that gentleman for thirty-one years, at an annual rent of five pounds.

In 1764, 1500 acres of fertile land were under cultivation. Fines were paid at various times for the renewal of the leases; and, just before the expiration of one of these leases in 1803, it was valued by the surveyors from the office of the Woods and Forests at £.9814 per annum. Thirty years later still, Sunk Island measured nearly 6000 acres, and was formed into a parish, with a church endowed by the crown.

Thus has the sea disgorged a great portion of what it had swallowed, and the same process is continually going on. Unhappily, the luckless proprietors, off the wasting side, gain nothing by this compensation of the ocean. The whole of Sunk Island is crown-land, and must be rather an eyesore than otherwise to those whose fate it is to witness a gradual, but certain diminution of their patrimony, by the encroachments of a foe against whom resistance would be useless.

A PASSENGER'S LOG.

I suppose every passenger, when about to make a sea-voyage, is comforted with the assurance, that his ship stands *Al* at Lloyd's, and is built of British oak. I can, at all events, say from my experience, that almost every emigrant with whom I have come in contact infallibly believes that the vessel in which he is to embark is something unusual as to strength, and at some time in its history had made the 'shortest passage' on record. The passengers who embarked for New York in the *Welsh Mountaineer* on the 11th of June in the year of our Lord 1851, could not be comforted with the latter assurance, for it was her first voyage; but the *Al* at Lloyd's and the British oak were thrust into the minds of passengers by large placards and persevering agents. Moreover, all C— went out to see her launched, for never before in the maritime history of the town had she had the honour of launching a bark upwards of 700 tons burden. As I had taken a cabin-passage in this vessel, and had watched her building, from the setting of the keel to the nailing of the deck-planks, I went to see how she would take to the water. All C— were, however, destined to be disappointed; for, after a great deal of hammering and shouting, the ship moved on the slips as if about to take to the water gallantly, but the shouting of the crowd was suddenly stopped by her stopping abruptly when half-way down, and refusing to stir. A little knot of old sailors shook their heads ominously, and declared that they never knew a ship make a passage that stuck in the launching. The sequel will prove whether they were right. She was, however, got into the water a day or two after, though no one was there to see; and a little while afterwards a busy steam-tug towed her into the open channel.

I suppose every one who leaves Old England in the distance, has a friend to say 'Good-bye' to, and so the tug was loaded with anxious parents and nervous lovers. As I was going out to recruit shattered health, I formed no exception to the rule, and must confess that when we rounded the headland, its scenes of alabaster danced fitfully through farewell tears. It was pleasant to us all that we did not at once go into open sea, but passed the Channel between the shores with a favouring breeze. Old England disappeared at last in the fading light of the next day, and we were left to the consolation, that the huge waves that dashed past us broke upon home shores. After a while, on that same evening, the light streamed on the deck from the round-house window, and looking in, I saw the captain studying his chart, and marking out our path upon the high seas. I had leisure for the first time to regard him attentively. I have seen

many better figures than his, for he was short and thick-set, and a little round-shouldered, but a handsomer face it would be hard to find anywhere; and certainly, according to the old phrase, 'a beaver man never trod a deck' than Captain Gilbert of the *Welsh Mountaineer*. I saw him afterwards when the gale raged round him, and his voice could hardly be heard in the wild chorus of wind and wave, yet his words and his glance were as kingly as that of the man whom history celebrates for breasting storms ashore.

On looking about me, I found that I had only one companion in the cabin—a lady who was going to America to see her uncle. All the rest of the passengers, to the number of about fifty, were emigrants seeking a home in the New World. For four or five days I had little else to do than to make note mentally—for I found a journal too tedious—of such little incidents as occurred on deck, to watch the sea in its eternal play with the wind, and to wonder it was never tired of the game. Very soon afterwards, however, the face of the ocean had so changed, that no one would have known it to be the same. Its fringing foam was exchanged for an angry, roaring surge. A heavy gale had sprung up from N.N.W., and the *Welsh Mountaineer* was fairly put on her trial, and it must be recorded that for a time she behaved gallantly. I used to sit at the round-house door, looking at the mountain-range of water approaching, as if it must overwhelm us, and wonder how it was possible we could find a pass through its dense mass. Time after time, however, it seemed to open at our approach; and when it did not, it kindly took us on its crest, and sent us gliding on the other side. When I saw the ship standing steadily in dock beside its fellows, I used to think they must be rough waves, indeed, to hurt it, but now I could have no other thought than that the great waves only spared us because they liked a toy to play with.

(One night, just after the gale had commenced, there was an unusual noise over my berth in the round-house—moving feet and loud voices, that could be plainly heard above my head, notwithstanding the roar of the wind and the rush of the water. I was too wakeful to sleep, yet too lazy to move; but I could gather from the prodigious rolling of the ship, and the strong blows that made every timber shiver, that the gale was raging terribly.

Dozing towards morning, I was suddenly awaked by a boisterous laugh, mingled with the strangest noise that I had yet heard in the cabin, the effect of which was not at all diminished by a queer sensation of being turned upside down. I looked out quickly, and found that the old sea herself had taken a peep into the cabin. It was rushing against open doors, floating chairs and tables, and soon began inconveniently meddling with portable articles in my cabin. Fortunately my berth was near the roof, so that I could watch its liberties without much personal inconvenience. I stretched my neck across the narrow space between my bed and the cabin door, and found that from stem to stern the sea covered the *Welsh Mountaineer*, and that she was fairly on her beam-ends. Two figures met my glance—there was Captain Gilbert, with a huge hatchet in his hand, breasting the waves with the chivalry of an old knight; and then there suddenly turned up the mate, who, having lower quarters than myself, had been floated out of his bed in his sleep. This at once explained the loud laugh I had heard, and which at first seemed so strange. The expression on his face was ludicrous; for he was evidently not yet aware whether he was awake or dreaming. The captain continued his stern march through the waters, and in another moment the light timber of the bulwarks was giving way to his blows, and the water rushing out at the rent. Most fortunately, the hatchways were fastened down, and no

wave broke over us in the interval, or our fate had been sealed.

The ship soon righted, and we were delivered from immediate peril; but it became evident that she had received a terrible strain, for the morning-watch reported that they could not keep the pumps free. She had formerly made very little water, twenty minutes morning and evening sufficing to keep her free. Every eye was watching the pumps, hoping with each discharge of water to hear them suck; but evening came, and no sign of abatement, but manifest increase. The captain and mate disappeared with a lantern down a hole in the after-cabin, and on their reappearance, the former taking me by the arm on the quarter-deck, said quietly: 'You are not afraid of learning bad news, I cannot take her over: the *Welsh Mountaineer* must go down at sea.' I have not before said that she was laden with railway iron; and I now learned that, when on her beam-ends, some unequal strain had forced a plank.

The gale continued with unabated fury, and it soon became evident that the crew would be quite unable to manage the ship and work the pumps. The next morning, all the male passengers assembled on the quarter-deck, and relays were formed to work with the watch. If the experience of the *Welsh Mountaineer* be that of all foundering ships, there was nothing of the terror and excitement of a ship breaking on an ice-mountain, or of one dashed upon a rock; it was more like the trench-work of a siege. As the second day wore on, and the light began to fade, and it became evident to all that the leak gained, a dead silence reigned over all the ship. I can see the group at the pump now; they all looked as if they were wondering what they could say to their wives and little ones when they went down the ladder. There was an old man, whose figure and visage had a solemn look in the dying day. His white hair blew in gusts over his face, like snow-drifts before the breath of the gale. He clutched the levers, as if he held himself upright with them, rather than rendered any help. Nor was it a seeming only, for while I was regarding him attentively, a 'weather-roll' of the ship, and a heavy sea that swept the decks at the same time, carried him right off his legs to the break made in the bulwarks the day before. The splintered timbers gave way even to his feeble grasp, and he must have been lost, but for the quick rush of the captain to his aid. Never shall I forget the night that succeeded. I was in no way terrified, yet sleep was out of the question at such a time. Although the storm had been raging for nearly three days, it was now at its height. I kept the deck throughout the night, moving about as much as the violent and eccentric movements of the ship would allow. The night was densely dark, and I could only just discern the 'teeth of the sea' in the gloomy wilderness around us. The moon was in her first quarter, and appeared once or twice that night. It cast little light on us, but enough just to reveal great dark clouds hurrying through the heavens, as if on some work of death. The noise of the wind was deafening; I scarcely knew which was the loudest—the everlasting roar it made with the waves, or its rushes through spars and sails and open places in the ship. Added to this, there was the constant motion of the pumps beating time to the rough music of the tempest, and the now plainly heard movement of the water in the hold, as it moved with the pitching of the vessel. When we first heard it, the sound was like that made by waves retiring from the narrow gullies of a rock; but as the night advanced, it grew deeper and more sonorous.

There were groups in earnest consultation on deck; and a little after midnight the captain lit his lamp in the round-house, and invited me in. He told me there was scarcely a chance of the ship keeping above

water for twenty-four hours, and that he was sorry to say there were not enough boats to save the passengers, even if the weather were favourable, and that our only chance was to fall in with a vessel, which in that latitude was but a poor look-out. This was not pleasant news, considering that we were fully a thousand miles from any land. 'Keep a brave heart, my boy,' said the captain, 'and if you go overboard, have a last blow for it,' as we sat down on the lee-floor to a midnight meal of corned beef and coffee.

It may startle the reader if I say that it is worse to hear the recital of a scene like this than to be in it; yet my experience tells me it is so. There are resources at the actual time which we never dream of when in safety; how else can we account for the heroism with which such dangers are generally borne? There are stories of soldiers who have stood, as upon parade, in a sinking ship, and coolly fired their own death-knell as they went down. I can well imagine these recitals to be true, for that night, when death seemed to be near, the captain and myself talked of old adventures, and told quaint stories; and though it has often seemed strange to me since, there was nothing forced or unnatural in it at the time. My companion in the cabin kept up a brave heart, but lost her appetite. By the dim light of the cabin-lamp we conversed about old times, and told our histories to each other.

One wish with reference to our apparently inevitable fate we both uttered, and but one—it was, that we might go down in broad daylight. It was an odd desire; but perhaps the darkness of the sea made the shadow of the silent land weigh more heavily upon us.

The cold leaden gray of the next morning came at length. Did ever such a morning dawn in my short life? Far off, over the cold waste of waters, in the hazy light of half-past three on a June morning, better eyes than mine had spied a sail. My first notice of it was the rush of the mate into the cabin, who seized the glass with a convulsive grasp, and made for the top of the round-house. He said not a word until his well-trained eye was sure of the prize, and then, with a voice that rang wildly on the wind, cried out: 'A sail—a sail to windward!' What a scene followed! The captain rushed from the round-house, the morning-watch turned out from the fore-deck, and in a moment more the hatchways, yet unopened, burst like a bomb-shell. Then poured forth from below every soul on board—man, woman, and child. The scene that followed baffles description. Many for the first time understood the immediate danger that threatened the ship; the wild cry they had heard a moment before told it all. Every eye was turned towards the direction which the captain's glass now took, but scarcely one could discern the black speck only just visible to sea-eyes. From such a prospect, fewer still could realise the possibility of help. I turned from the sea to the shivering group upon the deck. All the pent-up excitement of the last three days burst forth in the ecstasies of despairing love. Mothers were embracing their little ones, and rougher hands than theirs were busy at gentle work.

As the morning wore on, and the light was stronger, it became evident that there were two vessels about eight or ten miles to windward, one considerably in advance of the other, but both some miles astern. As soon as it was of any use, we hoisted the signal of distress—the merchant ensign inverted—and, lest that should escape observation, we hauled up the sails so as to show that something was wrong. You may imagine the interest with which every one watched the progress of the nearest ship to see whether she would take any notice of us. For two long hours, every eye was fixed on her as she came steadily on, but without making any alteration in her course so as

to reach us. For a long time, the stillness of death prevailed; but when she came fairly abreast of us at the distance of six or seven miles, and threatened to pass us without the slightest notice, cries hoarse with despair clove the wind. The cries were useless, for she was to windward. We had no powder on board to make any further signal; but there can be no possible doubt she saw us and knew our condition. She did pass us, and steered away. We found out the nation she belonged to; but it need not be mentioned here. Let her flag perish from our recollection; but let it be known she was not English!

With redoubled anxiety, we now turned to our second and last remaining hope. Another hour of weary watching, that seemed an eternity. Her course lay a little nearer to us than the first, so that we could see her more distinctly. For a while, our signals seemed to promise no better success. At length the better eyes thought they could discern something black moving quickly up the head-mast; a moment more, and a red rag streamed on the wind. At this instant, the mate, who was standing on the bulwarks, looking intently through the glass, shook all over with violent emotion; the glass in his hand shared its convulsive movement, and a moment afterwards he sprang to the deck, and cried out, the 'Union Jack!' O ye who think that flags and standards are but the baubles of the brave, think how ye wrong the language of the heart's true chivalry! If we had been nearer, we should have heard that an English voice had already given the command to 'bout ship!' and have known surely that British hands handled the tackle. It was not long before she veered round, and the whole breadth of her canvas came to view. On she sped like an angel of mercy, with her wings spread to the favouring gale. I knew it was quite an hour before she could reach us, so I went straight into the cabin, and for the first time for two nights I slept soundly for just three-quarters of an hour. When I awoke, there was a stately ship just passing under our stern, and taking up her station about half a mile to leeward, to avoid collision in the heavy sea. Now came a fresh anxiety, for in the sea that was running, no boat could come close alongside, and the captain very much feared some lives might be lost in changing ships. It was yet tolerably early, and after a consultation through trumpets, it was deemed advisable to wait an hour or two. Towards afternoon, the wind happily lulled, and the sun shone out for the first time since our troubles commenced, though the sea was still heavy. But I will not enter into further detail; let it suffice to record, that the disembarkation was managed with consummate skill, and that after four hours of hard work, every woman, child, and man was safe on board the *Lesmahagow*, bound for St John's, New Brunswick, without a child's finger being hurt. Often, when a boat-load started from the *Welsh Mountaineer*, we lost sight of them altogether in the trough of the sea; but as often we could hear the cheers of the sailors giving courage to their trembling cargo.

The rest of the voyage had nothing specially interesting. We made the first landmark at night: I shall not soon forget it. We were growing somewhat uneasy in the fogs and cross-currents of the Bay of Fundy; but in the night the fog cleared off, leaving a clear dark air. The twelve o'clock watch had hardly taken their station when the word was given, a 'light on the starboard bows.' It grew larger as we neared it, and seemed to our grateful sight as if some spirit of mercy held out calmly its torch of light and love above a thousand storms that roared at its feet, an eternal welcome to poor tempest-driven wanderers.

Next morning I was awakened by a sound like the driving of a hundred hammers at the ship; I jumped out of my cabin in alarm; but a rough kind voice I

had often heard before said: 'The anchor, sir—the anchor.' I dressed hastily, and going on deck, saw the city of St John's lying in the light of a bright July morning. The angry waves had ceased, and broke in gentle ripples with a home-sound upon the vessel's side.

Our first business when on shore was to make public in the newspapers our grateful thanks to the two captains to whom, under providence, we owed our lives. I know not what has become of either of them. I have not seen them since my return to England; but if this brief sketch should be seen by them, let it serve as assurance that the kindness of the captains and crews of both vessels will ever be held in remembrance by the living freight the old *Lesmahagow* bore into the harbour of St John's.

MUSIC.

'Tis true no verse of mine can tell,
Fair lady, what the gentle breath
Within the flute, that rose and fell
And died in the far distance, saith:
The speechless echoes linger still;
Their meaning is not of the earth.
Thou know'st no less love's accents thrill,
Although the words be nothing worth:
The perfect sense we cannot tell,
And thence the glory grows the more.
The organ-billows, as they swell,
Roll far and farther from the shore,
Until from verge to verge they sweep,
And Thought, its wearied wings drooped down,
Slow sinking in the charmed deep,
Mid the sweet thunder loves to drown
The harp-voice best we understand;
Its grief is shaped by her who sings
Athwart its face the gentle hand,
And hides, in rath, the sobbing strings.
The brazen trumpet's war-note shrill
Would ever teem with stir and life,
Although the earth had lost its ill,
And there was end to women's strife:
And though the cymbals ceased to beat
Amid the ranks of bristling steel,
They'd aye recall the thousand feet
In motion at the single will.
But what of war, the while we hear
These Christmas bells o'er hill and plain,
And all our memories drawing near,
Entrance us with a pleasant pain,
And fill our hearts with love and peace,
And lead us like an angel hand
Whereto the wondrous harmonies
Sweep alway through the Better Land. J. P.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE BOAT INSTITUTION.

This institution expended during the past year £5421 in building eleven new life-boats, and in altering and repairing several others; £1292 in building and in repairing life-boat houses; £747 in building new life-boat transporting-carriages and in repairing others; £855 in payment to cockswains and crews of life-boats; and £578 for rewards for saving the lives of 376 persons, shipwrecked on our coasts, of which 132 were actually rescued by the life-boats of the society in that period. Its outstanding liabilities for life-boats, life-boat carriages, and boat-houses are £3294. It would be needless to expatiate on the merits of an institution like this. The merchant, shipowner, or underwriter who does not support it, neglects his duty; while the philanthropy of private individuals could not elsewhere find a more meritorious channel.

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A SEA-SIDE SHOW.

If I were asked what was the special attraction which drew me to Boulogne last August, I should be rather puzzled for an answer. It was not the camp in the neighbourhood, for that was not then a source of attraction to anybody. It was not that I had any little financial difficulty to contend with—any temporary congestion of credit or collapse of pocket—for which the air of Boulogne is notoriously so beneficial. Nor was it because I had any friend to visit, who, being under a cloud at home, had sought sunshine on that sunshiny coast. I have no grand friendships to boast; the few whose confidence I share are of that old-fashioned, slow, and vulgar class who look upon twenty shillings in the pound as a matter of religious principle, and want that moral courage, so remarkably general in this great age of progress, which enables its possessor coolly to turn his back upon his creditors, and to liquidate by a few months of agreeable exile abroad, the expense of his agreeable relaxations at home. It was not, either, the prospect of pleasant society, for I knew nobody in the town, where, though it had lain in my route a dozen times, I had never as yet spent twenty-four hours at a visit. And, least of all, was it the expectation of seeing what I did see; for if these coming events cast their shadows before, they had never fallen on my path; and it was in utter ignorance of what was about to take place that, before the month was a week old, I had crossed the strait, extricated my valise and carpet-bag from the fangs of the douaniers, and taken lodgings by the week in a quiet-looking café in a turning-out of the Grande Rue, not far from the highest ground of the ramparts.

The café, neat, clean, and comfortable, was kept by the Widow R—, and it was pleasant to find that in the domestic arrangements regard was had to island notions and predilections. Madame spoke little English, but then she had a daughter, a lively lass of sixteen, with black eyes and a face that would have been exceedingly pretty but for a rather damaging prominence of the cheek-bones, who chattered our insular tongue with astonishing volubility, and with the most charming accent imaginable. Both mother and daughter cheated me in numberless small matters; but as I did not object to their trifling peccadilloes, or disturb their self-love by rebuking them, they treated me in all other respects with notable consideration, and I thought that, on the whole, I had reason to congratulate myself on my quarters.

There was constantly coming to the house—now mingling with the guests in the common room, now closeted with Madame and the daughter—a good-

looking florid-faced young priest, or acolyte, full of vivacity and apparently of business. I soon perceived that both the ladies, and the younger especially, were living in a condition of excitement, which, so far from subsiding, seemed hourly to increase, and that the priestly visitor was in some way or other connected with the cause. On the third day of my domiciliation, while Jeannette was arranging my breakfast, after my morning-bath in the sea, I mentioned the subject of the priest, confessing the curiosity his visits had excited, and wondering whether there was a matrimonial termination to be expected—who could be the happy man, and whether either of the ladies, Jeannette, for instance, was to be the bride.

Jeannette did not blush; she only turned to me, as she paused in her operations, a face of mingled astonishment and incredulity.

Monsieur did not know! O but that was strange, when all the world was coming to Boulogne this month to assist in the installation of Our Lady—and monsieur really did not know?

I assured her that I knew nothing about the installation, or of Our Lady of Boulogne either—who was she?

'O but that is droll,' said Jeannette; 'but I forget—you English are all Protestants—what pity! Shall I tell you about Our Lady of Boulogne?'

'Thank you—I wish you would.'

I drew a chair for Jeannette as I spoke; she sat down with an air of perfect self-possession, and having handed me a cup of coffee, began enlightening my ignorance, speaking with a very grave tone and in a dignified way. The story, however, is not very different from some other Catholic traditions, and at any rate it would occupy too much space to give it in her version. The substance is simply this: that one morning, a vast number of years ago, a beautiful ship, without sails or sailors, and with no cargo or passenger on board but a wooden image of the Virgin, came sailing into Boulogne; that the heaven-sent gift was reverently placed in the cathedral, where it received the adoration of the faithful, from far and near, for more than a thousand years, performing innumerable miracles in return; till at length the Revolution came, when the sacred image was burned to ashes—all but one hand, and the cathedral itself sold and ruined. Forty years after, the cathedral was raised anew by contributions from all countries, and was now on the eve of completion, when another image of the Virgin, but of stone, and of colossal proportions, was to be placed on the top of the edifice, so as to be visible from far at sea; and the inauguration was to take place of the re-establishment of pilgrimages to the shrine of

St Mary of Boulogne. This was to come off, Jeannette concluded, 'on the festival of the Assumption, which is the 15th of this month; and then such a spectacle will be seen in Boulogne as has never been witnessed yet. Everybody will walk in procession on the 30th—already the whole town are busy, each preparing for the part he is to perform.'

'And you, of course,' said I, 'have your part allotted you.'

'Yes, truly. What would you have? I am to be one of the choir of our parish: there will be two fifties of us, all dressed alike in white muslin, with gold coronals and veils descending to the knee. Will it not be charming?'

The voice of Madame R— screaming for Jeannette at the foot of the stairs, prevented my reply, and the dame tripped away.

On quitting the house after breakfast, I made towards the new cathedral, which, standing on the summit of a hill, towers over the whole town. In the Place d'Armes, I passed the covered statue of the Virgin, standing veiled on its pedestal, waiting for the day of inauguration. The cathedral is a lofty and magnificent building—and the door being open, and workmen passing in and out, I entered to look around; but though perfectly finished without, the interior is almost a waste, and I found a number of men engaged in the erection of what were evidently temporary fittings for a temporary purpose.

I had no difficulty in obtaining further information. Not only was every one aware of what was coming off, but a good number had, by some means or other, penetrated so far behind the scenes as to make themselves masters of the policy which guided the whole affair. From one informant, an Englishman, and of course a heretic, I learned a few private particulars. According to his shewing, the superb cathedral, reared with such painstaking piety by the good old Haffreingue, was terribly in debt, while yet a prodigious sum was wanting to complete the interior. In this dilemma the bishop of Arras had come forward and manfully put his shoulder to the wheel. He it was, and none other, who had boldly resolved to restore the pilgrimages to the shrine of Our Lady, calculating that from the offerings of the devoted pilgrims might be raised, if the affair were well managed, not only enough to clear the expenses past and prospective of the cathedral, but to maintain a permanent fund for the sustentation of the worship on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the church. And well indeed did the bishop manage the business. In the first place, he applied to the pope for the sanction and co-operation of his holiness; and meanwhile, nothing doubting the result, he commissioned the execution of a statue of the Virgin in stone, ten feet high, to stand on the summit of the edifice as a landmark and 'Star of the Sea.' Before raising it to its lofty elevation, he resolved to consecrate and bless the image, with the most imposing ceremonial, in the Place d'Armes, the very spot where the former image had been burned, and in the presence of such an assembly as for centuries had not been gathered within the walls of Boulogne.

The bishop was not deceived in his expectations from the pope. Pio Nono recommended the subject of the restoration of the pilgrimages to the shrine of Our Lady of Boulogne to his council of cardinals, and in

due time they unanimously issued a decree uniting Our Lady of Boulogne with Our Lady of Lorette—thereby securing to the former all the spiritual and intercessory favours and influences so long enjoyed by the latter. Moreover, by the same liberal decree, an indulgence is accorded, once in the year, to all faithful Christians who, confessing and doing penance, shall pray devoutly, according to the directions of the church, before the holy image of the immaculate Virgin—the pilgrims being at liberty to choose for their indulgence any day of the year that suits them best. But that was not all—the decree offers also a seven years' indulgence, extending over the whole period, to those who shall come to pray daily in the church, exercising due contrition for their faults. Further, the sacred pontiff gives a warranty with the indulgences, guaranteeing their applicability to souls in purgatory.

The conditions on which these spiritual advantages were to be won, it will be soon, are by no means hard; and the promulgators of the decree were right in calculating that they would be pretty widely accepted. If I had had any doubts on the subject, they would have been dissipated by the eagerness and excitement that prevailed among the population of the town—by the indications that met me on all sides of zealous preparations for the great event; and by the sudden going and coming of strangers from the provinces; and by the influx of flowers and tinsel, finery and greenery, which, as the time drew on, suddenly inundated the place.

The pilgrimages commenced on the appointed day, the 15th of August. The first bands of pilgrims arriving were from the parishes of the north nearest to Boulogne; these, for the most part, came on foot, or in such rustic conveyances as they had at command. They formed in procession as they entered the town—the acolytes of each parish, in red and white garb, leading the way, and bearing the crucifix in the van. Next came the ecclesiastics, singing canticles to the Virgin. Then came the groups of pilgrims proper, in some cases forming a rather motley show, consisting of both sexes and all ages and ranks—white-headed, tottering old men, sturdy grandames in high-peaked caps, peasant girls and lads, farmers, shopkeepers, with here and there a country gentleman with his wife and daughters—to these must be added the sober-looking figures of the Sisters of Charity, and the juvenile bands of pupils of the parochial schools. The above, however, constituted the humblest order of pilgrims; those who came from towns of any pretensions at all, cut a much more imposing figure: with a more numerous clergy, they had choirs of young-lady singers; they shone in gay costumes, and carried embroidered banners brilliantly emblazoned. Such companies generally arrived by the railway, and many came from great distances. The party from Paris was the most pretentious and picturesque of all. Starting from the capital in the morning, it was nightfall when they reached Boulogne, and they had to make their procession by the light of hundreds of torches—and they presented a really striking spectacle. Led by a long train of ecclesiastics in splendid attire, and accompanied by a powerful choir of skilled metropolitan voices, they promenade the Grande Rue under a series of triumphal arcs formed of flowers and foliage. They were apparently all of the well-to-do class, and were clad in the current fashions of the day—the gentlemen blossoming in vests of delicate hue and pattern, and the ladies bare-browed, oyster-shell bonneted, and most expansive in crinoline.

Day after day, the parishes of the northern provinces poured in their pilgrims, and though numbers unavoidably departed almost as soon as they came, the town grew rapidly full to overflowing. As each band of pilgrims arrived at the cathedral, the gates were thrown open, the organ began to play, and

the choir in the gallery to sing—and the old Abbe Haffreingue, placing himself at the head of the newcomers, led them through the body of the church into a small chapel in the rear dedicated to Our Lady of Boulogne, and to the foot of the altar of the Virgin, which was surmounted by an image of Mary in her boat, gleaming in the light of many lamps around. Here the companies were formed into ranks, and kneeling, recited the petitions which mother-church had exacted as the price of the indulgences that were to follow. The prayers being at length finished, a white-robed priest glided along between the ranks, presenting to each suppliant an open money-box for the reception of the votive-offerings. The appeal was liberally responded to; the silver and the gold chinked plentifully in the dark receptacle; and there can be little doubt that during the fortnight these collections lasted, several thousands of pounds were thus silently and unostentatiously contributed to the treasury of the church.

I expected to grow weary of these endless flocks of pilgrims; but I did not, the reason perhaps being that the spectacle was one of continual variety, and the excitement it occasioned was contagious. No two of the processions were alike—each seemed to have some prominent peculiarity of its own—and in all of them there was a mingling of old-world faith and feeling with modern modes and customs, which, when it was not ridiculous, and perhaps even when it was, was often touchingly simple and suggestive. I ought to mention that while so large a provision was made for the spiritual necessity of the pilgrims, their bodily wants and their recreations had not been forgotten. Good eating and drinking seemed, and was the order of the day, and the commissariat of the town had not been neglectful. Further, by way of amusement, the Vauxhall of Boulogne, the Tintilleries' Gardens, consummated a gala every night—where a six hours' set-to at dancing, gallanting, and carousing, was crowned with a grand display of fireworks about the small hours preceding the dawn. This nocturnal excitement was found particularly convenient for those hand-to-mouth Christians of the pilgrimage, who, having an indulgence to act upon, hardly knew what to do with it, and therefore summarily squared the account at once, ere they departed to their homes, by taking an equivalent in a debauch in the gardens. An entertainment of a different kind attracted the more intellectual order of pilgrims. Every night, the church, which will hold four thousand auditors, was thrown open, and every night during these initiatory pilgrimages did the Abbe la Vigne, in a voice which resounded through the vast edifice, thunder his advocacy of the distinguishing doctrines of the Romish Church, and his denunciations against heresy and heretics. His fervid eloquence drew crowds to hear him, and the church was nightly filled—though a part of the attraction was perhaps due to the powers of a young monk who, during the performance of the mass which followed the discourse, poured forth tones exquisitely melodious, and manifested capacities as a vocalist probably unrivalled.

The last and grand day of the pilgrimages, which was expected to be, and was, the crowning climax of the whole, was Sunday, the 30th of August. The sun rose that morning in an unclouded sky—a cool breeze blew gently from the north-west over the ocean, and moderated the heats which had for a long time prevailed—the air was balmy and fragrant with the odours of myriads of flowers which everywhere met the eye. Six thousand persons in Boulogne spent the best hours of that morning at the toilet. Soon after the hour of noon had struck, they began to assemble in the streets, walks, and open places around the cathedral. There they were met by the priests, who, acting on a well-considered plan, arranged the several

portions of the vast procession, allotting to each individual his or her proper place in the cortege, according to a programme previously distributed. The head of the procession, which in a straight line would have measured a mile and a half in length, was stationed in the Place d'Armes, close to the now unveiled statue of the Virgin. This statue is a work of remarkable beauty, and worthy of all the encomiums that have been bestowed upon it, and is all too good to be exiled to a height where its wonderful merit will be lost to the observer. It stood beneath a magnificent canopy of flowers and foliage; and from this point, as the clock struck two, the van of the procession moved forwards, descending the hill towards the lower town. The procession consisted of two parts—the first being formed of the representatives of the seven parishes of Boulogne—and the second being made up of pilgrims from other parts, and including a number of dignified ecclesiastics who sanctioned the proceedings with their presence.

In the front, marched a detachment of the police, horse and foot, to clear the way. Of the several parishes, that of Portel took the lead. The *suisses*, very like an English beadle, only not so fat or so blue, but dazzling in scarlet and gold, stalked grandly, leading the acolytes who in their vests of open lace bore the crucifix on high. Then followed the companies of young maidens in fifties, clad in white, and veiled almost to the skirt, each with a transverse scarf on the shoulder. These, as they walked, burst into song, chanting sacred harmonies in praise of the Virgin Mother. A following band, no less beautifully clad, carried the white banner of the Immaculate Conception, and held in their hands lilies of gold. Then came a troop of maidens, bearing baskets of flowers; then the pupils of the parish-school in white garments, and bearing flags, banners, and streamers of all imaginable devices, and brilliant with blossoms and gilding. Then came a company of men loaded with huge banners on lofty poles, and reliquaries, and carved and gilded representations of some event in the life of Mary. These were followed by troops of children, with more flowers, ever-more flowers, flowers. Then a group of cultivators of the soil carried an image of the Virgin, and these were followed by a band of music. The whole seven parishes, linked together, extended for nearly a mile. Among them were the representatives of nearly every profession—the military in full dress, captains, colonels, and commanders—the magistracy and municipality, with the guilds of all the trades—the navy, the mercantile marine, and the humble fishermen of the coast—shopkeepers, craftsmen, artisans, and agriculturists—and religious orders of every grade and every colour, and in all varieties of costume. Of the young girls who figured in the procession, there could not be many short of two thousand, each of whom had been fitted out by her family at a cost which must have been far from trifling. Their sweet voices rang pleasantly in the Sabbath air, and, answered by the deep responses of the priests at a distance, produced an effect as novel as it was striking to the ear.

The second part of the procession, though less varied, was of even weightier significance. A company of English Catholic ladies led the way; and it is no libel to assert that their costume offered a singular contrast to the display of French taste and elegance which had gone before. They were followed by a band of Parisians of both sexes, dressed as Parisians always dress for a spectacle. The nuns and friars in serge and frieze came next. Sisters of Charity, Redemptorist Fathers, and an endless column of shaven priests, succeeded. Another band of maidens in white pressed on behind them, bearing presents to the Virgin, and a golden heart containing that famous relic, the old burned hand of the miraculous image, and flags,

banners, branches, and censers of smoking incense without number. Last of all came a reverend assembly of bishops, who, to the number of nine, brought up the rear. The Bishop of Arras marched first, with two tail-bearers, and with uplifted hand blessing the multitude as he went. Archbishop Cullen—the great Irish Newton—and a cardinal in red stockings, closed the account.

The procession, on the whole, was brilliant and splendid beyond my powers of description. At the pace at which it moved, it took an hour and a half to pass any particular point. As it wound its slow trail sometimes in contrary directions through its sinuous route, flashing and sparkling in the clear sunlight, it seemed an endless stream of life that would never pass away; anon, it was thrown into perspective, and then the whole mass seemed moving under a forest of silken banners, which the west wind curled with countless ripples. And ever the voices rose in solemn chant; and the bursts of plaintive music from the accompanying bands were borne upon the breeze.

But alas for the glory of the hour. *Finis coronat opus*, says the adage; but the *finis* here was anything but a worthy crown to the proceedings. It had been resolved that, on the return to the point of departure, the bishops and higher ecclesiastics should take post at the top of the Grande Rue, and unitedly bless the assembled multitude. A scaffolding and platform had been erected on the spot for the purpose. As the dignified personages returned from their long walk, not a little weary, each took his place on the platform. They were all assembled, bishops, archbishops, and cardinals, and were on the point of lifting their sacred hands to alight a benediction on the crowd below, when suddenly the platform on which they stood gave way with a terrible crash. Happily the planks had been covered with a stout carpet; and the carpet, being firmly lashed to the scaffolding poles, did not fall with the timber. The august prelates, instead of being dashed precipitately to the ground, were therefore only caught, as it were, in a blanket; but thus jumbled together in a mass, there was a sad surrender of ecclesiastical dignity. Bare heads knocking together, headless mitres and red caps, abandoned crosiers, red legs sticking upwards, and redder faces puffing for breath; and hands just stretched out to bless, now clutching desperately at the empty air—such was the spectacle that greeted the expectant multitude. What is remarkable is the fact, if it be a fact, which we received from a near-by stander—that the great Irish luminary, he who smashed the *Norman Yggdrasil*, in the midst of this right-reverend tussle, kept his footing, and retained it to the last. Whether his Milesian blood, which, as all the world knows, is in its element in the atmosphere of a scrimmage, stood him in good stead—or whether, not believing in gravitation, he did not choose to gravitate himself, this deponent sayeth not; he only says that his reverence from the sister-isle stood his ground when all else lay prostrate, and emerged from the blanket unscathed and unruffled. The worst of this mishap, however, was not the bodily injury sustained by their reverences, but the unfortunate twist which it gave to the conclusion of the fête, which was to have been so sublime. For the mob who had come to see the show were base enough to relish this part of it most of all. They broke out with a tremendous cheer—they laughed, they roared, they yelled madly with delight—they clapped their hands till they were sore, and bawled for an encore; and so the final blessing had to be administered on a safer footing, amidst all this merriment and din.

After the blessing of the people, came the blessing of the Virgin, which was followed by a sermon on the spot from the Bishop of Nevers; and the sermon was followed by a banquet given by the mayor, to which the dignified ecclesiastics were invited; and where, it

is to be hoped, they found consolation for the mishap of the afternoon. And thus endeth the history of the re-installation of the pilgrimages to Our Lady of Boulogne.

THE RYOT.

THE term 'ryot' signifies simply an agricultural labourer. Bengal contains eighty millions of inhabitants, of whom fully sixty millions are of this class: in other words, more than double the entire population of the United Kingdom are in this one presidency engaged in cultivating the soil. This will cease to be matter for astonishment when we remember that not only Bengal, but the whole of India is, strictly speaking, an agricultural country, where nineteenth-twentieths of the exports are of raw produce. The amount of manufactured articles is most trifling; for although sugar, indigo, saltpetre, lac-dye, and other articles of produce undergo a certain manufacturing before being fit for the market, they do not come under the head of manufactures: they are but prepared vegetable products.

The condition of this large class of labourers, who really produce the great staples of Indian commerce, and are, in fact, the sinews and bone of the land, must be a subject of considerable importance at the present moment. Until Great Britain can arrive at a true appreciation of the position and interests of the many classes of her Indian subjects, it is scarcely possible for her to determine her future policy in regard to the country and those people.

The ryot is not merely an agricultural labourer; he is something more. He approaches more nearly to the Irish cottier in the nature of his tenure, though far below him in the abjectness of his poverty, in the hopelessness of his struggle with his fellow-man.

We must understand, then, that the ryot is neither more nor less than a farmer on a very minute scale: a small renter of a small fragment of land, sometimes equal to several acres in extent; at other times, but a few rods from boundary to boundary. The lands they hold under various tenures are in nearly all cases included in some zemindary or landed estate, the rights and privileges of which are put up for sale, just as any nobleman's estate may be in Great Britain.

It usually happens, however, that in every village in a zemindary, there are far more hands than are needed for cultivating the land upon it; at any rate, in the rough antique style of culture which they are in the habit of giving it. This surplussage of labour is often sought for in indigo or sugar districts at considerable trouble, and some cost; indeed, it often happens that the only mode by which village-labour can be secured, is by the purchase out and out of the zemindary. The people belong to the soil, rather than the soil to them; hence, the purchaser of the one acquires with them an ownership in the other. It constantly happens that when a European wishes to commence indigo-making, silk-rearing, or coal-mining, the only possible chance for his obtaining labour is to purchase a few villages, well stocked with able-bodied men and handy women. It is the possession by sale or lease of these populous villages which leads to so many affrays and downright battles in various parts of the Indian Mofussil, as to call for legislative interference.

During the government of Lord Cornwallis was perpetrated one of the greatest blunders of that or any other period: he completed what is known as the 'Permanent Settlement;' by which government, as owners of the soil, fixed for ever the rate at which the land should be assessed to the zemindars, irrespective of any improvement which might take place.

So far as the policy of this measure was concerned, it might have worked to much advantage; but, unfortunately for the real progress of the country, not a word was said in this famous settlement as to the rate at which the zemindars might assess the ryots on their land; at the same time, the most arbitrary and summary powers were given the former, to enable them to enforce their demands against their unfortunate tenants. It is quite true that the act of settlement provided that an assessment, once made, could not be altered by any zemindar or other landholder—with only one exception, which was on the occasion of an estate changing proprietors. This one exception was quite sufficient for all purposes of extortion. If a zemindar wishes to raise the assessment of his land, he has but to make a pretended sale to some friend or relative, and the screw is at once put on, and, as a matter of course, submitted to; for who has ever heard of a ryot opposing the will of his zemindar? Sometimes, indeed, the labourer will be too poor, or too broken-spirited to work on at a higher rate, in which case he will be at once ejected, to wander homeless and hopeless, with no relief but such scanty charity as neighbours may care to dole out to him.

It is not, merely in this way that the labouring population of Hindoostan are placed at the mercy of a grasping, relentless race of men. Between the great zemindar and the people there is a little army of middlemen, the devourers of other men's substance, who act sometimes as his agents or bailiffs, sometimes as sub-renters, who take the trouble off his hands for a round sum for the year. In these cases, the extortions are generally doubled, for the sum of the rents for the time being cares far less for the welfare of the ryots on the land than the zemindar. It is difficult for any one who has not resided for some time amongst an agricultural population in British India, to form a right conception of the exactions to which they are exposed, and the utter impossibility of escape for them under the present administration of the laws. The renter has not a want in his household that the villagers are not compelled to supply. Every article of daily consumption—rice, oil, milk, ghee, cotton—all must be found him by the ryots of his district. How heavily this presses upon the half-fed, half-clad people, only those can say who know their utter poverty.

The advocates of the present system, and amongst these are to be found many Europeans, maintain that the Indian ryot is a poor degraded creature, incapable of better things, unfit for progress, and reckless of the future. Alas! he has never had a trial, under British rule, of what he is capable, nor of what he might be under a better system. We are not among those who predict a rapid advance of civilisation amongst any Asiatic race, much less amongst the Hindoos, but we believe they might be made a prosperous and thriving people if the whole race of zemindars, putindars, and other middlemen were swept from the face of the land, and the ryots left in possession of the fruit of their daily toil.

Wherever European capital has been introduced throughout the Mofussil, and brought in contact with the village population, there a marked improvement is to be seen in their condition. A good deal has been said about the oppression of English indigo-planters: possibly some part of the statements may be correct, but the tyranny of a European is mercy beside the moderation of a Bengalee landholder. Many a hard bargain is doubtless driven by the planter with his ryots, but no one supposes him capable of the cruelties practised by the native renters, to wring the last copper pice or cowrie from the helpless dependent.

In India, proof of guilt is at all times difficult to obtain, but doubly so against the wealthy; yet evidence has not been wanting of the most barbarous tortures inflicted by zemindars of the soil upon their dependents,

even to the death, and that, too, for not more than copper coin—a few annas only, less than a sixpence due upon a balance of rent. So much is this the system amongst natives of Bengal, that we much doubt whether there be any zemindary in which torture is not employed in the collection of rents. We must not wonder at this, for Bengalees are proverbially cowards, and all cowards are cruel—and who such promising victims as the poor ryots?

There is no physical wretchedness nor abject misery within European limits that can in any way compare with the utter prostration and broken-down degradation of the great bulk of the Bengal ryots. The land how fertile, the climate how favourable, the rivers and canals how enriching for the production of the finest silks, the richest dyes, the most delicate fibres, the most valuable grain that nature has ever enabled man to produce for the markets of the world; and yet, amidst all this abundance of blessings, how miserable the condition of those who should be sharers in the general wealth! A stranger in the land might well mistake an ordinary ryot, in his pristine rags, and dirt, and squalor, for some wandering outcast from a jail, a hospital, or a lunatic asylum.

The oriental, of whatever grade, or caste, or calling, has an instinctive love for landed property. If it be but the most miserable corner of the poorest holding, the most wretched hovel that man could take shelter in, the Asiatic is still most anxious to be considered as the owner. It may be that the Indian tenant-farmer dwells in a place that might in Europe be deemed fit only for dogs; it may be that on the limited slip of soil encircling his hovel, a sickly mango-tree, a few date-palms, a cluster of plantains, or a knot of sugar-cane, may be seen; it may be that cultivated fields grace the environs in rich luxuriance; but be this as it may, the owner or renter is equally delighted, so that he may feel that he is the possessor of the homestead, the garden, or the field.

Of course, there are many grades of ryots, all differing as much in their material position as in their habits and inclinations. Besides the mere renter or the day-labourer, there are men who, holding no land of their own, yet possess a pair of bullocks, a plough, and a *kudali* or hoe, with which they undertake to plant and tend the land of others, who are either too idle or too busy to cultivate it themselves, receiving half of the produce for so doing. There are, besides these, many others who hold land either as members of a family in common, or in their individual right, and who hold some appointment or office, whilst they leave others to cultivate for them, receiving, of course, their share of crops. It is scarcely too much to say, perhaps, that in Bengal, if not in the upper provinces, there are very few Hindoos, and not many Mussulmans, who have not a holding of some sort.

It would not interest the general reader to be told at what rate per *beegah* the generality of these tenures are held, nor to hear how the holdings vary in different parts of the country; it may, however, be stated, that the ryot who holds a *jumma* or tenure equal to fifty rupees per annum, is supposed to be in a tolerably good position. When he has paid his rent, his *dhawls* or servants, his fees to village *chowkedars* or watchmen, the interest on borrowed money, the value of his seed, repairs of tools, &c., he may have perhaps twenty rupees left for his year's family expenses, being about one penny a day.

It is true, his wants are few in number compared with those of a European labourer; but if he have more than one child, the above small sum cannot go far to supply his household wants. The article of clothing is indeed almost a superfluity; their cooking utensils, a few earthen vessels and wooden implements, value not above a few pice; his agricultural tools, plough,

harrow, and hoe, such as they are, of the pattern of the first Pharaohs and Nimrod, may be worth about three rupees, and perhaps cost him a shilling during the year for repairs. As for dress, the slips of dirty cloth about his and his wife's waist are scarcely worthy the name; their value cannot be more than a few pence.

What shall we say of his food? Surely he who tills the ground, who rears the bread of millions, cannot want a sufficiency of food. The ryot does not really starve, save in very extreme cases, but he feeds on the merest pittance of the poorest grain and vegetables. Rice is a luxury in many cases: parched grain, millet, and the smaller fish of tanks and streams, with vegetables and roots, make up the ordinary meals of these people. It must be remembered, however, that we speak only of the professional ryot; and even amongst these there are remarkable exceptions of successful industry and agricultural prosperity: these are mostly to be met with near the larger towns and cities; but the bulk of the population must not be judged from them.*

In the Mofussil of India, one great want is that of roads. Away from the influence of rivers, the tiller of the soil finds it all but impossible to convey his produce to distant marts. Hence arise those fearful famines which have at frequent intervals desolated the land. One district with a failure of grain-crops lacks food, another province commands an abundance of rice; yet, without roads, how can the two effect any exchange. In this way, even in ordinary times, a superabundant crop has so glutted the local market, as to reduce the value of grain to the merest trifle—so low as to be equal to the amount of rent and charges on the land, thus making a curse of a blessing. Rice has been known to fall to one rupee the hundred *seers*, or one shilling for a hundred pounds-weight; while a hundred miles away it was selling at four and five times that price; yet the owners of the cheap rice could not sell it to the buyers of dear grain, simply because the cost and difficulty of transport was so great.

The railway, it is clear, will prove one of the greatest boons to India. With it, famines will be all but impossible, and the fruit of labour on the soil far more certain. We are not amongst those who augur rapid changes and complete reformation amongst the natives of India, from the consequences of recent events, from what is termed the Anglicising of British India. But, on the other hand, we do firmly believe in a gradual and lasting improvement, not by legislative enactments, nor Orders in Council, but by many concurrent means—by the gradual enlightenment of the mass of the people; by the spread of vernacular education through village-schools, thus teaching the ryot what will in time lift him above his present misery, and take him out of the hands of the *mahajan* and the usurer; by the introduction of better implements, and a better system of agriculture; by a better, a more honest police; by railways and cart-roads helping to bring remote places near, and rendering the value of produce in different districts more equal, and less liable to sudden and disastrous convulsions; above all, by the gradual spread of Christianity, and with it the rooting out of the old leaven of heathenism, with all its accompanying social evils. We are careful to speak of this as a *gradual* change: those who look for anything like rapid progression will be disappointed. The work of a thousand years cannot be undone in one, nor in ten. As well might we attempt to bleach their skins.

It should not be assumed from what we have here written that we consider *all* ryots as impoverished and oppressed, and fitting objects of compassion. We are well aware of the vicious character of many village communities, of their obstinate idleness, and their

combined opposition to every lawful authority. As for extravagance on particular occasions, such as a marriage, leaving the ryot in debt for years to come, perhaps for a lifetime, that folly can scarcely be spoken of as exceptional; it is unfortunately the rule amongst both good and bad, high and low. The Hindoo indifference to all improvement is likewise not the less general. An Asiatic is from habit opposed to any expenditure of labour that does not yield a speedy return, or lead to some immediate perceptible good. These are amongst the most prominent of the ryot's defects, shared in by other classes of the Indian community, but more keenly felt in his own case from the general abjectness of his social position.

OCEOLA:

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XXXI.—THE TRAITOR CHIEFS.

Soon after, I retired from the mess-table, and strolled out into the stockade.

It was now after sunset. Orders had been issued for no one to leave the fort; but, translating these as only applicable to the common soldier, I resolved to sally forth.

I was guided by an impulse of the heart. In the Indian camp were the wives of the chiefs and warriors—their sisters and children—why not she among the rest?

I had a belief that she was there—although, during all that day, my eyes had been wandering in vain search. She was not among those who had crowded around the council: not a face had escaped my scrutiny.

I resolved to seek the Seminole camp—to go among the tents of the Miccosauks—there, in all likelihood, I should find Powell—there I should meet with Maimee.

There would be no danger in entering the Indian camp—even the hostile chiefs were yet in relations of friendship with us; and surely Powell was still my friend? He could protect me from peril or insults.

I felt a longing, to grasp the hand of the young warrior, that of itself would have influenced me to seek the interview. I yearned to renew the friendly confidence of the past—to talk over those pleasant times—to recall those scenes of halcyon brightness. Surely the sterner duties of the chief and war-leader had not yet indurated a heart, once mild and amiable? No doubt the spirit of my former friend was imbibed by the white man's injustice; no doubt I should find him rancorous against our race; he had reason—still I had no fears that I myself was not an exception to this wholesale resentment.

Whatever the result, I resolved to seek him, and once more extend to him the hand of friendship.

I was on the eve of setting forth, when a summons from the commander-in-chief called me to his quarters. With some chagrin, I obeyed the order.

I found the commissioner there, with the officers of higher rank—the Ringolds and several other civilians of distinction.

On entering, I perceived that they were in 'council,' and had just ended the discussion of some plan of procedure.

'The design is excellent,' observed General Clinch, addressing himself to the others; 'but how are Omatia and "Black Dirt" to be met? If we summon them hither, it may create suspicion: they could not enter the fort without being observed.'

'General Clinch,' said the elder Ringold—the most cunning diplomatist of the party—'if you and

* So Lusta Hajo was called by the Americans. His full name was Fuchta-Lusta-Hajo, which signifies 'Black Crazy Clay.'

General Thompson were to meet the friendly chiefs outside?—

'Exactly so,' interrupted the commissioner. 'I have been thinking of that. I have sent a messenger to Omatla, to inquire if he can give us a secret meeting. It will be best to see them outside. The man has returned—I hear him.'

At this moment, a person entered the room, whom I recognised as one of the interpreters who had officiated at the council. He whispered something to the commissioner, and then withdrew.

'All right, gentlemen!' exclaimed the latter, as the interpreter went out; 'Omatla will meet us within the hour. Black Dirt will be with him. They have named the "Sink" as the place. It lies to the north of the fort. We can reach it without passing the camp, and there will be no risk of our being observed. Shall we go, general?'

'I am ready,' replied Clinch, taking up his cloak, and throwing it over his shoulders; 'but, General Thompson,' said he, turning to the commissioner, 'how about your interpreters? Can they be intrusted with a secret of so much importance?'

The commissioner appeared to hesitate.

'It might be imprudent,' he replied at length, in a half-soliloquy.

'Never mind then—never mind,' said Clinch; 'I think we can do without them. Lieutenant Randolph,' continued he, turning to me, 'you speak the Seminole tongue fluently?'

'Not fluently, general; I speak it, however.'

'You could interpret it fairly.'

'Yes, general; I believe so.'

'Very well then; that will do. Come with us!'

Smothering my vexation, at being thus diverted from my design, I followed in silence—the commissioner leading the way, while the general, disguised in cloak and plain forage-cap, walked by his side.

We passed out of the gate, and turned northward around the stockade. The tents of the Indians were upon the south-west, placed irregularly along the edge of a broad belt of 'hommocky' woods that extended in that direction. Another tract of hommock lay to the north, separated from the larger one by savannas and open forests of pine-timber. Here was the 'Sink.' It was nearly half a mile distant from the stockade; but in the darkness we could easily reach it without being observed from any part of the Seminole camp.

We soon arrived upon the ground. The chiefs were before us. We found them standing under the shadows of the trees by the edge of the pond.

My duty now began. I had little anticipation that it was to have been so disagreeable.

'Ask Omatla what is the number of his people—also those of Black Dirt, and the other chiefs who are for us.'

I put the question as commanded.

'One-third of the whole Seminole nation,' was the ready reply.

'Tell them that ten thousand dollars shall be given to the friendly chiefs, on their arrival in the west, to be shared among them as they deem best—that this sum is independent of the appropriation to the whole tribe.'

'It is good,' simultaneously grunted the chiefs, when the proposition was explained to them.

'Does Omatla and his friends think, that all the chiefs will be present to-morrow?'

'No—not all.'

'Which of them are likely to be absent?'

'The mico-mico will not be there.'

'Ha! Is Omatla sure of that?'

'Sure. Onopa's tents are struck: he has already left the ground.'

'Whither has he gone?'

'Back to his town.'

'And his people?'

'Most of them gone with him.'

For some moments the two generals communicated together in a half-whisper. They were apart from me: I did not hear what they said. The information just acquired was of great importance, and seemed not to discontent them.

'Any other chief likely to be absent to-morrow?' they asked, after a pause.

'Only those of the tribe of "redsticks."'

'Hoitle-mattee?'

'No—he is here—he will remain.'

'Ask them if they think Ogeola will be at the council to-morrow.'

From the eagerness with which the answer was expected, I could perceive that this was the most interesting question of all. I put it directly.

'What!' exclaimed the chiefs, as if astonished at the interrogatory. 'The Rising Sun! He is sure to be present: he will see it out!'

'Good!' involuntarily ejaculated the commissioner, and then turning to the general, he once more addressed him in a low tone. This time, I overheard what passed between them.

'It seems, general, as if Providence was playing into our hands. My plan is almost sure to succeed. A word will provoke the impudent rascal to some rudeness—perhaps worse—at all events, I shall easily find a pretext for shutting him up. Now that Onopa has drawn off his following, we will be strong enough for any contingency. The hostiles will scarcely outnumber the friendlies, so that there will be no chance of the rascals making resistance.'

'Oh! that we need not fear.'

'Well—with him once in our power, the opposition will be crushed—the rest will yield easily—for, beyond doubt, it is he that now intimidates and hinders them from signing.'

'True,' replied Clinch in a reflective tone; 'but how about the government, eh? Will it endorse the act, think you?'

'It will—it must—my latest dispatch from the President almost suggests as much. If you agree to act, I shall take the risk.'

'Oh, I place myself under your orders,' replied the commander-in-chief, evidently inclined to the commissioner's views, but still not willing to share the responsibility. 'It is, but my duty to carry out the will of the executive. I am ready to co-operate with you.'

'Enough then—it shall be done as we have designed it. Ask the chiefs,' continued the speaker addressing himself to me, 'ask them, if they have any fear of signing to-morrow.'

'No—not of the signing, but afterwards.'

'And what afterwards?'

'They dread an attack from the hostile party—their lives will be in danger.'

'What would they have us do?'

'Omatla says, if you will permit him and the other head-chiefs to go on a visit to their friends at Tallahassee, it will keep them out of danger. They can stay there till the removal is about to take place. They give their promise that they will meet you at Tampa, or elsewhere, whenever you summon them.'

The two generals consulted together—once more in whispers. This unexpected proposal required consideration.

Omatla added:

'If we are not allowed to go to Tallahassee, we

* A name given to the Miccosukee, from their custom of setting up red poles in front of their houses when going to war. A similar custom exists among other tribes; hence the name 'Baton rouge,' applied by the French colonists.

cannot, we dare not, stay at home; we must come under the protection of the fort.'

'About your going to Tallahassee, replied the commissioner, 'we shall consider it, and give you an answer to-morrow. Meanwhile, you need not be under any apprehension. This is the war-chief of the whites; he will protect you.'

'Yes,' said Clinch, drawing himself proudly up. 'My warriors are numerous and strong. There are many in the fort, and many more on the way. You have nothing to fear.'

'It is good!' rejoined the chiefs. 'If troubles arise, we shall seek your protection; you have promised it—it is good.'

'Ask the chiefs,' said the commissioner, to whom a new question had suggested itself—'ask them if they know whether Holata Mico will remain for the council of to-morrow?'

'We cannot tell now. Holata Mico has not declared his intention. We shall soon know it. If he design to stay, his tents will stand till the rising of the sun; if not, they will be struck before the moon goes down. The moon is sinking—we shall soon know whether Holata Mico will go or stay.'

'The tents of this chief are not within sight of the fort?'

'No—they are back among the trees.'

'Can you send word to us?'

'Yes, but only to this place; our messenger would be seen entering the fort. We can come back here ourselves, and meet one from you.'

'True—it is better so,' replied the commissioner, apparently pleased with the arrangement.

A few minutes passed, during which the two generals communicated with each other in whispers, while the chiefs stood apart, silent and immobile as a pair of statues.

The commander-in-chief at length broke silence:

'Lieutenant! you will remain upon the ground till the chiefs return. Get their report, and bring it direct to my quarters.'

Salutations were exchanged; the two generals walked off on the path that led to the fort, while the chiefs glided silently away in the opposite direction. I was left alone.

CHAPTER XXII.

SHADOWS IN THE WATER.

Alone with my thoughts, and these tainted with considerable acerbity. More than one cause contributed to their bitterness. My pleasant purpose thwarted—my heart aching for knowledge—for a renewal of tender ties—distracted with doubts—wearied with protracted suspense.

In addition to these, my mind was harassed by other emotions. I experienced disgust at the part I had been playing. I had been made the mouthpiece of chicanery and wrong; aiding conspiracy had been the first act of my warlike career; and although it was not the act of my own will, I felt the disagreeableness of the duty—a sheer disgust in its performance.

Even the loveliness of the night failed to soothe me. Its effect was contrary; a storm would have been more congenial to my spirit.

And it was a lovely night. Both the earth and the air were at peace.

Here and there, the sky was fleeced with white cirri, but so thinly, that the moon's disk, passing behind them, appeared to move under a transparent gauze-work of silver, without losing one ray of her effulgence. Her light was resplendent in the extreme; and, glancing from the glabrous leaves of the great laurels, caused the forest to sparkle, as though beset with a million of mirrors. To add to the effect, fire-

flies swarmed under the shadows of the trees, their bodies lighting up the dark aisles with a mingled coruscation of red, blue, and gold—now flitting in a direct line, now curving, or waving upward and downward, as though moving through the mazes of some intricate cotillon.

In the midst of this glittering array, lay the little tarn, shining, too, but with the gleam of plated glass—a mirror in its framework of fretted gold.

The atmosphere was redolent of the most agreeable perfumes. The night was cool enough for human comfort, but not chill. Many of the flowers refused to close their corollas—for not all of them were brides of the sun. The moon had its share of their sweets. The sassafras and bay trees were in blossom, and dispensed their odours around, that, mingling with the aroma of the aniseed and orange, created a delicious fragrance in the air.

There was stillness in the atmosphere, but not silence. It is never silent in the southern forest by night. Tree-frogs and cicadas utter their shrillest notes after the sun has gone out of sight, and there is a bird that makes choice melody during the moonlight hours—the famed mimic of the American woods. One, perched upon a tall tree that grew over the edge of the pond, appeared trying to soothe my chafed spirit with his sweet notes.

I heard other sounds—the hum of the soldiery in the fort, mingling with the more distant noises from the Indian camp. Now and then some voice louder than the rest, in oath, exclamation, or laughter, broke forth to interrupt the monotonous murmur.

How long should I have to wait the return of the chiefs? It might be an hour, or two hours, or more? I had a partial guide in the moon. They said that Holata would depart before the shining orb went down, or not at all. About two hours, then, would decide the point, and set me free.

I had been standing for half the day. I cared not to keep my feet any longer; and, choosing a fragment of rock near the water's edge, I sat down upon it.

My eyes wandered over the pond. Half of its surface lay in shadow; the other half was silvered by the moonbeams, that, penetrating the pellucid water, rendered visible the white shells and shining pebbles at the bottom. Along the line where the light and darkness met, were outlined several noble palms, whose tall stems and crested crowns appeared stretching away towards the nadir of the earth—as though they belonged to another and brighter firmament beneath my feet. The trees, of which these were but the illusory images, grew upon the summit of a ridge, which, trending along the western side of the pond, intercepted the rays of the moon.

I sat for some time gazing into this counterpart of heaven's canopy, with my eyes mechanically tracing the great fan-like fronds.

All at once, I was startled at perceiving a new image upon the aqueous reflector. A form, or rather the shadow of one, suddenly appeared among the trunks of the palms. It was upright, and evidently human, though of magnified proportions—beyond doubt, a human figure, yet not that of a man.

The small head, apparently uncovered, the gentle rounding of the shoulders, the soft undulation of the waist, and the long, loose draping which reached nearly to the ground, convinced me that the shadow was that of a woman.

When I first observed it, it was moving among the stems of the palm-trees; presently it stopped, and for some seconds remained in a fixed attitude. It was then I noted the peculiarities that distinguish the sex.

My first impulse was to turn round, and, if possible, get sight of the figure that cast this interesting

shadow. I was myself on the western edge of the pond, and the ridge was behind me. Facing round, I could not see the summit nor yet the palms. Rising to my feet, I still could not see them: a large live oak, under which I had seated myself, intercepting my view.

I stepped hastily to one side, and then both the outline of the ridge and the palm-trees were before my eyes; but I could see no figure, neither of man nor woman.

I scanned the summit carefully, but no living thing was there; some fronds of the saw-palmetto, standing along the crest, were the only forms I could perceive.

I returned to where I had been seated; and, placing myself as before, again looked upon the water. The palm shadows were there, just as I had left them; but the image was gone.

There was nothing to be astonished at. I did not for a moment believe myself under any delusion. Some one had been upon the ridge—a woman, I supposed—and had passed down under the cover of the trees. This was the natural explanation of what I had seen, and of course contented me.

At the same time, the silent apparition could not fail to arouse my curiosity; and instead of remaining seated, and giving way to dreamy reflections, I rose to my feet, and stood looking and listening with eager expectation.

Who could the woman be? An Indian, of course. It was not probable that a white woman should be in such a place, and at such an hour. Even the peculiar outlines of the shadow were not those that would have been cast, by one habited in the garb of civilisation: beyond a doubt, the woman was an Indian.

What was she doing in that solitary place, and alone?

Those questions were not so easily answered; and yet there was nothing so remarkable about her presence upon the spot. To the children of the forest, time is not as with us. The hours of the night are as those of the day—often the hours of action or enjoyment. She might have many a purpose in being there. She might be on her way to the pond for water—to take a bath; or it might be some impassioned maiden, who, under the secret shadows of this secluded grove, was keeping assignation with her lover.

A pang, like a poisoned arrow, passed through my heart. '*Might it be Matinee?*'

The unpleasantness which this conjecture caused me is indescribable. I had been all day the victim of dire suspicions, arising principally from some half-dozen words, casually dropped from the lips of a young officer, and which I had chanced to overhear. They had reference to a beautiful girl among the Indians, apparently well known at the fort; and I noticed that the tone of the young fellow was that of one either triumphant or boasting. I listened attentively to every word, and watched not only the countenance of the speaker, but those of his auditory—to make out in which of the two categories I should place him. His vanity appeared to have had some sacrifice made to it—at least by his own statement; and his listeners, or most of them, agreed to concede to him the happiness of a *bonne fortune*. There was no name given—no hint that would enable me to connect the subject of the conversation with that of my own thoughts; but that the girl was an Indian, and a 'beauty,' were points, that my jealous heart almost accepted as sufficient for identification.

I might easily have become satisfied. A word, a simple question, would have procured me the knowledge I longed for; and yet I dared not say that word. I preferred passing long hours—a whole day—upon the rack of uncertainty and suspicion.

Thus, then, was I prepared for the painful con-

jectures that sprang into my thoughts on beholding that mirrored form.

The pain was of short duration; almost instantaneous was the relief. A shadowy figure was seen gliding around the edge of the pond; it emerged into the open moonlight, not six paces from where I stood. I had a full and distinct view of it. It was a woman—an Indian woman. It was not Matinee.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

HAJ-EWA.

I saw before me a woman of middle age—somewhere between thirty and forty—a large woman, who once possessed beauty—beauty that had been abused. She was the wreck of a grand loveliness, whose outlines could not be effaced—like the statue of some Grecian goddess, broken by Vandal hands, but whose very fragments are things of priceless value.

Not that her charms had departed. There are men who affect to admire this ripe maturity; to them, she would have been a thing of peerless splendour. Time had made no inroad upon those large rounded arms, none upon the elliptical outlines of that noble bust. I could judge of this—for it was before my eyes, in the bright moonlight, nude, from neck to waist, as in the hour of infancy. Alone the black hair, hanging in wild dishevelment over the shoulders, formed a partial shrouding. Nor had time laid a finger upon this: amidst all that profusion of rich raven clusters, not a strand of silver could be detected.

Time could not affect, nor had it, that fine facial outline. The moulding of the chin; the oval of those lips; the aquiline nose, with its delicate spirally curved nostril; the high, smooth front; the eye—the eye—what is it? why that unearthly flash? that wild unmeaning glance? Ha! that eye—Merciful heavens! *the woman is mad!*

Alas! it was true—she was mad. Her glance would have satisfied even a casual observer, that reason was no longer upon its throne. But I needed not to look at her eye; I knew the story of her misfortunes, of her wrongs. It was not the first time I had looked upon that womanly form—more than once I had stood face to face with Haj-Ewa,* the mad queen of the Micosaucas.

Beautiful as she was, I might have felt fear at her presence—still worse than fear, I might have been terrified or awed—the more so on perceiving that her necklace was a green serpent; that the girdle around her waist, that glittered so conspicuously in the light of the moon, was the body of an enormous rattlesnake, living and writhing!

Yes, both were alive—the smaller serpent wound about her neck, with its head resting upon her bosom; the more dangerous reptile knotted around her waist, its vertebrate tail hanging by her side, while its head, held in her hand, and protruding through her fingers, exhibited a pair of eyes that scintillated like diamonds.

On the head of Haj-Ewa was no other covering than that which nature had provided for it; but those thick black clusters afforded ample protection against sun and storm. On her feet she wore moccasins, but these were hidden by the long 'hunna' that reached to the ground. This was the only garbient she wore. It was profusely adorned with beads and embroidery—with the bright plumage of the green parrot—like the skin of the summer-duck, and the fur of various wild animals. It was fastened round her waist, though not by the girdle already described.

* Literally, 'crazy wife,' from *Haj*, crazy, and *Ewa* or *Awa*, wife. Philologists have remarked the resemblance of this Micosaucan word to the Hebrew name of the mother of mankind.

Truly, I might have felt terror, had this singular appearance been new to me. But I had seen all before—the green snake, and the *crotalus*, the long hanging tresses, the wild flash of that maniac eye—all before, all harmless, all innocuous—at least to me. I knew it, and had no fear.

'Haj-Ewa!' I called out, as she advanced to where I was standing.

'I-e-ela!'^{*} exclaimed she with a show of surprise.

'Young Randolph! war-chief among the pale faces! You have not then forgotten poor Haj-Ewa?'

'No, Ewa, I have not. What seek you here?'

'Yourself, little mico.'

'Seek me?'

'No—I have found you.'

'And what want you with me?'

'Only to save your life—your young life, pretty mico—your fair life—your precious life—ah! precious to her, poor bird of the forest! Ah! there was one precious to me—long, long ago. Ho, ho, ho!

O why did I trust in a pale-faced lover?

Ho, ho, ho!

Why did I meet him in the wild woods' cover?

Ho, ho, ho!

Why did I list to his lying tongue,

That poisoned my heart when my life was young?

Ho, ho, ho!†

'Down, *chitta mico!*'[‡] she cried, interrupting the strain, and addressing herself to the rattlesnake, that at my presence had protruded his head, and was making demonstrations of rage—down, great king of the serpents! 'tis a friend, though in the garb of an enemy—quiet, or I crush your head!

'I-e-e!'^{*} she exclaimed again, as if struck by some new thought; 'I waste time with my old songs; he is gone, he is gone' they cannot bring him back. Now, young mico, what came I for? what came I for?'

As she uttered these interrogatives, she raised her hand to her head, as if to assist her memory.

'Oh! now I remember. *Halwuk!*[§] I lose time. You may be killed, young mico—you may be killed, and then—Go! begone, begone, begone! back to the topekee.‖ Shut yourself up; keep among your people; do not stray from your blue soldiers; do not wander in the woods! Your life is in danger.'

All this was spoken in a tone of earnestness that astonished me. More than astonished, I began to feel some slight alarm, since I had not forgotten the attempted assassination of yesterday. Moreover, I knew that there were periods when this singular woman was not positively insane. She had her lucid intervals, during which she both talked and acted rationally, and often with extraordinary intelligence. This might be one of those intervals. She might be privy to some scheme against my life, and had come, as she alleged, to defeat it.

But who was my enemy or enemies? and how could she have known of their design?

In order to ascertain this, I said to her:

'I have no enemy, Ewa; why should my life be in danger?'

'I tell you, pretty mico, it is—you have enemies. I-e-ela! you do not know it?'

'I never wronged a red man in my life.'

'Red—did I say red man? *Cooree,*[¶] pretty Randolph, there is not a red man in all the land of the Seminole that would pluck a hair from your head. Oh! if they did, what would say the Rising

^{*} An expression of astonishment, usually lengthened out in a sort of drawl.

[†] Literally, 'Yes, yes, yes!'

[‡] Chief of the snakes—the rattlesnake is so styled by the

[§] micoles, being the most remarkable serpent in their country.

[‖] They have a superstitious dread of this reptile.

[¶] It is bad

[¶] Fort.

[¶] No.

Sun? He would consume them like a forest fire. Fear not the red men—your enemies are not of that colour.'

'Ha! not red men? What, then?'

'Some white—some yellow.'

'Nonsense, Ewa! I have never given a white man cause to be my enemy.'

'*Chepawnee!*^{*} you are but a young fawn, whose mother has not told it of the savage beasts that roam the forest. There are wicked men who are enemies without a cause. There are some who seek your life, though you never did them wrong.'

'But who are they? And for what reason?'

'Do not ask, *chepawnee!* There is not time. Enough if I tell you, you are owner of a rich plantation, where black men make the blue dye. You have a fair sister—very fair. Is she not like a beam from yonder moon? And I was fair once—so he said—Ah! it is bad to be beautiful. Ho, ho, ho!

Why did I trust in a pale-faced lover?

Ho, ho, ho!

Why did I meet him—

'*Halwuk!*^{*} she exclaimed, again suddenly breaking off the strain: 'I am mad; but I remember. (Go! begone! I tell you, go: you are but an *echohec*,[†] and the hunters are upon your trail. Back to the topekee—go! go!'

'I cannot, Ewa; I am here for a purpose; I must remain till some one comes.'

'Till some one comes! *halwuk!* they will come soon.'

'Who?'

'Your enemies—they who would kill you; and then the pretty doe will bleed—her poor heart will bleed: she will go mad—she will be like Haj-Ewa.'

'Whom do you speak of?'

'Oh—Hush! hush! hush! It is too late—they come—they come! see their shadows upon the water!'

I looked, as Haj-Ewa pointed. Sure enough there were shadows upon the pond, just where I had seen hers. They were the figures of men—four of them. They were moving among the palm-trees, and along the ridge.

In a few seconds the shadows disappeared. They who had been causing them had descended the slope, and entered among the timber.

'It is too late now,' whispered the maniac, evidently at that moment in full possession of her intellect. 'You dare not go out into the open woods. They would see you—you must stay in the thicket. There!' continued she, grasping me by the wrist, and, with a powerful jerk, bringing me close to the trunk of the live oak: 'this is your only chance. Quick—ascend! Conceal yourself among the moss. Be silent—stir not till I return. *Hinklas!*[‡]

And so saying, my strange counsellor stepped back under the shadow of the tree; and, gliding into the umbrageous covert of the grove, disappeared from my sight.

I had followed her directions, and was now ensconced upon one of the great limbs of the live oak—perfectly hidden from the eyes of any one below by festoons of the silvery *tillandsia*. These, hanging from branches still higher up, draped around me like a set of gauze curtains, and completely enveloped my whole body; while I myself had a view of the pond—at least, that side of it on which the moon was shining—by means of a small opening between the leaves.

At first I fancied I was playing a very ridiculous rôle. The story about enemies, and my life being in danger, might, after all, be nothing more than some crazy fancy of the poor maniac's brain. The men, whose shadows

^{*} Boy

^{*} Fawn.

[‡] It is good—it is well.

I had seen, might be the chiefs on their return. They would reach the ground where I had appointed to meet them, and not finding me there, would go back. What kind of report should I carry to headquarters? The thing was ridiculous enough—and for me, the result might be worse than ridiculous.

Under these reflections, I felt strongly inclined to descend, and meet the men—whoever they might be—face to face.

Other reflections, however, hindered me. The chiefs were only *two*—there were *four* shadows. True, the chiefs might be accompanied by some of their followers—for better security to themselves on such a traitorous mission—but I had noticed, as the shadows were passing over the pond—and notwithstanding the rapidity with which they moved—that the figures were not those of *Indians*. I observed no hanging drapery, nor plumes. On the contrary, I fancied there were *hats* upon their heads, such as are worn only by white men. It was the observation of this peculiarity that made me so ready to yield obedience to the solicitations of Haj-Ewa.

Other circumstances had not failed to impress me: the strange assertions made by the Indian woman—her knowledge of events, and the odd allusions to well known persons—the affair of yesterday: all these, commingling in my mind, had the effect of determining me to remain upon my perch, at least for some minutes longer. I might be relieved from my unpleasant position sooner than I expected.

Without motion, almost without breathing, I kept my seat, my eyes carefully watching, and ears keenly bent to catch every sound.

My suspense was brief. The acuteness of my eyes was rewarded by a sight, and my ears by a tale, that caused my flesh to creep, and the blood to run cold in my veins. In five minutes' time, I was inducted into a belief in the wickedness of the human heart, exceeding in enormity all that I had ever read or heard of.

Four demons filed before me—demons, beyond a doubt: their looks, which I noted well—their words, which I heard—their gestures, which I saw—their designs, with which I in that hour became acquainted—fully entitled them to the appellation.

They were passing around the pond. I saw their faces, one after another, as they emerged into the moonlight.

Foremost appeared the pale thin visage of Arons Ringgold; next, the sinister aquiline features of Spence; and, after him, the broad brutal face of the bully Williams.

There were *four*—who was the fourth?
'Am I dreaming? Do my eyes deceive me? Is it real? Is it an illusion? Are my senses gone astray—or is it only a resemblance, a counterpart? No—no—no! It is no counterpart, but the man himself!—that black curling hair, that tawny skin, the form, the gait—all, all are his. O God! it is *Yellow Jake*!

DUTCH POETESSES.

THE application of a bad name to a dog is said to be equivalent to capital punishment. In the case of Holland, a whole people has suffered from the effects of an unfortunate designation. It is difficult to conceive that anything Dutch can be poetic, or that any man who is a Dutchman can be a hero of romance. It seems to be a generally admitted fact, that Holland is the country of dulness and common-place respectability, where all the women are fat and all the men are stupid, where a dike is the nearest approach to Parnassus, and where the only use of Pegasus would be to tow a *trekschuit*. Against Dutch books might be urged, without fear of contradiction, the charge that was formerly brought against those of Germany, 'that

they smell of groceries, of brown papers filled with greasy cakes and slices of bacon, and of flyings in frowsy back-parlours.' No wonder that there was a prejudice against German literature in days when a Schiller would have figured as 'a High-Dutch poet': the name would have been fatal. *Hollandish* or *Batavian* would have been comparatively respectable. In the ages of erudition, when Holland was, in the words of Hallam, 'pre-eminently the literary country of Europe,' the Dutch writers were well aware of the advantage of bearing a good name. Nowhere did humble patronymics find themselves Latinised or Hellenised into greater splendour than in Holland; syllables that Fame would have been ashamed to whisper, acquired a grandeur that rendered them worthy to be bawled in her best trumpet-tones; the controversialists of the times assumed titles which bore the same relation to their original names that the classic toga bears to the gent's paletot; and even the author of a work proving that Adam and Eve talked Dutch in Paradise, inflated his simple appellation of Jan Van Gorp into Toropius Becanus.

Certainly Dutch cognomens are not remarkable for dignity. Nor is it in its proper names alone that the language is at fault; there is something ludicrous about the sound and the aspect of many of its words: only to a native eye can a Dutch sentence convey a pleasing sensation; the superfluity of *r's* gives it a cumbersome and lazy look: the vowels seem constantly to be jostling each other; as, for instance, in the epithet *blaauwvoorig*—what a term to apply to the blue-eyed object of a poet's raptures!—and the frequent elision of vowels sometimes reduces a verse to little more than a row of consonants, hooked together by a series of apostrophes.

But if the language has its drawbacks, it can boast its merits also. A Dutchman is never weary of singing the praises of his native tongue—its strength, its serene majesty, its copiousness, its power of expressing the sense by the sound; its store of diminutives and terms of endearment; and of contrasting all these glories with the mean, weak poverty of the detested language of France. He might mention, as an additional merit, its likeness to our own speech, although the resemblance may remind a prejudiced Englishman of that which the monkey bears to man. Many of its words look remarkably like caricatures of ours, and every Dutch newspaper bears a certain likeness to the *Funetic Naz*.

A very ingenious theory was propounded, some years ago, by a gentleman who wrote four volumes in order to prove that all our nursery-rhymes were originally Dutch satires upon the clergy; as, for example:

Jack Sprat
Had a cat;
It had but one ear;
It went to buy butter
When butter was dear.

This simple narrative is metamorphosed by Mr Bellenden Ker into the following epigram:

Jackes Praet
Huydt or gait;
'Et huydt bot wan hier;
'Et wint toe baei hot er;
Wee'n bot er! wo aes dij hier?

which he paraphrases: 'The churchman's tales, while they serve to fill the rogue's belly on the one hand, serve to pinch that of doltish cloddy on the other; they convert the cloddy-dupe into the provider of the woollen-gowned gentry (the friars),' &c.

Holland is styled 'the land of song' by its inhabitants, who have ever been greatly addicted to the habit of rhyming, and who hold a poet in high esteem. Their

literature is very rich in popular lyrics, lovingly preserved and handed down from generation to generation; and few songsters have maintained so firm a hold over the affections of posterity, as Father Jacob Cats, whose memory and whose verses are embalmed in the heart of every true Dutchman. For more than two centuries, the songs of this Franklin of Holland have been the delight of his countrymen, and to know Cats by heart is said to be necessary before the student can pretend to any knowledge of the Dutch language.

In the palmy days of Holland, the vernacular tongue was almost surrendered to the unlearned, and the literary giants of the age clothed their thoughts only in a Roman garb but with the political decline of the state came a reaction in favour of the national tongue. In Belgium, the vernacular was fast becoming obsolete, and it seemed that French was destined to be the language of the country, when a revival of the decaying speech was commenced about the middle of the last century. This gave rise to the division between Flemish and Dutch, as the dialect of Antwerp was adopted, and became general throughout the Austrian Netherlands. For a long time it was considered unworthy the attention of literary men but lately a band of zealous national authors, first among whom stands Hendrik Conscience, have written in it with marked success.

Holland has been peculiarly rich in authoresses. Many of its most distinguished men of letters have transmitted the flame of genius to their daughters, and from the time of Anna Byss to the present day, there has been a succession of poetesses, whose statues would fill no inconsiderable space in the Dutch Pantheon.

A work lately been published at Amsterdam by Mr Van der A. containing a selection from the poems ('Pearls') of these ladies, and my service to correct the popular idea concerning the women of Holland. The poetry is not of the highest order of merit, there is no great originality of conception or vigour of execution to be found in the book, though which as in most poetry written by the gentler sex, a strain of melancholy prevails but much of it is graceful and touching. We select a few of the shorter pieces which may convey an idea of the works of these ladies of Holland, and may perhaps avail to sweep away a few of the prejudices that must cling around the dreadful name of *Woman*.

The following poem is by Adelaide Klynn, authoress of *Oden en Fleegen* and *Verre dihten de Winderjens* who died at Leyden in 1828.

THE WATCHMAN.

Watchman! thou whose exclamations
Lonely through the darkness ring,
Who in saddest tribulations
Still must force thy lips to sing—

Whom, though told by day and night,
No sweet rest awaits at night,
Till thine eye through watchings dreary
Find the morning's rosy light.

Thou to me art Hope's reverberant—
Let me keep thy duties away,
Whether through the dusk I steal, or
Front the cheerful light of day.

I through all the wide horizon
Seek a better Fatherland,
But the seas I fix my eyes on
Hide as yet that sunny strand.

Round me, round me, (creeps the gloaming)
Anxious cares upon me throng;
I, like thee, alone am roaming,
Sing, like thee, a lonely song.

But mine eye, through shadows straining,
Sees where lights with shadows blend;
Sees the hour of rest remaining
Steadfast for me at the end.

The verses on 'Tears' are by a lady of the name of Van Streek, nee Brinkman, who also died in the year 1828. In addition to her lyric and dramatic compositions, she published a romance called *Julius en Amahe*, and translated the *Æneid*.

TEAR.

O tears! When we are sunk in sorrow,
'Tis you that soothe us, you that bless;
You bring to those a lighted morrow
Who swoon in darkness and distress.

And they whose bleeding bosoms languish
From wounds that never cease their flow,
Find, in their own sad drops of anguish
A tender anodyne of woe.

To every tear of mute compassion
The poor with grateful smiles reply,
And welcome, in their homely fashion,
The magic of a moistened eye.

When friends no more some green grave are weeping,
By no funeral pomp defiled,
Their tears descend to him that's sleeping,
Pure as the kisses of a child.

Therefore when next the dawning hour
To me, my mournful message bring
How fast we often in the night are shown
The treacherous shadows of the spring.

We conclude with a few lines to Death by Albrecht Ruykugel who died at the age of twenty years after a long and painful illness during which she dictated a number of simple and touching poems to her father, who published them after her death.

TO THE BROTHER OF STILL.

The folly waits with fear but Wisdom smiling meets thee,

And bids in thee the best of the trust of all friends,
Thine is my couch of pain the weary sufferer greets thee,

Thy sympathising hand his term of sorrow ends
I think of thee with joy with patient expectation,
Until thy gentle touch shall lull me into rest
Come, kindly friend, subdue my heart's tumults to rest vibration.

And lap me in soft slumber followed on thy breast.

THE MONTH.

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

Art has been making its usual winter season demonstrations, perhaps with clearer purpose than heretofore. Lectures by the ablest men on art, ancient and modern on Gothic Architecture, at the Royal Academy and at the South Kensington Museum—on Colour as applied to Architecture, at the Institute in Grosvenor Street—an Architectural Exhibition at the rooms in Suffolk Street—the Photographic Society's Exhibition at their rooms in Coventry Street, showing unmistakable signs of progress—and Schools of Design as unmistakably flourishing—all testify to the growing interest of the people in the subject. Then we are to have a Great Exhibition memorial, and a Crimean monument, both probably in Hyde Park, and Sheffield is erecting a Crimean monument, which, in spite of the smoke, could not have a better site. It is to be sixty feet high, a handsome arched canopy finished with crockets and finials, within which, on the solid base, will be placed a sitting figure of

Victory. If we cannot be made a nation of artists by cultivation, it will clearly not be from want of endeavour.

So far as can be foreseen, a new style of architecture is not likely to be invented in the present century; and the best that architects can do is to work, with an enlightened eclecticism, upon the most beautiful of that which was produced either in the dark or classical ages, according to the building they have in hand, and conform our modern, our new buildings to it; for there is no good reason why beauty should not combine with utility. One of the ramifications of this subject has been discussed before the Society of Arts in a paper 'On House-construction, and its bearing on Social Welfare.' As regards the wholesomeness of buildings, we notice a paper by Dr H. E. Roscoe, Professor at Owen's College, Manchester, which, though it contains little that was not already known, is nevertheless valuable as recording facts and defining principles. The paper is entitled, 'Some Chemical Facts respecting the Atmosphere of Dwelling-houses;' and first, we are told that the quantity of carbonic acid given off by an adult man is rather more than nineteen litres an hour, and that it is not so much the diminution of the oxygen in a room that deteriorates the air, as the charging it with foul and waste matters. The normal amount of carbonic acid in the open air is 4 parts in 10,000, and the air indoors should as much as possible be kept in the same condition. Carbonic oxide—one of the products of combustion—is immediately fatal when present in an atmosphere to the amount of 1 per cent. only. Dr Roscoe agrees with Dr Arnott that at least 20 cubic feet of fresh air are required for each person every minute, to remove all the noxious and disagreeable effluvia, especially in crowded habitations, schools, barracks, and the like. But he finds that certain natural causes operate to weaken the hurtful consequences of bad ventilation—namely, diffusion through the walls. It appears from experiment, that carbonic acid actually escapes in that way through brick and mortar, and maintains the atmosphere in something like its proper condition. Hence the unhealthiness of new damp houses, and of iron houses, through the walls of which no diffusion can take place. Emigrants and travellers, who trust in iron houses, would do well to hold this fact in remembrance.

The launch of the *Lerichian* has inspired an inventor with the notion of a gas-ram, simple enough in construction, but requiring demonstration. Gas is admitted into a cylinder to raise a piston by which the lift or push is to be effected.—Gas is now successfully used to heat green-houses, and with manifest advantage, as it admits of regulation with nicety to any degree of temperature. And, if the statement be true, gas is a preventive of contagion; for, according to accounts from Lisbon, the yellow fever did not visit the houses in that city which are lighted with gas.

The application of steam to agriculture is becoming more and more an accomplished fact. The Society of Arts have given an evening to 'steam-cultivation;' and sundry enterprising farmers are making trial of the 'Guideway' steam-machinery, which includes rails, whereby the trampling of the field during the ploughing is avoided. We think it probable that in the course of another ten years, steam-ploughing will be general on all our large farms—and few are small now.

Pisciculture is to have a chance in the south as well as in the north. The Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, jointly with Sir W. C. Trevelyan, offer a prize of £20 to a *bond-fide* resident in the counties of Oxon or Berks, 'for the best essay on the methods of introducing and rearing fish in the waters of the Cherwell and the Isis.'

M. Menigault has made a series of experiments,

extending over several years, on wheat—on the causes which alter and deteriorate it, and the means of its preservation—which admits of practical application. He has examined the grain under every possible condition of heat, moisture, dryness, and cold, aggregation and diffusion. Among his conclusions, we find that the hygrometric condition of wheat varies $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in an ordinary atmosphere; that, however carefully heaped, there is always one-third of empty space in the heap; that soaking in water for eight days facilitates the growth of wheat; that imprisonment in ice for six months will not destroy its vitality; that when perfectly dried, it will keep for an indefinite time; that in a temperature of 103 degrees, it is completely spoiled in a month; and that heat and damp combined are the sole causes of corruption in wheat. If precautions are taken based upon these facts, there will be nothing to fear, for instance, from insects.

Fresenius, a German chemist, has made experiments on various kinds of fruits, demonstrating which are best, and why. The more a fruit contains of soluble matter, the more is it esteemed—such as the peach and greengage. And the more a fruit is cultivated, the more does it contain of sugar, and the less of free acid and insoluble matter. These facts may serve for household hints.—A French chemist has investigated the poisonous principle in the oleander, with a view to discover its medicinal properties. This tree grows abundantly in Algiers and in Spain. During the Peninsular War, many deaths occurred in Marshal Suchet's division from poison, owing, as was reported, to the men having roasted their meat on oleander spits at oleander fires.—Rudolf Wagner shews that a solution of decomposed salicylate of potash yields a liquor strongly charged with the scent of roses; and if this be distilled, it becomes an excellent artificial rose-water. Out of this, a new branch of industry may perhaps be created, for the substance is comparatively cheap, and rose-water is in much request as a luxury for the toilet.

The *Bulletin* of the Acclimation Society at Paris has an account of the quillay (*Quillaya Saponaria*), a tree which grows in the Cordilleras of South America, and of which the bark constitutes an important article of trade in Chili. Silks washed in water in which this bark has been macerated, preserve their colour a long time unaltered; but the principal use made of it is as a wash for the head once or twice a week. To this the women of Chili and of adjacent countries are indebted for the beauty and luxuriance of their hair; and it is said that not a few of the men make use of it also. It has, besides, a medicinal property, and is administered as a febrifuge.

A new kind of gutta-percha, and, as is said, the best, has been imported into Holland from Surinam. It is a product of a species of sapodilla which grows on the higher parts of the great savannas, and in such abundance, that for years to come the supply will be equal to the demand. The Americans have made themselves busy in that quarter of late; have surveyed a number of excellent harbours in the north of Sumatra, which were before scarcely known, and have contrived to get the principal share of the spice-trade of that island. We, on the other hand, have taken possession of the Keeling, or Cocos Islands, and find them to be a convenient half-way station between Ceylon and Western Australia. The inhabitants number about twenty European families, and a hundred Malays.—Our government and that of the United States are about to send a large party to make a joint survey of the boundary-line between the British and American territory on the Pacific side of the Rocky Mountains: our own party will subsequently explore Vancouver's Island, and in

order to get the best knowledge of the country, and to benefit science, the Foreign Office has asked the Royal Society to suggest inquiries and observations, and to recommend competent persons to carry them out.—And talking of explorations, we are reminded that the party which accompanies Dr Livingstone comprises his brother, a skilled economic botanist, and a mining geologist, besides an engineer for the steam-launch, and qualified persons for other duties. They take with them an iron house, which is to be set up in the highlands at the confluence of the Kafue with the Zambesi, where land is to be cultivated, so as to become the nucleus of a permanent settlement. Hence we may hope to gain a practical knowledge of the mineral and vegetable productions of Eastern Africa.—The news from the Niger is not encouraging. Dr Baikie had lost his steamer on rocks in the river; we hear, however, that another vessel has been sent out to enable him to resume his explorations.

We mentioned, some time since, that the New Zealand government had advertised considerable money-prizes for the best samples and quantities of native flax, in the raw and dressed state. We are glad to add, that response has been made in the way desired, and that the samples sent in for competition have been forwarded by the colonial government to the Society of Arts, where they may be examined by all who are interested in the important question of fibrous materials. If carried out as it has begun, there is no doubt that the flax-trade will be as beneficial to the New Zealanders as to manufacturers in this country. One of the competitors, Baron de Thierry of Auckland, gives an interesting description of his mode of treatment: boiling and alkali alike 'sued to convert the plant *Phormium tenax* into a fit state; but he succeeded with steam, and can make flax 'for sale at L.15 per ton at a large profit.' He claims, moreover, to have discovered a new kind named *Ti*, which can be sold at L.12 a ton, and 'will be found applicable to the finest textures, from lace downwards.' Dundee, and some other of our manufacturing towns, will hear of this with pleasure, and with visions of profit. For their information, we quote an interesting passage from the Society's Journal. 'The *Ti*,' says the baron, 'is a tree which grows as high as twenty to thirty feet, and the flax is the product of the leaves, which are about three feet long, and from three-quarters to an inch in width. The whole tree is of a stringy nature. It is very hardy, and cuttings upwards of six inches diameter will take root in moist land. It grows in swamps where nothing else will stand; it makes an impenetrable live fence; it grows either in or out of water, and prospers on the highest hill and in the deepest gully.' Here is an element of trade and prosperity! Only get the shrewd natives, so alive to their own interests, to cultivate the *Ti*, and there will be no lack of flax in our markets.

As we have from time to time noted the movements of the Pitcairn islanders, we take the opportunity here to mention that Sir W. Denison, governor of Tasmania, has paid them a visit in their new home on Norfolk Island, and established a form of government for them. It is essentially democratic. On the day after Christmas-day in every year, they are to meet to elect their chief-magistrate, who must not be under the age of twenty-eight. Every man of twenty-one is entitled to vote. The chaplain is intrusted with considerable powers; he is the returning-officer, and has the entire charge of education. Among the regulations for preserving the moral and physical welfare of the singularly interesting community, one is, that no beer or spirits shall be used on the island except as medicine. What will become of their old home, the lonely islet left now to the care of Nature, or to be a resort of whalers?

We are glad to learn that the ways and means for Mr Robert Mallet's journey to Italy were supplied out of the government grant fund administered by the Royal Society. This gentleman's name appeared in our last. We recur to the subject, because at the latest accounts the earthquake phenomena were still recurring, and he is well qualified to describe them, and judge of their geological relations. Among his credentials, he carries an encyclical letter from his eminence Cardinal Wiseman, which perhaps, more than any other, will facilitate his inquiries in country districts where the village-priest is the only man able to give information. We may hope to hear of the results in about two months.

The counter-shock of these Neapolitan earthquakes has been felt in places far distant: near the Adriatic, and onwards into Carinthia, Illyria, and the Carpathians. The general direction was north and south; but when the movement struck the Alps, lateral vibrations were sent off from east to west. Some accounts state that there are signs of upheaval along parts of the coast of Naples.—In the Indian Archipelago also, and in America, great convulsions have taken place. At Payta, the results were surprising. The bay was observed to be swarming with crabs of a species rarely seen; after some days, an earthquake was felt, and a week later, there was a bank of crabs from three to four feet wide, and three feet high, thrown up all round the bay, and the water changed from a clear blue to a blackish green colour.—And in North America, as described by Professor Cook at the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, subsidence is going on all along the coast from Delaware Bay to Boston. In New Jersey and Long Island, the effects are especially observable. Hundreds of thousands of acres of submerged forest lie a few feet below the swampy surface, and many farms are diminished in extent by the tide flowing further over the uplands than was formerly the case. Professor Cook estimates the subsidence at two feet in a century.—Mr Leonard Horner has just read the second part of his paper on the alluvial land of Egypt, to the Royal Society. He laid on the table a piece of pottery brought to light by his researches, which he believes was made by human hands 13,000 years before the Christian era.

In connection with these phenomena, we may notice those of the weather; for the fact that half the winter quarter has passed without snow or severe frost is remarkable; and it would appear, as M. Babinet told the Academy of Sciences at Paris, that an unusual broadening of the Gulf Stream, whereby the warm water has come nearer to our shores, is the cause. Rain has been scant; and the Rhine, Danube, and Loire are lower than at any time within the present century. But then the New Yorkers, on their side of the ocean, complain that their winter is too mild; they have not been able to use their sleighs, and are uneasy about their ice-harvest. On the other hand, it has been excessively cold in Piedmont, at Malta, and other parts of the south. Perhaps our turn is to come when our north-east monsoon (for such it is) begins to blow in the spring.

The Canadian Institute are trying to organise a plan proposed by Professor Kingston of Toronto, for telegraphing the approach of storms. Twenty stations are fixed on, ranging from Halifax to Goderich in Upper Canada; and it is thought the plan may be worked at a cost of two hundred dollars a year. One of the data on which it is based is, 'that gales prevail in some localities many hours, sometimes two or three days, before they reach other places only a few hundred miles distant.' Hence half-hourly signals may be flashed along the coast of the sea and of the great lakes, and mariners may prepare for the blast, or get out of the way; and landmen may be warned

paper, which has been thoroughly exposed to the sun, seal it up hermetically in a dark tube, and the paper will retain the light so effectually, that after two weeks, perhaps longer, it may be used for taking photographs. The Lord Chief Baron, President of the Photographic Society, in his recent anniversary address to the members, might well say of these facts, that 'hardly anything can be more extraordinary.' It is satisfactory to hear that the Society is flourishing, gaining strength as well as experience, fruits of which appear in their *Journal*. We take the opportunity to mention here that the Society's Exhibition is at the South Kensington Museum, where ample space and light are available, and not at Coventry Street, as inadvertently stated in our last.

Photography is now applied to the reduction of the Ordnance Survey maps for engraving, and as the officers of the corps of engineers are instructed in the art, a considerable saving of expense will accrue to the nation. Apropos of this subject, a commission has been appointed to take the Ordnance Survey, the scale on which the maps should be engraved and other details, into consideration. The names of the commission—Airy, Wrottesley, Ross, Brunel, Vignoles, &c.—are a guarantee that the service required will be well and thoroughly done, and for our part we cannot help hoping that no ignorant member of parliament will be allowed to set aside by a hasty vote the conclusions of men wiser than himself.

A paper by Captain Moorsom 'On the Practical Use of the Aneroid Barometer' read before the Royal Society is worth notice because of its showing that the instrument—the aneroid barometer—is still used and in certain cases with manifest advantage. Captain Moorsom used it in a survey for lines of railway in the interior of Ceylon and found that up to about six thousand feet—the highest points of his survey—its indications might be regarded as trustworthy. As manufactured in London, the aneroid presents an advantage over the French invention by the compensation for temperature which replaces the rigid bar of the index. The Marine Department of the Board of Trade have had the instrument under careful scrutiny for some years with a view to its employment for purposes of accurate observation. At present, it can only be regarded as a not very capricious journeyman to a mercurial barometer.

The Society of Arts announce their tenth annual exhibition of inventions for the month of April and they offer a special prize of £20 and a silver medal, 'for a writing case suited for the use of soldiers, sailors, emigrants &c., which shall combine lightness with smallness of size, durability, cheapness, and the avoidance (if possible) of fluid ink.' Mr Crace Calvert's paper 'On Recent Scientific Discoveries as applied to Arts and Manufactures,' was especially interesting from its practical applications. Coal tar has been of late a fertile mine of discovery to the chemist, and now from the alkaloids of coal-tar and from naphthalene, substances are obtained which in dyeing, give a beautiful purple. They are called nitroso phenylene and nitroso naphthalene, and their colour has the invaluable property known to economical housewives as 'fast.' But this is not all, the coal-tar yields also safflower pinks and cochineal crimson, with variations into violet, chocolate, and red, and here again the 'imitation of safflower colour stands soap and light, whilst safflower colours do not.' Next, we hear of 'a magnificent crimson colour,' called murexide, obtained from—the reader will hardly guess—from guano! This remarkable result may be said to have been initiated by Prout's discovery of purpurate of ammonia in the scales of serpents, hence years of patient research by the expertest of chemists have been spent in working it out. And for green,

dyers are no longer to be dependent on combinations of blue and yellow, but on a substance new to the English market, imported as 'green indigo,' from China, and in the use of the green colouring matter of plants—chlorophyll, as botanists call it. This product is actually obtained from grass by boiling, and a course of chemical treatment which causes a green precipitate to fall. Another product is 'patent gum,' also for the use of dyers, to be employed instead of the flour and other farinaceous substances which they now have recourse to for thickening their mordants, consuming annually hundreds of tons. 'The patent gum is manufactured by adding to one ton of dry farina sixty gallons of buttermilk, and calcining the whole in the ordinary way.' Mr Calvert further made public a process for preparing sulphurous acid on a large scale without danger, at the rate of thousands of gallons a day if necessary, and he finds that sulphurous acid is an excellent refiner in the manufacture of sugar, and that if brewers will be careful to wash their casks and coolers with a solution of this acid, they will not have to complain of their beer turning sour. These instances will convey a notion of the nature of Mr Calvert's paper, and show, moreover, what important practical and useful consequences may follow from refined and abstract studies. The philosophical chemist working out subtle conclusions in his laboratory, inspires the genius of application, and in due time commerce and the working population have a new resource. Twenty years ago, M. Gaudin showed to the Academy of Sciences at Paris specimens of artificial rubies manufactured by himself, he has recently laid before them specimens of artificial sapphires.

The question of steel railway bars is still under discussion. Iron rails wear out much too fast, but, except for the 'points' or switches, the harder metal has not come into use. Some engineers contend that its introduction would effect a great economy, as is shown by instances of another kind. A peculiar sort of steel made in a puddling furnace is now used for steam boilers, under the name of 'boiler steel' and 'homogeneous metal.' Made into boiler plates, it is much lighter and stronger than iron, and having been satisfactorily tried on board a war steamer, three sets of boilers for other government vessels have been constructed at Woolwich. Where quick action is required, the 'homogeneous metal' has a decided superiority, moreover, it does not rust. We hear that the plates for Dr Livingstone's steam launch are made of it. (Concerning iron at the last meeting of German naturalists a piece of fossil iron was shown, and a fossil tree, found in a floating island off the coast of Sweden, in which the minute cells were replaced by native iron. These are facts of high interest to geologists especially the latter, as it furnishes additional evidence that iron is an aqueous deposit.)

Professor Builey (United States) brings forward new facts to show that green-sand is a formation produced by shells of those tiny creatures *Polythalamia*, and in the course of the oceanic survey, it has been discovered that a similar formation is now going on at the bottom of the Atlantic, chiefly in the line of the Gulf Stream. Hence, like coral, green-sand is of organic origin. Another geological fact from the same quarter is that artesian wells have been bored by the army-engineers in the great arid plains between the Mesilla Valley and New Mexico, and with perfect success. When Congress can be persuaded to vote a sufficient sum, wells will be opened all along the line of travel, and the 'manifest destiny' will cease to fear perishing by thirst while accomplishing itself in that direction.

The culture of the vine—viticulture, as some call it—is spreading in the States. There are more

of vineyards in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati, Ohio now produces yearly 600,000 gallons of wine. The most esteemed grapes are the *Catawba* and *Isabella*.—The Academy at Paris offer a prize for an essay on 'Experimental Determination of the Influence exerted by Insects on the Production of Diseases in Plants.' It is wanted for the year 1860.—The *setout* eaten by the Arabs in Algeria, is found to be the bulb of *Iris juncea*, and fifty times more nutritious than the potato. The *Société d'Acclimation* have introduced it into France, and are trying to cultivate it to a larger size than it arrives at in African soil.—The council of the Royal Agricultural Society state in their Report just published that their last year's exhibition at Salisbury was 'one of the most remarkable assemblages of live-stock ever held in this country.' Chester is to be the place of meeting this year, and it will be characterised by the distribution of a considerable number of local prizes; among which are sums from L.1 to L.10 for dairy-maids and cheese-makers. The Society's Journal contains a continuation of Mr Hentrey's paper on Vegetable Physiology, and a report by Professor Simmonds on the *Steppe murrain*, or *Rinderpest*—the cattle disease which has for some time past been much dreaded by farmers and graziers. The author suggests an origin in the plague of cattle in Egypt, mentions the murrain of which nearly all the cattle in Charlemagne's dominions died in 810, treats of the symptoms and effects of the disease, and of the precautions to be taken to prevent its importation; and concludes by saying, that 'no definite plan of treatment can be laid down, except it is that of supporting the fleeting vital powers while nature is attempting to rid the system of the poison, and then endeavouring to counteract the ill effects which ensue.'

Dr Stark's address to the Meteorological Society of Scotland bears encouraging testimony to the progress of the science of the weather north of the Tweed. The doctor believes that our prevalent winds have much more to do with the temperature of the island than the Gulf Stream has; he traces the phenomena of atmospheric waves, and discovers the storm period which is one part of their manifestations, from November to March inclusive. Storms, as experience shows, may be looked for about the 20th of November; storms again in February; for the other months, the data are not yet fully made out. He recommends that a barometer should be set up at every fishing-port, under charge of one person competent to note its indications, and advise fishermen accordingly. A fall always tells the passing or approach of the hollow of the atmospheric wave; and it is the hollow, and not the crest, which brings storm and tempest. He touches, too, on the theory of storms, and with a practical application to the seas around our own coasts, and to the Atlantic; we quote the passage for its obvious utility: 'As our winter-storms,' says the doctor, 'seem to be chiefly dependent on an atmospheric wave stretching in a line from north-east to south-west, and moving with very great velocity from the north-west to the south-east, all our great winter-storms will come in the direction of the line of that wave—that is, either from the south-west or north-east. If the mariner, therefore, with a falling barometer, finds the wind setting in from the south-east, and as it increases in strength, veering towards the south, he may expect the storm to burst over him from south-west. If, on the other hand, with the falling barometer, the wind sets in from the south-east, and as it increases in strength, veers towards the east, then he may expect the storm to burst on him from the north-east. In both cases, therefore, he will be brought most speedily out of the storm if he put the head of the ship to the north-west. In every other direction he would only be driving before the storm.'

MY FRIEND.

Mr Friend has a cheerful smile of his own,
And a musical tongue has he,
We sit and look in each other's face
And are very good company.
A heart he has, full warm and red
As ever a heart I see;
And as long as I keep true to him,
Why, he'll keep true to me.

When the wind blows high, and the snow falls fast,
And the wassailers jest and roar,
My Friend and I, with a right good-will,
We bolt the chamber door:
I smile at him and he smiles at me
In a dreamy calm profound,
Till his heart leaps up in the midst of him
With a comfortable sound.

His warm breath kisses my thin gray hair,
And reddens my ashen cheeks;
He knows me better than you all know,
Though never a word he speaks;
Knows me as well as some had known,
Were things—not as they be.
But hey, what matters? My Friend and I
Are capital company.

At dead of night when the house is still,
He opens his pictures fair,
Faces that are—that used to be—
And faces that never were
My wife sits sewing beside the hearth
My little ones trolic wild.
Though—Lillian's wedding these twenty year,
And I never had a child.

But hey, what matters? when they who laugh
May weep to-morrow; and they
Who weep be as those that wept not—all
Then tears so long wiped away.
Let us burn out, like you, my Friend,
With a bright warm heart and bold.
That flickers up to the last, then drops
Into quiet ashes cold.

And when you flicker on me, my Friend,
In the old man's elbow-chair,
Or—in something quieter still, where we
Lie down, to arise all fair,
And young, and happy—why then, my Friend,
If other friends ask for me,
Tell them, I lived, and loved, and died
In the best of all company!

UNNATURAL DEATHS IN ENGLAND.

The registrar-general, in his last quarterly return, shows that the mortality for all England and Wales is 22 in the thousand, while in 64 districts throughout the country in which the sanitary conditions are the least unfavourable, it is only 17 in the thousand. 'Without affirming, on physiological grounds, that man was created to live a destined number of years, or to go through a series of changes which are only completed in eighty, ninety, or a hundred years, experience furnishes us with a standard which can only be said to be too high. 17 in 1000 is supplied as a standard by experience. Here we stand upon the actual. Any deaths in a people exceeding 17 in 1000 annually are unnatural deaths. If the people were shot, drowned, burned, poisoned by strychnine, their deaths would not be more unnatural than the deaths wrought clandestinely by disease in excess of the quota of natural death—that is, in excess of seventeen deaths in 1000 living.' By this calculation, it would seem that the number of unnatural deaths last year was 96,520.

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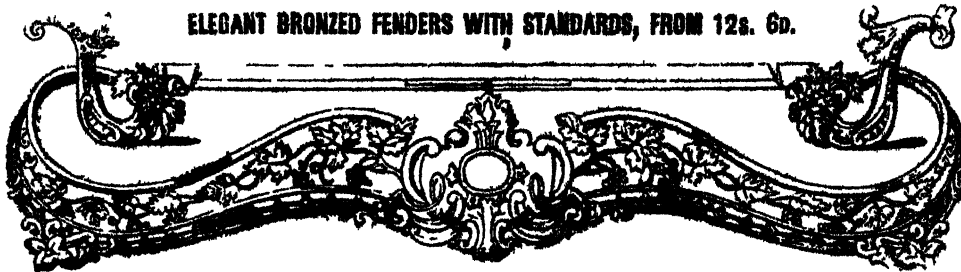
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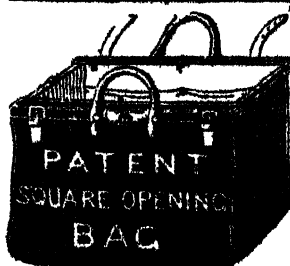
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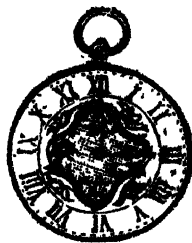
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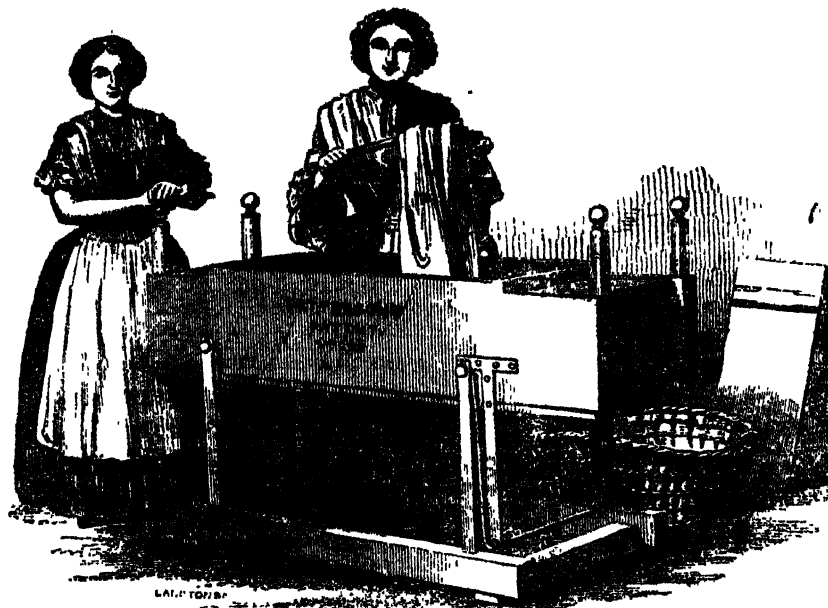
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SHOWS AND SHOWMEN.

THE remarkable history given by Mr Barnum, in his renowned autobiography, of the various enterprises he had successfully conducted as a showman, and his exposure of the numerous intrigues, manoeuvres, and hidden machinery by which he had worked 'the oracle,' would, it was thought by many, be a complete death blow to the exhibition interest. Such, however, has not proved to be the case. Public curiosity is as rampant as ever; and great and little shows continue to pass and repass the same as if the great showman had never laid bare the secrets of the prison-house; indeed, we should say they have rather increased since that time: and even Tom Thumb, one of Mr Barnum's greatest epubs in the way of showmanship, is again on the road, notwithstanding all that has been exposed in the autobiography.

The exhibition-world, and what it contains, and the singular people who are in most instances connected with it, have ever been a pleasant source of wonder, especially to the gullible portion of the public; and a really good show is one of those things which is certain to yield any number of fortunes. It is no matter what it is; it may consist of but one thing, or it may be a museum, containing a thousand articles; it may be either Tom Thumb, or Wombwell's united collections of wild animals, the original learned pig, or Richardson's dramatic booth—only let it get properly afloat, under the charge of an enterprising manager, and it becomes straightway a magnet drawing to itself the superfluous cash of the country for miles around. Has any person ever calculated the enormous amount of money annually expended on shows? Were the receipts of all our exhibitions, stationary as well as itinerant, added together, and the amount shewn, it would appear fabulous. Without including an occasional show like the World's Fair of 1851, but taking into account all established places of amusement, from such high-class shows as Her Majesty's Theatre, down to the humblest exhibition at a country-fair, we could easily show, startling as it may seem, that the annual amount expended on our various shows and exhibitions is greater than that expended on books and periodicals. Mr Richardson, the proprietor of the well-known dramatic booth, or 'Richardson's Show,' as it was called, died, we are assured, worth £50,000; and the late Mr Wombwell, the proprietor of the extensive menagerie, was equally wealthy. Many other showmen have likewise accumulated fortunes, and left sums of money at their death greater than those accumulated in the publishing trade.

The gullibility of the public, and the love of the marvellous, calls into action the inventive genius of a class of people who are ever ready to turn the public craving into a means of making money; and, in addition to what we can make up at home, every portion of the globe is ransacked in turn to find novelties for the showman: the hippopotamus is caught, and hurried away from his African haunts to the Regent's Park; the united twins are taken from one of the distant slave-states of America, and conveyed to Europe for the same purpose: and we have good reason to suppose that an enthusiastic showman has started off to St Helena, in order to secure, if possible, the great sea-serpent that has been seen so frequently of late disporting itself off that island. When a showman has secured something with a look of novelty, the next great point is to dress up a good story, by which to recommend it to public notice, or, as the showmen say, get out 'a stunning gag.' Nothing is so attractive as a marvellous legend of some kind or other; in fact, everything connected with a show should smack of romance. Barnum was completely master of this art, and the history of how he 'worked' the Feejee mermaid may be taken as a type of the quality of good showmanship, as devoted to this particular branch of the business.

The Feejee mermaid was one of Mr Barnum's most successful American speculations. This young lady was heralded to the public of New York by glowing descriptions and flattering criticisms, in the leading papers of that city; and the ingenious exhibitor contrived numerous plans to increase the interest the press had created, and keep up at its full height what he designated 'the mermaid fever.' Wood-cuts and transparent views were got up, portraying the mermaid at full length; and a pamphlet was issued under Mr Barnum's auspices, detailing her history, and proving her authenticity. Editors and reporters were favoured with 'private inspections,' and went away honestly persuaded that what they had seen was a veritable mermaid. In fact, it was almost impossible to detect the hand of the manufacturer in the composition. This was a combination of the upper half of a monkey, with the lower part of a fish; and the monkey and the fish were so ingeniously conjoined, that nobody could discover the point at which the junction was formed. 'The spine of the fish proceeded in a straight and apparently unbroken line to the base of the skull—the hair of the monkey was found growing down several inches on the shoulders of the fish—and the application of a microscope actually revealed what seemed to be minute fish-

scales lying in myriads, amongst the hair. The teeth, and formation of the fingers and hands, differed materially from those of any monkey or orang-outang ever discovered, while the location of the fins was different from those of any species of the fish-tribe known to naturalists. The mermaid was an ugly, dried up, black-looking, and diminutive specimen, about three feet long. Its mouth was open, its tail turned over, and its arms thrown up, as if it had died in the greatest agony. The person from whom Mr Barnum bought it informed him that it had been obtained from some Japanese seamen, by a sailor in Calcutta; and not doubting that it would prove a valuable speculation, Mr Barnum became its proprietor and exhibitor; with what success may be inferred from the fact, that the receipts of the American Museum for the four weeks immediately preceding the exhibition of the mermaid, amounted to 1272 dollars; while, during the first four weeks of the mermaid's exhibition, they amounted to 3841 dollars 98 cents.

For the success which attended the speculation, however, Mr Barnum was indebted in a great measure to the notices in the New York papers, and the rumours regarding the history of the Feejee mermaid, which he caused to be industriously circulated. On this point, he says in his autobiography: 'I called respectively on the editors of the *New York Herald*, and two of the Sunday papers, and tendered to each the free use of a mermaid cut, with a well-written description, for their papers of the ensuing Sunday. The three mermaids made their appearance in the three different papers on the morning of Sunday, July 17, 1842. Each editor supposed he was giving his readers an exclusive treat in the mermaid line; but when they came to discover that I had played the same game with the three different papers, they pronounced it a *scaly* trick.'

Previous to introducing the mermaid to the 'cute people of New York, Mr Barnum contrived to create for it a wide reputation as a curiosity, by means of a very ingenious stratagem. A letter was sent to the *New York Herald*, dated and posted in Montgomery, Alabama, giving the news of the day, trade, the crops, political gossip, &c.; and also an incidental paragraph about a certain Dr Griffin, agent of the Lyceum of Natural History in London, who had in his possession 'a remarkable curiosity, being nothing less than a veritable mermaid taken among the Feejee Islands, and preserved in China, where the doctor had bought it at a high figure for the lyceum,' &c. About a week afterwards, a similar letter, dated from Charleston, South Carolina, was published in another New York paper. This was followed by a third, from Washington, published in another New York paper, and expressing a hope that the editors of the New York papers would beg to have the mermaid exhibited in the 'empire city,' before its removal to London. Two or three days after the publication of this thrice-repeated puff, Mr Barnum's agent—who had assumed the name of Dr Griffin—was duly registered at one of the principal hotels of Philadelphia. His gentlemanly and dignified manners, and his sociable temper and liberality, gained him a 'fine reputation;' and when he paid his bill one afternoon, previous to setting out for New York, he thanked the landlord for his courtesy, and offered to let him see something extraordinary: this was the Feejee mermaid. The host was so highly gratified, that he asked permission to introduce some of his friends, including certain editors, to view the wonderful specimen. The result was the publication of several elaborate editorial notices of the mermaid in the Philadelphia papers, which thus added the press of New York in spreading abroad its fame. Of course all this work, with printer's ink, as Barnum loved to call his billing

and puffing manoeuvres, was but the prelude to the one grand object, the exhibition of the mermaid, which was obtained as a great favour, and 'positively for one week only,' &c. The sequel may be guessed—the mermaid became ultimately a chief attraction of the American Museum.

At home, we are nearly quite as clever. The romantic history of two children, who were carried through the country for exhibition a few years ago, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. We may call them the 'Bird-children,' and a first-rate story was got up about their having been stolen from one of the mysterious cities of Central America, where they had been worshipped as idols. The public were treated to a series of wood-cuts, shewing the dangers encountered in carrying away the children from the temple. We need not enter, however, into the details of this romantic story, being in possession of truthful details of their real history, which is as follows: The children in question were found in a show in America exhibiting along with a great pig. They were purchased, or, in showman phrase, 'committed to the guardianship' of a person who exhibited them in a penny-show throughout the States, in company with a large picture, roughly painted on canvas, entitled 'Death on the Pale Horse.' While they were thus being exhibited, they were seen by 'an eminent professor of legerdemain,' who, being struck with the idea of bringing them to Europe, entered into a partnership with the person who was exhibiting them. They were at once brought to London. A good story about them being necessary, this was written in the parlour of the White Hart Tavern, Catherine Street; and the *locale* of the position of the city in which the children were said to have been found, 'fixed up' by studying the *terra incognita* of Central America on Mr Wyld's model of the globe in Leicester Square. The children being dumb, it was determined to account for this by stating that they were the degenerate descendants of the 'Birdmen' of olden days, preserved in the temples of Iximay, and worshipped as idols; that silence indicating their sanctity, they were never permitted to hear a human voice, in order that they might never speak; whereas, in reality, their dumbness resulted from their abnormal character—the want of brain, and consequent want of ideas. These children were born at San Salvador, in Mexico, and were originally kidnapped from their parents, who were natives of that place, by a showman who travelled with wild beasts. The real curiosity of the Bird-children consists in their being accephalous children; whereas most infants born without brains, or rather with cerebellum and without cerebrum, die at their birth, and get pickled in show-bottles, and exhibited in museums.

Another show of a similar kind, so far as its getting up was concerned, although from circumstances not so successful as a pecuniary speculation, was very recently before the public. It was an exhibition of two female negro children indissolubly united by nature, and therefore considered by the showman to be, like the Siamese twins, 'a certain fortune.' The real history of these children differed considerably from the romantic version of their history palmed off on the public. The advertisement heralding their appearance was headed *A Romance of Nature*, and announced that the twins would hold 'drawing-room levees,' and that the prices of admission were fixed at two shillings during the day, and one shilling in the evening. Then came a little bit of the story, which was as follows:

'These interesting children, indissolubly united by a mysterious freak of nature, are of African descent, and were born in Columbus, County North Carolina, United States of America. Their parents are persons

of more than usual intelligence and piety, being both members of the church. These children are now five and a half years old, and are named respectively Christina and Milley Makoi; and their brief history, like the wonderful action of nature which has for ever joined them together, is yet another illustration of the old adage, that "truth is stranger than fiction." In the winter of 1853, a surgeon, of North Carolina, while on a visit to an old college chum, heard of these children, and upon seeing them, and learning their history, he expressed a desire to purchase and take them to the free states, a desire which was greatly strengthened when he thought of the wonder such a curiosity of nature must excite among men of learning and science. The purchase having been negotiated, the children were carried by the doctor to Philadelphia. Unfortunately, however, shortly after he had carried his benevolent intention into effect, the doctor died, and the poor children were thus thrown destitute on the charity of the world.

The attention of the exhibitor having been drawn to their condition, he undertook the charge of them, made arrangements to proceed with them to Europe, for the purpose of exhibiting them to the learned and curious, intending, if the exhibition should realise a sufficient sum of money, to make these helpless infants the means of ultimately freeing their parents from slavery. Upon the arrival of the children in this country, and after all the preparations for their exhibition had been made, they were stolen from the exhibitor by a body of prize fighters, hired in London for the purpose.

But in the interim, the showman had opened up communications with his agents in America, which have resulted, after putting him to great trouble and expense, in his freeing the mother of the twins from slavery, trusting to be reimbursed for his outlay by the consideration of the public. The mother arrived at Liverpool on the 1st of January 1857, in the steam-ship *Albatross*, Captain Eldridge, and the meeting between the children and their parent, from whom they had been so long separated, was very affecting.

The ablest physicians and naturalists, both of this country and the United States, have pronounced these children the greatest living curiosity; and their manners and appearance are strikingly calculated to make a favourable impression upon the visitor. In fact, their lively conversation, cheerful and enlivening songs, &c., evince them to be two of the most interesting and intelligent specimens of the negro race.

The proceeds of the exhibition, after paying expenses, will be applied to assist in rescuing from slavery the father, and the brothers and sisters of the United African twins.

The latter portion of the history was 'the great dodge' with the showman of the black twins. A pamphlet, containing a more elaborate history of the children than could be contained in 'a card,' was written, and was about to be published when the exhibition left Edinburgh. We have seen a copy of it, and think it equal to anything of the kind. The horrors of slavery were delineated at great length, and with considerable power; and the children, having been nearly shipwrecked on their passage to this country, something striking was also introduced about that. The brochure concluded with a strong appeal to the benevolent to assist the showman in raising funds for the rescue of the family. Of course, not a word of all this was true, and the children were actually exhibited in this free country by their 'owner,' an American slaveholder, who, finding that the money did not come in so quickly as he anticipated, has long since retreated to his stronghold in the new world, carrying his 'property' with him.

These of course belonged, like Tom Thumb, to the high-class shows, the bills and other puffery being

got up quite regardless of expenses, and the prices charged for exhibition being proportionate to the lavish outlay. We will now say a few words about the penny-show, which is undoubtedly the most popular feature of the exhibition-world of the present day. Poor Barnum was sadly shop-fallen, upon his arrival at Liverpool, on being told that a penny was the usual sum charged for the exhibition of dwarfs, spotted boys, &c.; and when an enterprising exhibitor, in the wax-work line, called and offered to engage both Barnum and the General, in order to exhibit them at three-halfpence, the great American showman's heart literally sunk within him. He had in his mind's eye a grander scene imaged out for Tom Thumb than the booth at a fair, and that he realised his ideas on the subject, we all know from his book. The country-fair is the great field on which the penny-showman fights his battle of life, industriously wandering from one fair to the other, in most instances with the show on his back, and accompanied perhaps by his better-half, carrying the child. At these places are usually congregated a multitudes of exhibitions, swings, merry-go-rounds, Punch and Judies, and living skeletons—the general price of admission being limited to the coin we have indicated. What a powerful cause of excitement to the whole country round is that almost indescribable scene, 'the fair,' where, as we used at one time to think, 'all the wonders of the world were concentrated, where, under canvas roofs, there was a heaven upon earth, since the very angels could not be more beautiful than the beautiful being who danced on the tight-rope in the travelling circus. A whole street of shows, with the caravans of wild beasts, containing the great lion-king in the centre of one side, the grand original Cirque Olympique being *vis-a-vis*; and next door to these we had a theatre, with *Blue Beard*, the *Castle Spectre*, *Fortune's Follies*, and a pantomime every twenty minutes. On either side ranged booths of various sizes. One held the astonishing black brothers, Muley Sahib, and Hassan, celebrated for jumping down each other's throats, with lighted candles in their hands; another contained the only real yellow dwarf now travelling. In the immediate neighbourhood of these celebrities were located the great Hibernian conjuror, the pig-faced lady, the spotted boy, the Norfolk giant, the wonderful black giants, the far-famed ventriloquist celebrity, the original theatre of arts, containing the best storm at sea ever yet invented, the five-legged sheep, and the sea-unicorn—these two in the same booth—the learned pig, and a host of similar exhibitions. All around was the busy hum of the show, the eternal iteration of 'walk up, walk up, ladies and gentlemen;' the grinning of clowns from the 'parade' of the booths, the tumbling of posturers, the ceaseless whirl of the merry-go-round, the popping of the pop-guns at the nut-stalls; the shrill squeak of Punch; the everlasting crack of the ring-master's whip in the Cirque Olympique; the terrific growl of 'the celebrated spotted hyæna,' or the cry of 'the jackal, the lion's provider,' in the neighbouring menagerie; the clash of cymbals, and the sound of the drum, as well as the terrific clangour of the gong, used by the actors in one of the theatrical booths to announce the awful doom of *The Bloody Usurper*, or the *Caledonian Bloodhound* and the *Hag of Cape Wrath*, sounding every half-hour, or at the exact period 'the doomed baron' was tossed into the 'bloody foam,' amid a magnificent display of fireworks—two squabs and a blue-light—all these sights and sounds were mingled with the sharp 'move on there' of the watchful policeman. And the myriad crowds of gaping rustics circulated up and down, wondering, no doubt, whether the giantess inside would really be as big as the one painted on the canvas outside; or

whether the great Iberian conqueror could, in solemn earnest, eat fire, and bring out yards of ribbon from the innermost recesses of the intestinal canal, as he promised in his speech, or what kind of a show 'Hajax, a defyn' of the Intestis,' might be, and whether there was really any difference between the lion and the dog, in the renowned combat, except—the skin, or whether the whole scene was not a mockery, a delusion, and a snare; and whether it would not be better to spend their money at the ginger-bread stalls, than risk it upon the great sea-serpent—seeing that there were three of that genus in the fair—or the cobra capella, or the albino lady, or any of the hundred other exhibitions that dotted the show ground?

All this lasts, however, only for a day. The morrow comes, and the magic of the scene is over the dregs of the excitement alone remain and all who have taken part in the orgy are fatigued and *blanc*. The tents are speedily struck, and the show-folk are again on the move to the next place of rendezvous. The roads are covered with caravans, the great wagons containing the unequalled menagerie of wild beasts hurple slowly along the dusty highway, closely followed by the circus and its 'stud of ghly trained animals,' and the theatrical booth with its loud thrusty dramatic paraphernalia. Following in the wake of these we have the clean little pump wagon, with its brass rails and polished knocker, where the showman calls his living wagon and which is looked upon by the fraternity as an index of social condition—as we have been informed that 'it has always been considered a proof of the showman's improving circumstances when he adds the living wagon to his establishment.' The road from the fair is but the road of life. We have the aristocrat of the 'profession,' travelling comfortably in his gig, his wife and family settled, may be, in a pleasant inn in the country, from whence the food for the animals is obtained, the middle-class showman riding again in the wagon the next day move on in their donkey carts, while the lowest grade of all leave the fair at the very close to it—on foot—the man with how can lack and wife and child trading piteously by his side, happy in having collected two or three pence worth of penny-pieces by the preceding day's exertions.

This part of our subject naturally leads us to a consideration of what has been called the showman's 'mission,' touching which a grave political journal condensed, once upon a time to leave off politics, and discuss the social position of the brutal showman, and his victim, the show. The line of argument adopted was, that the profane lady, the spotted boy, the yellow dwarf, and all similar exhibitions, were in the position of slaves held captive against their will, in order that the showman might grind them into cash. Now, seeing that it is within our own knowledge that a pig-faced lady has been manufactured out of a shaven head we cannot help thinking that, in her ladyship's case, the best thing that could have happened, both for herself and the public, was her being strictly retained in slavery by the showman. Giants and giantesses, too, may be presumed to be so well able to take care of themselves as to be beyond the pale of our sympathies, while the spotted boy, seeing that his spots are amenable to the well-known action of soap and water, may be considered one of the knowing ones himself. And as to the 'victims' of the showman in general, we beg to inform all who may feel interested in the question, that they are great adepts in the art of what is vulgarly called taking care of 'No. 1.' In fact, to speak the truth, the 'show' is often more than a match for the showman, and we once knew 'a wild Indian' who made little ceremony about hiring a new master whenever he thought the present one slow in his duty.

To conclude, we might greatly enlarge our gossip

about shows and showmen, and so evince our extensive knowledge of the various dodges peculiar to the exhibition world, and to the 'mission' of the pig-faced lady—but we pause for the present, although it may be that we may find another opportunity of still further illustrating the *Art of Shows*.

ARTIFICIAL ICE-MAKING

'This our planet' is for the greater part a sunburnt one. How things may be, as to heat and cold, with our neighbours further afield, it is not our present purpose to inquire, but considering our position, in point of nearness, to the central luminary, it cannot excite surprise that the inhabitants of our globe should for the most part experience, in an inconvenient degree relatively to their physical constitution, the power of his rays.

Even during the short summers of the north, the heat is oppressive, it is still more so in the long ones of the temperate regions, while the wide tropical belt, embracing the greater portion of the earth's peopled surface and the vast majority of its inhabitants, suffers in almost continual oppression and distress from its exposure to the unmitigated glare.

Under such circumstances, the supply of ice, where it can be obtained, becomes next in importance to that of the absolute necessities of life. It so happens, however, that within the tropics where it is most needed, it can scarcely be procured. In vast regions it is wholly unknown, while in Southern Europe, and other places in more temperate latitudes, it can be had in abundance and at a moderate rate in many favoured localities.

In these local, fortunate instances, the source of supply is as costly as well as inexhaustible, and the cost representing only that of the manual labour required for transport. Thus the snow harvest of Naples has long been an interesting subject of observation for the statistician, employing, as it does, a considerable number of hands, and a numerous navy of small craft, by which means the treasured snow of the mountains is conveyed to the business streets of the capital, and the sweltering Neapolitans are served with their indispensable *ghiaccio* in the highest state of perfection.

In that country where labour is at a price almost nominal, and a man will be content, as Forey says, 'to wind up the rattrap machine for a day with a few fingerings of mazzoni,' it is doubtful whether any method of obtaining the same result artificially would be worth inquiring after, but, as very few people are in possession of the same advantages, the question of ice-making by chemical means has long been a deeply interesting one, and engaged the attention of naturalists and philosophers.

The judicious and habitual use of ice as a cooler of ordinary beverages, and as a sort of catabile, in the way we all understand so well, is the one available resource against the debilitating and enervating effects of heat, whether encountered within the tropics or during the summers of more temperate regions. Hitherto, the great expense attending its use, whether natural or artificial, has been for the most part an insurmountable obstacle.

We ourselves know a lady whose husband was forced to resign a valuable governorship in a tropical climate owing to his health giving way; it being, at the same time, the opinion of her medical advisers that nothing more than a sufficient supply of ice was needed to enable her to remain. The invaluable tonic property of iced beverages renders them effectual in cases such as this, when the *materia medica* can supply nothing as a substitute, and gives to this substance a balm altogether distinct from any it may have as a delicious momentary refreshment. We, for our

own part, do not pretend to despise it in this latter capacity; but it is rather in relation to the high importance of ice in a medical and sanitary point of view, that we have brought the subject before the public at this moment.

Artificial ice-making has long been practised on the burning plains of India. It is made by exposing water during the night in unglazed earthen pans, and a very thin coat of ice is thus procured each morning. This resource is, however, partial in every sense, and can in no way meet the necessity of the case. The great pains required and taken for so small a supply only show the great value attached to the commodity. Other modes of obtaining the same substance have been introduced from time to time, but, as before observed, at an almost prohibitive expense.

In many cases where great heat is felt in the lower levels, a tantalising scene is presented; for snow lying on lofty hills is in sight of the panting dwellers on the plains below, but quite inaccessible for all useful purposes. We ourselves spent a hot summer, a few years ago, in an Alpine region, where a glacier, containing thousands of tons of ice, was within an hour's walk of our house; and yet, such was the difficulty of procuring a regular supply, that we were forced to abandon the attempt, after getting the apparatus necessary for domestic use into readiness.

It has long been known that artificial ice may be obtained by chemical means. By availing ourselves of the property of quick evaporation possessed by ether and other volatile liquids, this effect can be produced at pleasure; the only difficulty being the expense, which, on the grand scale, is prohibitory. A man wrapped in a flannel dress, and kept moistened with ether, may be frozen to death in a very short time under 'the line.' In fact, the warmer and drier the atmosphere, the more speedily will the effect be produced. A bottle of wine or other liquid so treated will freeze, or become ice, most effectually. Even the evaporation of water under a strong sun produces an excellent effect in cooling down liquors in warm climates; and 'coolers' of unglazed earthenware saturated with water, and then placed in the sun with the bottles of liquor within, will 'render up their trust' in a very desirable state of refrigeration after an hour or so.

But the most wonderful fact connected with ice-making is the glorious experiment by which water was frozen in a capsule of platinum at a *white heat*. This wonderful achievement proceeds upon the theory, that water will not touch a body of metal heated beyond a certain degree. A most important fact it is for all connected with steam-producing, that it will assume in such a case a spheroidal shape, and that a clear space will be preserved between it and the glowing metal, owing, doubtless, to the repulsive effect of great heat in all cases whatever.

Professor Faraday has carried this marvel even a step further, and actually frozen a ball of *mercury* in the midst of a glowing furnace, by the judicious admixture of carbonic acid and ether, so as to give greater vigour to the evaporating process.

We merely allude in passing to these more remote matters connected with refrigeration, as they will prepare the reader for the process of ice-making on the grand scale, which it is our object to explain, resting, as it does, on the essential principle of rapid evaporation; and, to express it technically, the consequent abstraction of the *caloric* contained in the substance to be acted upon.

All we see, all we are, and all the changes that have taken place in our world, seem to be referrible to the fact of *heat*. Rocks are hard and 'solid' because they contain now only a certain amount of caloric. With more of it, they may be fused, and, with still more, evaporated like water.

Keeping this principle in mind, we see that water, in the liquid form, demands a certain amount of its actual caloric state; with more than it would evaporate; with less, it would congeal into ice. The object, then, of artificial congelation is to abstract the caloric from it, and this may be done by evaporation, as we have mentioned.

The highly interesting process for which this preparatory matter is intended to prepare us, is this: An ingenious inventor has now produced a machine, by which the invaluable properties of ether as an evaporator are fairly called into play, and thus large quantities of ice can be speedily produced; but he has done much more; for he contrives matters so that the precious liquid is recovered after it has done its work, and employed over again, for any number of times, without the slightest loss!

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to convey to the general reader a clear idea of the machine itself without the aid of engravings; and even these do not convey—at least to us—any notion of *how* the result aimed at is obtained. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a description of the principle of the machine, and an enumeration of what may be called its achievements.

The evaporating vessel is merely a tubular boiler. In this, the ether will boil at a temperature much below freezing-point. The ether is contained in air-tight vessels relieved from the pressure of the atmosphere. The cylinder, in the centre of the apparatus, is fitted with air-tight valves, so that each stroke of the piston withdraws a quantity of ether-vapour from the left-hand vessels, and forces it into a condensing vessel on the right hand. When the vapour is raised, an intense cold is produced; when it is condensed, a corresponding degree of heat is evolved. The ether, after resuming the liquid state, returns by a self-regulating valve to the evaporating vessel, and the process thus continues uninterruptedly, and without the slightest waste of material. Indeed, as the pressure inside the vessel is less than the outside atmospheric pressure, it is impossible that any ether can escape.

It will be seen that the evaporation of ether goes on in this machine in a cold medium, and that, *vice versa*, it is re-liquefied for further use in a warm one, being a reversal of the ordinary processes—as with water, for example. Intense cold being produced in the machine, this cold is utilised and conveyed to the freezing portion of the apparatus by the ingenious employment of a stream of salt water, which does not freeze at the same degree as fresh water does. It thus carries with it, in a fluid state, cold enough to freeze rapidly the fresh water with which it comes in contact. This salt water circulates in a continued stream also, being returned to the 'boiler' again after having putted with its cooling power. Thus, it will be seen, no waste of material is incurred, except of the fresh water, which it is the object of the operation to convert into ice, and of the fuel and water necessary for working the engine.

The ice, we are informed, 'can be made of any required shape or thickness. It is at present turned out in slabs of eighteen inches square on the sides, and an inch and a half thick. These slabs can be placed together so as to form blocks of any thickness. The ice formed rapidly at the coldest end of the trough is white and opaque, while that formed more slowly at the lower end is more transparent. By increasing the dimensions of this trough, and thus insuring more uniformity of action, the ice will be transparent throughout. The white ice is colder, and more effective for immediate use, but it does not bear carriage so well as the other. Experience must decide which is preferable for general purposes.

The expense of the process—an important point—

is simply that of the motive power. An ordinary steam-engine of ten horse-power consumes a ton of coal per day, and the product in ice will be four to five tons. The removal of the ice when formed, and refilling the moulds with water, are the only parts of the operation requiring the services of an attendant. The whole expense of making ice in London, including interest on capital, &c., will be considerably less than ten shillings per ton.

It is in hot climates, however, that the full value of the invention will be felt. Ice, within the tropics, will soon be looked upon as a necessary of life, as much so at least as fuel is a necessity in the winter of temperate regions. The preparation of cooling drinks is one of the least important of its uses. The preservation of animal food and the cooling of apartments, will be the most important.

The process is applicable to many other purposes, however, such as the cooling of worts—a matter, sometimes, of great difficulty and expense even in London. The inventor estimates the expense of cooling a barrel of worts from 75 to 55 degrees at 1½d. The salting of provisions in warm weather is also a great difficulty—sometimes almost an impossibility. By this machine, the brine of the meat itself can be brought to the temperature best suited for success. But perhaps the most beneficial application of the process will be to the cooling of rooms in hospitals and in tropical regions. The fearful mortality arising from the prevalence of fevers, in an atmosphere varying from 80 to 100 degrees, can only be checked by keeping the patients in cool apartments. It is evident that buildings can be cooled, as they are now warmed, by the circulation of water in pipes. The cooling of the water for this purpose is estimated at a few pence per barrel.

Mr Harrison's first machine was made in Geelong in 1855, but, from the inferiority of colonial workmanship, the trial was a failure. Discouraged but not disheartened, he came to England and achieved success. He has wisely abstained from bringing his invention prominently into notice, until he has had it fairly tested both on a small and a large scale.

For these latter particulars we are indebted to the *Illustrated London News* of May 29 1873 in which an engraving of Mr Harrison's machine is given but which as before observed, can convey but very little idea of the process.

THAT FARTHING.

I do not believe in trifles. What we are in the habit of calling by that name have changed the prospects of a lifetime, or even brought life itself to a close, and I doubt much whether the same thing would appear equally trivial to any two persons.

Some time since—I will not say how long—I received a letter, and enclosed with it a post office order for two guineas. In the missive that sum was alluded to as 'the trifle due to you for so and so.' 'Trifle indeed!' thought I. 'I wish I was able to speak so disrespectfully of a couple of guineas!' In fact, I was penniless when that opportune supply came to hand; but I cannot say I was without a single coin. I had in my possession one farthing, and on it—a trifling matter, you will say—hangs my present story. That farthing had come among some other things, and as one does not often happen to want that particular coin, it remained long after its kindred browns were scattered. Besides, I confess I should not have liked to tender a farthing in payment. Even if that would have exactly sufficed, I should have preferred offering any other coin. My consciousness of extreme poverty made me suppose that any looker-on would be able to read my penury, if I were seen to draw a farthing from my waistcoat

pocket. A rich man can afford to seek poor, but a really poor one never.

Thus that farthing remained with me for months. It clung to me, as a poor friend often does, long after his wealthier brethren have departed; and it certainly looked a trifle in comparison with the two sovereigns and two shillings for which I lost no time in exchanging my bit of official-looking paper; but the future vindicated its importance, and taught me its real value. When I rose from my bed that morning, I had every prospect of dining with a certain titled personage whose table is proverbially accessible to all, though only the very poor avail themselves of it. With a good appetite to appease, and a couple of guineas in my pocket, this was not to be thought of. I dined comfortably and substantially and that done, leaned back in my chair with a feeling of ineffable contentment.

Searching in my waistcoat-pocket for my toothpick, my finger and thumb came in contact with that farthing. I drew it from its hiding place, laid it on my extended palm, surveyed it, now on this side now on that—but with what a different look from the rufled one with which, two hours sooner, I had gazed on the thing, did I now regard it! Well, thought I, I was never before reduced quite so low, but before absolute want came a supply to meet my approaching need. I will keep this farthing while I live, as a memento to whisper, 'Never despair when I am inclined to murmur at the decrees of fortune.'

I adhered to my resolve. Regularly as I changed my waistcoat the little coin accompanied my pencil-case, penknife, and toothpick, to the corresponding pocket of the new garment.

Singularly enough, from the time of my being reduced to a farthing, fortune ceased to frown. I had not finished the first of the two guineas before other calamities and still more followed. It seemed that any penniless hour was the one before the dawning and the labours which preceded it were to me a thank reward. I found popularity when I least expected it and soon I too, began to consider two guineas a trifle. Instead of a single garret near the sky, I occupied apartments at the Albany, and when I went to visit my native place, good gracious, how I was fettered! The title had indeed changed. As a boy, what scrubbing had I not endured, and all arising from my ambition to become famous as a writer—that scribbling mania which impelled me to scribble instead of doing my Latin exercise, and which brought down on me the wrath, and worse still, the cane of the Rev. Dr Snaffles head master of the grammar school, and vicar of the parish. Awful, most awful were both his lectures and his whacks; I got the lion's share of both. My father lectured me also, and gave me a long list of the names of those who, preferring the shadow, authorship, to the substance, trade, had died in poverty after a lifelong endeavour to ascend the steps of Fame's temple—steps to them only a mental treadmill, where, compelled to incessant efforts, they yet rose no higher. 'Do not fancy yourself a genius, my dear boy,' he would say 'talent you possess—that is, you appropriate and take home to your heart the good and the beautiful in the works of others, but do not mistake this for genius. Genius creates for talent to appreciate. The latter I give you credit for possessing; the former you have not. Stick to the counting-house, make your fortune; and then, if the wraith remain, write verses and tales by the mile.'

My sisters contemned my rhymes, perhaps because I addressed none to them, but worse than all, Flora Snaffles, the object of my idolatry, did the same. Flora was the doctor's youngest and loveliest daughter, and just my own age. But what girl of sixteen ever deigned to look at a boy of her own years?

Nevertheless, I looked at her fair face, soft brown eyes, and flowing chestnut curls, and worshipped Flora, quite forgetting the difference between a boy and a young lady.

But what boy-poet was ever without a divinity? So to her, after expending an amount of toil and thought which no after-work of mine ever cost me, I addressed sundry verses, entitled *Lines to Flora*. And what was my reward? I met her, with her confidante, Lucy Jones, the lawyer's daughter, and as they passed, she said, at me, but to Lucy: 'Poor, foolish boy, I shall not tell papa, for I should not like him to be whipped.' And she tossed her head, shaking the glossy curls I had been striving to immortalise.

There was only one, my gentle mother, who gave my luckless compositions a word of praise. She, bless her! used to soothe my ruffled vanity, call my verses pretty, and kiss my forehead with right loving touch; but she bade me obey my father. The end of it all was that, after 'distinguishing myself for deficiency in Latin at the school-examination, and filling my father's ledgers with poetical in place of arithmetical figures, I forsook the counting-house, and went to seek my fortune, with a resolution not to return if unsuccessful. How different was my coming home!

Before leaving my bachelor's nest in town, I determined to sink the literary man, and give myself up, heart and soul, to that home-life on which I had often cast longing backward glances. Authors soon grow old: if they intend to succeed they must be sharp-sighted, and a man who battles his way upward a hairbreadth at a time, comes in contact with a sufficient number of rough edges to brush away early any superfluous juvenility of feeling. In place, however, of renewing my lost youth, and resuming my old home habits, I was doomed to be exhibited as a 'lion' of the first-water. My father publicly owned he had made a great mistake in his estimate of my mental powers. My writings having been, in a great measure, published anonymously, everybody gave me credit for more than I deserved, and, do as I might, the Mudborough folk persisted in thinking it necessary to talk only of literature in my presence.

My former preceptor was amongst the first to call upon me, and a few days after my arrival, I spent an evening at his house. Again and again did the reverend doctor shake my hand, his firm grasp reminding me very much of days when I trembled under his touch. He introduced me to his guests with great pride as a pupil of whom he was justly proud; 'though once,' he added, 'I fear I scarcely appreciated the peculiar talents you possessed. In that I was not, I believe, singular. A prophet, my dear Dick—pardon the familiarity—is never without honour, &c.'

And there was Flora—Flora Snaffles still—more beautiful than ever. She did not say, 'Poor, foolish boy' now, but placed her hand in mine; and with a gentle, half-heating voice, bade me welcome to the vicarage, dropping those bright eyes the while, and letting her luxuriant chestnut curls almost shade her fair face.

She and I got on amazingly. A little later, she brought her album, begging for some contribution in addition to what she already possessed. This last remark required solution, and the bright eyes were archly raised as she pointed out the maiden effort of my muse in a state of perfect preservation. Need I tell what such a beginning led to. Coming home, as I did, with a predisposition to renew all my old loves, and finding there not only the charms of memory, but of novelty also—for of late my life had been so different—is it wonderful that the divinity of my school-days became the goddess of my riper age.

There is a certain homely proverb, much in vogue

where I was born, which says: 'Old loves is never warmed than new broth made,' and it is accordingly applied to lovers who make up mistakes after a separation. I verified its wisdom. Flora was very beautiful; she had preserved those virtues which proved that her former indifference was only assumed, and she plainly regarded me as the greatest genius in the world. We got a long way in a little time. My sisters began to giggle and look slyly at me when Flora's name was mentioned. Other young ladies, shaking off the awe my literary reputation at first inspired, and finding me in society quite as commonplace as any other man, demurely sought information respecting the mythology of the ancients. They never forgot to ask some question about the floral goddess, whether poets still worshipped her as they felt tempted to believe, &c. Doubtless all this seems silly enough to tell about, but I deemed it very pleasant toly then. Yet smoothly as my love-affair seemed to progress, I was very jealous. Not of any other male individual; I flatter myself there was little risk of successful rivalry to annoy me. The cause of my vexation was a certain Dorcas Society, an admirable institution, yet I hated its very name, because Flora bestowed so much of her time upon it. A species of amiable rivalry existed amongst the young ladies as to the amount of work contributed, and Flora made herself a perfect slave in the cause. If I asked her to sing or play for me, she would cast a glance at a nameless garment on her lap, and beg me to excuse her; until I remonstrated, saying, she really overdid the thing, and made those who wished to claim a little of her time quite jealous of this all-engrossing labour.

It lists not to tell how the point was argued between us: Flora insisting that she did not take one stitch more than it was her duty to do as the vicar's daughter. She seemed almost inclined to pout at my persisting in a contrary opinion, and was mollified only when I promised to make one at the anniversary tea-party in connection with the Society, which was to take place on the following Wednesday. On the Tuesday, I made myself generally useful, and assisted to decorate the national school-room for the festival, receiving the boughs of evergreen and paper-roses from the fair hands of my lady-love. I was rewarded with many a gracious smile, and more than once had the delightful task of disentangling a spray of holly from those lovely chestnut curls.

'You must come to my table,' whispered Flora as we parted; 'and, remember, I shall expect a contribution from you, to make amends for your unkind speeches about the Society.'

'As though I could ever have breathed an unkind word in your ear,' said I, pressing the soft palm which lay in mine.

The day came. I duly *teased* in public, and, I flattered myself, entered into the spirit of the thing, by zealously promoting the locomotion of the cups. After tea came the platform-work—addresses, reports, and vote of thanks to the fair labourers. Lastly came the collection, and Flora stood before me, holding a delicate china plate, on which her eyes were bashfully bent, to receive my contribution. I had placed a sovereign ready to hand, and as I deposited the coin in the plate, looked keenly at Flora to see how she relished the gift. Fancy my surprise on seeing the delicate hand thrown back, while a look of ineffable scorn was darted at me by the fair plate-bearer, whose face now wore the hue of the deepest-coloured paper-rose. She swept past, and that night I saw her no more; so, in place of escorting her home and popping the question on the road, I had to give an arm to each of my sisters. I could not understand it, especially as the two girls would deign nothing but monosyllabic replies to my questions, and made themselves

as disagreeable as young ladies can be supposed to be. As my sisters and Flora always 'sat in the same boat,' I humbly craved to be enlightened by them as to the cause of this change in her manner.

'You ought to know,' said my sister Jane, with a toss of the head very similar to the one with which I had been favoured earlier in the evening.

'I. Why, what have I done?'

'To pretend not to know!' shrieked both girls at once.

'I do not know,' said I. 'I put a sovereign on her plate, and she gave me just such a haughty, disagreeable look as she did long years ago, when I foolishly sent her some verses.'

'A pretty sovereign!' again in chorus. 'But perhaps,' added Jane, 'you use a poet's licence to call all coins sovereigns. We ignorant country-people cannot be supposed to see these things in the same light as you great literary men.'

I was out of all patience. 'What do you mean?' said I. 'You are enough to drive one crazy with your absurd sneers and allusions. Do I want to be made a fuss about as a literary man? or what has that to do with Flora Snaffles?'

But I might as well have talked to the doorpost. They indignantly retired, leaving me to my anything but agreeable reflections. I slept little that night, and on the following morning rose early. On transferring the contents of my waistcoat pocket from the last worn garment to one more suitable for morning costume, the mystery of Flora's conduct was solved: the sovereign—my intended contribution—was still in my possession. That farthing was gone. I had carried it in my pocket until I had become almost unconscious of its existence; and, all unaware of the mistake, had transferred it to the collection-plate in lieu of its golden neighbour. Of course Flora had set it down as a studied insult—following, as it did, on the heels of our little dispute about the Society. I remember hearing the amount of the collection announced as thirty-two pounds, six shillings, and sixpence farthing, with some surprise, little deeming the unlucky fraction was my own contribution. I would not tell my sisters a word, but determined to have a delightful reconciliation scene with Flora. I pictured tears in her soft eyes when I told of my past trials, delight in her countenance at the romance of the thing, and charming confusion when the whole ended with a declaration of love. I almost felt her head on my shoulder, and its glossy curls in my caressing hand. With these feelings, I went to the vicarage.

'Not at home,' was the only reply to my inquiries for the family.

Never mind, thought I: a little suspense will enhance the bliss of the meeting.

I went again. I saw Dr Snaffles, who was stern, and monosyllabic. He was evidently in the secret; so I proceeded to explain.

He remarked in his most pompos manner, 'that my practical joke was decidedly out of place.'

I was indignant at the insinuation, but asked after the ladies.

'They were quite well; somewhere in the town, making calls, with the exception of Miss Flora, who had departed that morning by an early train to pay a long-promised visit to an aunt resident somewhere near the Land's End.'

And my holiday was just expiring; I could not await her return. I would not say anything to my sisters, being too indignant to take them into my confidence after their distant behaviour.

So I went back to town, resolving to take a run home again in a couple of months, never doubting that all would yet end well. Alas! that I should have it to tell. In six weeks from that date, I

received, and my sister Jane, the wedding-cards of Captain and Mrs Vernon, nee Flora Snaffles.

She is in India now, poor Flora! and I am still a bachelor of the Albany. Twofold indeed! That farthing!

THE NORTHUMBRELAND HOUSEHOLD BOOK;

OR, HOUSEKEEPING THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

IN TWO PARTS.—PART I.

ALL who have read Miss Strickland's lives of the Scottish queens, will remember the lively descriptions she gives of a certain Earl of Northumberland, who rode forth from the gates of York, at the head of his northern chivalry, to welcome the daughter of his sovereign, the fair Margaret Tudor, then on her way to join her future husband, James IV. of Scotland.

The youthful princess was surrounded by some of England's choicest knights and nobles, all richly arrayed and gallantly mounted; but if contemporary chroniclers are to be relied on, the Percy far outshone them all; for, to borrow the quaint language of one of these, 'what for the richness of his coat, being of goldsmith's work, garnished with pearls and stones, and the costly apparel of his henchmen, and gallant trappers of their horses, besides four hundred tall men, well armed, and apparelled in his colours, he was esteemed both of the Scots and Englishmen more like a prince than a subject.'

Nor can we wonder that he found such favour in their eyes; for, added to all this outward pomp and circumstance, he was in the prime of manhood, of a goodly presence, and the representative of one of the noblest families of the realm.

But pageants, however grand, last but their little day; and those who take even the most prominent part in them, when they have laid aside their velvet and ermine, their tinsel and their bells, are, in thought, word, and act, marvellously like other men. So with this gay and gallant cavalier, who, when a few more years have passed, we find very differently occupied: the head that had once been intent only on making his steed 'gambade' gracefully beside the Tudor princess, is now busily speculating on the relative value of fat and lean beef, or carefully calculating the cost of brewing a hogshhead of beer. In other words, he is framing, with the assistance of a council composed of the chief officers of his household, a system of domestic economy, which, though intended only for the government of his own establishment, might, for the judgment and foresight it displays, claim a place among law-codes of much loftier pretensions.

A copy of this work, printed from the original manuscript in 1770, and entitled *The Northumberland Household Book*, is now before us; and as only a limited number were issued for private circulation, and it is probably but little known, a few extracts from it may find a not inappropriate place in pages like these; for it not only exhibits a curious picture of ancient manners and customs, but, by the minuteness of some of its details, furnishes hints on domestic management, such as are calculated to be of use in all ages. Few persons, indeed, find themselves called upon now-a-days to rule over an establishment so large as that to which this northern earl gave laws; but the more ponderous the machinery, the greater need is there so carefully to adapt its various parts to each other as to make all work easily and pleasantly together; and if, in his anxiety to effect this end, we find the noble author of the *Household Book* occasionally dwelling with almost tiresome precision on points which, to our modern ideas, seem trivial, we must make due allowance for the pursuits, or, to speak more correctly, perhaps the want of pursuit of the age.

in which he lived; while we gather from his example the advantage of seeing, such in his own little sphere, that things be done decently and in order.

This curious manuscript was commenced in 1512, as we are by inference continually reminded, for its various enactments are all drawn up in right regal fashion, and if not given from 'our court at Wresil,' are at least 'ordayned by me and my counsaill on the 30th day of September, in the 3d yere of my sovereign lord king Henry the 8th.'

It opens with an assignment to 'Richard Gowe, comptroller of my hous, and Thomas Percy, clerke of the kechinge,' of various sums of money for 'the hole expensys and keepynge of my sayd hous for one hole yere;' and then proceeds to lay down minute directions as to the proportions in which every possible article of consumption is to be supplied, with the prices that are to be given for the same. To some of these we shall presently refer; but we must first try to collect a few particulars of the internal arrangements of this great establishment.

The family seems to have consisted, taking one month with another, of 166 persons, but 57 more were daily reckoned upon as guests, making in all 223. Of the regular inmates, some ten or twelve might be of the blood and lineage of the Percy; the rest were knights and retainers, grooms and yeomen, waiting-men and waiting-women, brought together to swell the all but regal pomp with which those proud nobles, the sometime companions of 'bluff King Harry,' saw fit to surround themselves.

Many of these officers bore titles similar to those used in the royal household, and were, as appears from the number of horses and servants kept for their separate use, as well as from their sitting at what was called 'the knyghte's board,' gentlemen of good birth. Thus we read of my lord's chamberlain and treasurer, of the comptroller of his household, and the clerks of his 'kitching,' with a due proportion of gentlemen-ushers and grooms-in-waiting. Then, again, we have an almoner, a carver, and a sewer or server, whose responsible office it was to see that the dishes were 'straghtly sett upon the board,' with cup-bearers for my lord and my lady, and henxmen (or pages) to wait beside them.

The titles given to others serve to illustrate the manners as well as the wants of that semi-barbarous age. The 'clarke of the ewery,' for instance, reminds us, especially when coupled with the mention of 'two wasching towels for my lord to wasch with, and a gentleman-uscher to bring them in, and to serve my lord with water when his lordship goes to dinner, and when he ryseth up,' of the necessity there must have been for such frequent ablutions at a time when forks were yet uninvented; and a child of the kechinge to turn the brooches (or spits), betrays a similar lack of convenience in the cooking apparatus then in use. Yeomen and grooms, again, to 'serve at my lord's board-end,' marks the distinction which placed the heads of the family, with their principal guests, at one end of a long table; while the officers of the household, and all persons of inferior rank, sat at the other—the line of demarcation being indicated by a huge salt-cellar; whence the phrase often met with in old authors, of 'above and below the salt.' The 'clark avenar,' too, whose duty it was to yield an account of all the oats and hay consumed in the earl's stables, explains the former appropriation of the tower still shewn at Alnwick as the 'Avenar's Tower;' and the 'arria-mender,' who was to be 'daily in the wardrobe for working upon my lord's arras and tapestry,' conjures up the memory of days

When round about the walls relothed were

With goodly arras of great majesty—

the said arras being merely hung up on tenter-hooks

against the naked walls, as in some cases suspended upon frames, and placed at such a distance from them as to leave space for persons to pass behind. A convenient arrangement, as it was after long years in these days of political and domestic anarchy. Falstaff, doubtless, but followed the example of wiser, if not better men, when, in a sudden accession of terror at the untimely approach of lively Mistress Page, he exclaimed: 'I will ensconce me behind the arras.'

These expensive hangings—for the art of weaving them was but newly introduced into England—being thus rendered easy of removal, were, as we are led to infer from subsequent entries, carried about with the family, and hung up wherever they happened to sojourn for the time being. Besides this arras-mender, there were several 'grooms, yomen, and childrens' of the wardrobe employed hourly for the robes, sewing and amending the stuff, and brushing and dressing thereof; some of the said 'stuff' consisting, it is likely, of the same gorgeous dresses which had years before dazzled the eyes of Miss Strickland's Somerset herald! But the taste for accumulating sumptuous apparel was, it must be remembered, by no means confined to the house of Northumberland; it increased to such a mischievous extent during this and the following reigns, that Queen Elizabeth thought it necessary to restrain it by proclamation; yet, with the inconsistency which often marred the otherwise bright character of this royal lady, she so far departed from the spirit of her own edicts, as to have left behind her at her death no less than three thousand dresses!

The occupations assigned to some of my lord of Northumberland's officers appear to us rather incongruous; thus, we read of a 'head clarke of the kechinge, to cum up with my lord's shirt;' and, more derogatory still to the dignity of the nobler sex, of 'a yoman of the bedde' (whose name it may interest some to know was Gilbert Swinburn), and a groom of the chamber for keepynge and dressynge of it cleane.' The small proportion of females employed in those departments which modern habits leave exclusively to them, constitutes, indeed, a remarkable feature in this household summary.

The division of the day is another point on which the habits of the sixteenth century differ very materially from those of the nineteenth; and we can scarcely suppress a smile as we think of the long faces which such a regulation as the following would produce among modern lords and equerries in waiting:

'These be the names of the gentlemen-uschers, gentlemen of householde, yomen-uschers, and marchalles of the hall that shall awaite in the great chambre dayly thurthrowe the weeke, on the forenoon, from seven of the clocke in the morning, to ten of the clocke, that my lord goes to dinner; whyche persons, for their waytinge before noon, bath licence at afternoon to go about their own businesse from the said noon to three of the clock that evinsong begins, and they not to fail then to cum in agayn, the rather if any stranger coma.'

But the dinner, thus early served, seems to have occupied a considerable time in eating, for the services of those who took their turn of waiting in the afternoon were not required till 'one of the clock that dinner is done,' and were to continue 'till they ring to evinsong.' The castle-gates were locked at nine, 'to the intent that no servant shall come in whiche is out at that hour.'

Supper was served between four and five; but we are not told at what time the family retired, though the comptroller—himself, be it remembered, one of the head officers—was enjoined 'to call up the cooks every morning after four of the clocke he streiken.' Such very early rising seems not, however,

to have been quite in accordance with the tastes of his lordship's dependants: from some cause or other—it might be the æsthetic effects of the 'pottets of here' that were so beautifully dealt out—clothful habits gained ground; and to avert the evil, it was ordained by my lord and his council, 'to have a morrow-mass, priest daily now to say mass at six of the clock in the morning throughout the year, that officers of his lordship's household may ryse at a day hour, and here mass dayly, to the intent that they may com to receive the keys at the time appointed, by reason whereof my lord and strangers shall not be unserved.' Well would it be for the peace and order of many a modern mansion if some such stringent rule could be enforced therein.

The mention of this morning mass reminds us that the spiritual interests of the Earl of Northumberland's household ought to have been well watched over, seeing that he had no less than eleven priests connected with it: the occupations of several of these reverend gentlemen were, however, according to our notions, somewhat unpriestly; one being the surveyor of my lord's lands; another, his secretary; a third, the clerk of his foreign expenses—who, we are informed, by the by, always made up his accounts on the Sunday—and the fourth his master of grammar—to instruct, we suppose, the youth of his household in the orthography and syntax of their native tongue. Others of the priests were most consistently employed as chaplains and almoners, and one of them—appropriately called the 'Gospeller'—was for 'reading the Gospel in the chapel daily.'

The priests, whatever might have been their rank in the household, seem not to have enjoyed the privilege, *exte J^r* to many other of the earl's dependants, of being a private servant; with one remarkable exception in favour of the almoner, who, if he be a writer of interludes, is to have a servant (or secretary, perhaps), to the intent for writing of the parts, and else to have none: a provision that bespeaks a degree of consideration for the claims of literature that we should scarcely have expected from the general tastes and pursuits of the age; but the subsequent mention in these pages of my lord and my lady's libraries, as well as the circumstance alluded to by the editor, of there being still extant a very curious manuscript collection of poems made expressly for this same earl, shews him to have been very much in advance of his times in his love and patronage of learning.

There is another still more remarkable proof of this in the fact of his having caused the walls of several of the rooms, both at Wresil and Leckingsfield, to be adorned with a variety of poetical inscriptions, all containing, in the form of proverbs, moral precepts well worthy of being remembered. We must confine ourselves to one or two of these. In one of the chambers at Wresil was a poem beginning with this useful advice:

When it is tyme of coste and great expens,
Beware of waste, and spende by measure;
Who that outrageously makethe his dispens,
Causeth his goodes not long to endure.

The family motto being 'Espérance en Dieu,' there were, in one of the rooms, the following rudely penned, but wise reflections upon it:

Esperance en Dieu:
Trust in hym, he is most trewe.
En Dieu esperance:
In Him put thine affiance.
Esperance in the world? Nay,
The worldis varyeth every day.
Esperance in riches? Nay, not so;
Riches sildeth, and soon will go.

How many a poet of undying name and fame has

written volumes which contain not half so much true wisdom as is set forth in these few doggerel lines.

Very minute rules are laid down for the 'orderynge' of the chapel at matins, high-mass, and evensong; and as a proof of the attention even then bestowed upon the choral service, no less than seventeen gentlemen and children are shewn to have been daily employed in it.

The custom, so frequently and pleasantly illustrated by Sir Walter Scott in his novels, of youths of high birth being placed in the household of some powerful nobleman to learn the arts of war and chivalry, is more than once hinted at in these pages. There seem to have been several residing under the earl's roof. They acted as cup-bearers and pages, and were probably companions for the earl's sons, so three of whom we are here introduced. The elder of these, 'my Lord Percy,' became celebrated at a later period as the youthful rival of his mature sovereign in the affections of the queen's maid of honour, the beautiful but unfortunate Anne Boleyn, and he is also mentioned in history as having been employed to arrest Cardinal Wolsey, when the once brilliant star of that ambitious prelate was flickering on the verge of the horizon. There are some curious entries in the *Household Book* connected with this young nobleman; for instance, we are furnished with a list of the number of horses which a magnificent earl of the sixteenth century deemed sufficient to support the dignity of his son and heir.

First, there was 'a great doble trottyng hors for my Lord Percy to travell upon in wynter,' and a second possessed of the same substantial qualities for him to 'ryde on owte of townes;' but when he approached the haunts of men, a more showy steed was thought necessary, and a 'trottyng gambalding' horse (such as his father himself had loved in his youthful days) was provided for 'my said Lord Percy to ryde upon when he cumis into townes.' For his daily use, probably to ride about the home domain, he had 'an amblynce hors,' and strange as the fact may sound in the ears of modern fox-hunters, 'a proper amblynce lettle nage' for him to ryde upon when his goeth hunting or hawking.

These, with a strong horse to 'carry his maile with his stuff for his change when he rydes,' comprised his stud—the sufficiency of which, considering that the list was drawn up in anticipation only of his being 'at yeres to ryde,' none, we opine, will object to. A gentleman in waiting, a groom of the chambers, and a second groom for 'keeping of my Lord Percy's garments clean dayly,' formed the young nobleman's personal staff; and the services of at least one of these was shared with his next brother, for it was his duty to 'be always with my lord's sounes, for seeing the orderynge of them.'

'Two rockers and a childe of the nurey to attende on them,' formed the nursery establishment of the little Lady Margaret and Master Ingeham Percy.

Of the female head of this princely mansion, we find less frequent mention than might have been expected; but there is enough to shew that if the Countess of Northumberland did, like high-born dames of the present day, take no very prominent part in the domestic arrangements of her household, she was at least well provided with the external needful for upholding the dignity of her high position: my lady's gentlewomen, her chamberer, her pages, and her cup-bearers, are none of them wanting; and her name is always associated with her lord's in the orders laid down for the provision of breakfast, dinner, or supper, in a manner that bespeaks them to have been equally, unlike many fashionable modern couples, seldom asunder.

Of this noble lady, all we know is, that she was an heiress with the Plantagenet blood in her veins, being

remotely descended from 'old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster.' She survived her husband sixteen years, and at her death, bequeathed her body to be buried at Beverley, in the tomb of the late earl; and likewise gave to Sir Robert Gell, her chaplain, her lease at Wiltfosses, to sing mass yearly for her own and her husband's soul.

The trifling amount of remuneration given in return for the various services we have described, occasions us at first much surprise. Comparing it with the standard created in our minds by the present rate of wages, we are inclined to charge the magnificent earl with a degree of meanness quite inconsistent with his high pretensions; and the more so, when we learn further, that £1000 is the whole amount of the year's assignment for the payment of all expenses connected with the household; but one glance at the relative value of money then and now, dissipates our surprise, and we find that a calculation founded on the prices of wheat and other articles of consumption in 1509 and 1854, would lead to a result much more in accordance with modern ideas. Leaving this problem, however, to be worked out by those better versed than ourselves in such statistics, we will proceed to give a short list of wages as we find them here set down, premising that it was the custom in those days for the nobility at certain periods of the year to retire from their principal mansion to some favourite lodge or cottage—'tyled here 'my lord's secret house'—where they enjoyed, like our own good Queen in her autumn retreat at Balmoral, the privilege of living for a brief season free from the incumbrances as well as the cares of state. As they no longer kept open house, the greater part of their servants were put on board-wages, some had 'licence to go about their own business,' and were no longer 'at my lord's fyndinge,' and the same appears to have been the case with several of the head-officers and the young gentlemen who held posts in his household, who are often spoken of as being at their own or their friends' finding. The salary of the priests varied from £2 to £7. The dean of the chapel, though of necessity a doctor, or, at least, a bachelor of divinity, received, if he lived in the house, only £4, and the chaplains, if graduates, five marks; if not graduates, 40s. the priests of the chapel, by which is probably meant those constantly employed there, were to have—the first, £5; the second, five marks; and the third, four marks—always provided, however, that the most discreet of the three be appointed to be sub-dean and to have no more wages! The treasurer, comptroller, and other high officers, 'if theydunge in the house,' received £20 salary; but if 'cominge and goinge,' only ten marks. Forty shillings appears to have been the general rate of wages for yeomen, and 20s. for groom; but there is a kindly thoughtfulness evinced by the following entry: 'Every luteman to receive 40s., because of the much waring of his stuff with labor.'

My lady's gentlewomen had five marks, if not at 'my lady's fyndinge;' but what amount of deduction was made in consideration of beef, bread, and beer, we are not informed. The wages of the arras-mender aforesaid were £1, 18s. 6d., with the addition of £1 for 'fyndinge all manner of stuff belonging to his facultie,' except silk and gold.

Every servant was required, immediately on entering his lordship's service, to be duly registered and sworn in the presence of the head officers, 'either by such an oath as is in the Bouke of Ouths, yff any such be, or els by such an oath [we give the extract verbatim] as they shall ceynne beste by their discrecion.'

The price of wheat was at this time 5s. 8d., and that of malt 4s. the quarter. Meat appears not to have been sold by weight, for we find an order for

667 muttons, for the year's consumption, 'at 2d., the one with the other, fatts and livers,' and a second 'for 108 fatts beefes at 13s. 4d., as he bought at St Hallowtyde, for to serve my house from that tyme to Michaelmas; and 24 leyne beefes, at 6s. the pece, as he bought at St Elyn's day (May 25), and put into my pastures to fede.' Pigs—or porks as they are called—were 2s. the piece; veals, the same price; and lambs varied, from 2s. between Christmas and Shrovetide, to 10d. from that time to midsummer.

In an age when fasting was rigidly observed, and where meat was entirely banished during the long season of Lent, fish would necessarily be an important article of consumption; and we accordingly find large quantities laid in and dried. 2080 salted salmon are valued at 6d. the piece, and 'three ferkynges of pickled sturgeon at 10s. the ferkynges: red and white herrings, 'sprotts,' and eels, are the other kinds thus prepared. Of fresh fish, the price is not given.

Salt cost 4s. the quarter, and vinegar 4d. the gallon! but the noble financier seems to have demurred rather at this item of his expenditure; for we find an order given, that 'for the future vinegar is to be made of the broken wines, and that the lagges [ices, we suppose] be provided by the clerke of the house, and marked after they be past drawing, that they can be set no more a broche, and see it put in a vessel for vinegar.'

A CHAPTER ON DOGS.

'A POODLE!' Such is the title of an entire chapter of a current serial work, by one of our most popular authors, which naturally interests the public in the character and fortunes of the animal thus signally honoured; and as every dog has his day, independently of the dog-days and perennial puppyism, we may take the occasion to offer a few observations on the subject generally—the instincts, habits, and qualities of the species, and the education requisite to develop such peculiar talents as distinguish 'Sir Isaac,' the poodle hero of the novel alluded to, by Pisistratus Caxton.

About fifteen years ago, his—the poodle's, not Pisistratus's—prototype, or rather prototypes, for there were a brace of them, were exhibited by a French *savant* in the Regent's Circus, and excited so much attention by their performances as to be visited by many scientific naturalists, and other philosophic virtuosos, including the president and sundry inquisitive members of the Royal Society. They were certainly extraordinary creatures; and in the variety of their accomplishments, outstripped even the marvellous exploits related of Sir Isaac on his appearance before the Mayor and inhabitants of Gatesborough.* But their owner, though assuredly born under Sirius, was not a mendicant showman. He, M. Adrien Leonard, had devoted twenty years to dog-study and dog-training upon philosophical principles; and he published, at Liège, an *Essai sur l'Éducation des Animaux*, taking the dog for the type, in a goodly octavo volume of no less than 436 closely printed pages. The publication contained some new, and much curious matter, of which we propose to avail ourselves in the present paper. Nor is the subject unworthy of the notice of science, since Descartes discussed the question whether animals had souls, and inclined, moreover, to the belief that they had; Ch. Leroy drew able distinctions between instinct and intelligence; and Réaumur, Buffon, Cuvier, and a host of other eminent men, entered into the careful examination of canine attributes and the remarkable extent to which they were susceptible of cultivation.

M. Leonard, as might be expected from his success, goes the length of Descartes as the strenuous

* See *Blackwood's Magazine* for October.

advocate of superior 'intelligence,' and laughs to scorn Buffon's theory of action from impulses more or less balanced. He even accuses man of being too proud and biased in his judgment, through a sort of jealousy of the near approach to his boasted reason by the most sagacious specimens of the higher orders of animal creation. 'We have a body,' he says, 'so have these animals. They have the same organs as we, and these organs produce the same phenomena. I hold the dog: the nerves from his brain communicate with the five senses, and put them *en rapport* with the exterior world. Light acts on his eyes, sound on his ears, taste on his palate; and thence result sensations and images which determine action. Locke and Condillac suggest no other origin for our ideas.' Becoming more metaphysical, he adds, in proof of the animal possession of sentient and thinking faculties, the following dilemma: 'Either it is not the soul which perceives, understands, considers, and wills in man, or animals, like man, have a soul which perceives, understands, considers, and wills. The two souls are of the same nature, and served by the same organs, they receive the same sensations. Would you, then, give to animals immaterial and immortal souls?' 'Certainly,' replies our authority, Q.E.D., but he confesses it is a mystery complicated and dark in every part.

The grand problem which he proceeds to solve by his experiments is, accordingly, to separate the intellectual faculties of dogs from the intellectual faculties of men, so as to demonstrate what it is that constitutes man, and what dog. It is said comparisons are odious, but if so, M. Leonard seems inclined to think that Foodle & Co. have the best right to complain at any rate, that his system of education can't be more moral and well conducted dogs than the most efficient university or ragged-school instruction can turn out civilly meritorious human beings. It is plainly *Pupillus* Child—literally, *Litteratus* Family, let *pupillus* man think what he will of it.

But when we go into details we find that the quipped *it* does not run upon all fours throughout. Children, for instance, are taught in schools gregariously, and example and emulation are the leading sources of their acquisitions and progress. M. Leonard takes his individual pup at from six months to a year old, and begins with feeding willing with and attending to it, not permitting other pups to consort with, or other persons to interfere so as to divert its attention from its original preceptor and course of lessons—this said attention being the first, chief, and moving principle on which everything else is founded. Having secured this point he proceeds upwards to cultivate memory, the most abundant source of ideas in animals; and, as their acuity is purely physical, and directed, through the senses, to exterior objects the exercises prescribed are of a nature to develop impressions produced by punishments and rewards. The dog thus treated, he states, soon learns to know what is good for him, and what is bad, what course of conduct brings him pain, and what carries off food. He remembers, and he judges and chooses between the alternatives—of which thousands of examples might be cited—and if, adds our author, he judges it must follow that he reasons.

With regard to instinct, whether social as in man, or individual as in beast—according to Magendie—M. Leonard observes that in the latter, among the numerous phenomena dependent upon it, we see a double one: first, the conservation of the individual; and, secondly, the conservation of the species. By a careful and continued education, holding these ruling elements in view, and directing them as is required, the possibility of greatly extending the sphere of intellect is accomplished. It is well remarked that

instinct in animals is much more developed than in civilised men, as the latter rely on intellect, which supersedes the use of the instinctive faculty, and, therefore, it is through reason that men acquire habits of instinct, and, vice versa, animals, by having their instincts cultivated, acquire a higher degree of intellect or reason.

Having settled the philosophy of the case, the dogs most suitable for education are, as 'justified by experience,' divided into three classes, according to the conformation of their skull. In the first class are dogs with large foreheads, and a capacious braincase, including spaniels, barbetts, pointers, terriers, and setters, all of which have pendent ears. In the second class are greyhounds and mastiffs, endowed with less intelligence than the first, their faces long, their temples closer together, and their ears only semi-pendent, and the third comprehends pugs, and the many varieties of cur and mongrel, with a circumscissal skull, and the least intelligent of their species.

Taking one of the first class as a pupil, the teacher must arm himself with untiring patience, without which nothing can be done. He must then, as already stated, adopt means to obtain the prompt and fixed attention of the dog to his motions, gestures, looks, or voice, as he uses them to indicate the something which he desires to be performed, and which is made palpable to the sense of the animal. When he fails to comprehend punishment ought to be moderate, but frequent and administered on the instant, as, if any space of time intervenes there can be no trace, and consequently no comprehension of cause and effect. The dog is shown what is wanted and thus exercised till he understands all his order, and then he is rewarded or rewarded with a favourite morsel of food, and we are informed, that though there is a general carnivorous appetite, inclining to meat, voraciousness and dainty are not the same thing, and of the canine race, which they esteem as idlers, do turtle country bumpkins, and, and cold heavy wet.

Dogs are no philologists, and it is a great mistake to fancy, as some do that they understand the meaning of words. All that is needful is that they should recognise in a sound a command to perform a certain act and, to prevent misunderstanding, it is desirable that the words should be short, and not of a description to pun upon—for example, instead of the word *assis* 'sit down' which may be confounded with *ici*, 'come hither,' our astute instructor calls '*sur le cul*,' and upon his tail you see the obedient neophyte sit once demurely seated, and no mistake, for thereby hangs a tale of the whip or birch-twig. Of intonation, however, dogs are obviously sensible, and M. Leonard liberally finds an apology for English dogs, thought stupid in France, in consequence of their not perfectly comprehending the French accent. It might happen that Mr. Gruntley Berkeley's recent experience of the stupidity of French hounds might be occasioned by his faulty pronunciation of their tongue.

It is more charlatanism in the showmen-jugglers who pretend that the dogs they choose for their tricks are more favoured by nature than others of their kind. They are usually rough spaniels (*can ches*), generally of a fair size, and having ears richly furnished with long and silky hair. In their exercises, they invariably have their heads lowered towards the ground, so that they appear to be considering the objects spread before them, whereas they are only attending to the mechanical signs to which their master has accustomed them. Taps on a snuff-box, or, better, the clink of a toothpick, or, better still, a clicking on the nails, are the means most commonly employed.

Irrespective of this particular breed, our author

selects from the first class of intellects, specimens of fine open countenance and handsome form; for dogs and dogues are not, in this respect, so vain of personal appearance as to be silly and affected, like human coxcombs and flirts. They are only the more sensible and intractable. Notions of beauty or of superior attractions do not turn their brain, and make them foolish in their bearing and behaviour. Indeed, the animal has any idea of grace, form, or size: a cur will bark at an elephant as pertinaciously as at a mouse; and a horse will as readily consort with a dustman's high-boned drudge, as with a duke's high-bred hunter. It is annoying to add M. Leonard's conviction that all animals fear man, and that all the stories of their attachment, having the semblance of moral action, are dressed-up fabrications or illusions. The dog of Montargis, and other similar sagacious celebrities, are but shams and impostors. He has proofs in abundance, and no end of experiments, to shew that the animal does not love his master; that he sees in him only an instrument of conservation; and if he attaches himself, it is but as the dog licking the hand about to strike him.

'The two dogs,' he says, 'which I submitted to examination by the *Instituts* of France and Belgium, and learned scientific societies of London, leaped, at my voice, from a high bridge into the river, one of them with a bit of bread in his mouth. Whilst they were swimming, I ordered the other to take it, and he did so in a moment, although I was at a considerable distance, and self-preservation in the stream must have had a powerful influence over their action.' This was certainly a striking example of obedience to command, as the result of instruction; and from what we witnessed of their 'talents,' as previously noticed, we could readily credit even more surprising evolutions of Braque and Phylax, such being the proper names of these most obedient quadruped servants. At a given order, they would come to be beaten, exhibiting at the same time signs of the utmost joy. M. Leonard called *de la queue* in a threatening tone, even accompanied by the lash, but nevertheless they leaped, barked, wagged their tails, pricked up their ears, and, in short, displayed every demonstration of pleasure. From such premises, he contends for the probability at least of reflection, as well as of memory and understanding in the animal, since, by means of a kind of formulary, he could cause them to execute what he desired, though the command involved the most opposite conduct. Thus, he would say: *allez vous coucher*, and in an instant arrest their impulse and bring them to his feet by the contrary 'Come hither.' Or he would, in the same manner, and with the same effect, almost instantaneously give and reverse the orders 'Be gay' and 'Be sad,' or he would put a piece of bread before Braque, saying: 'That is for Phylax,' and *vice versa*, a second bit before Phylax, with the remark that it was for Braque; and leaving them untouched during an indefinite time, the word 'Eat' (*mangez*) sent each to the morsel assigned to him, neither venturing to trespass on his neighbour's lot. This, M. Leonard observes, affords strong presumption of the intellectual faculty for which he has hazarded the term *reflection*, since, to a certain extent, it implies a combination of reasoning and comparison. We ought to state that Braque and Phylax were large handsome animals, white, with reddish-brown spots, and in shape resembling the Spanish pointer.

The well-educated dog is a wonderful physiognomist. The instinct of self-preservation, and the natural fear it inspires in man, are equally powerful in the animal, and he knows well how to read in your countenance all you approve. If he perceives in the movement of your brow the slightest indication of discontent, he is puzzled, bewildered, stupefied. Raising your voice produces a like effect; and if

shewn merely for the sake of teaching, it is expedient to add some gesture which brings to recollection a preceding infliction of which he has experience. When the animal has comprehended what you want, you ought to be careful not to distract his attention; and to evince your satisfaction, and reward by a dainty, his habit of observation, which gradually diminishes his sense of fear. As the animal, like the child, is fickle, jumping from one idea to another, and happy to deliver himself from the fatigue of any long-continued strain upon his spirits (*esprit*), it is absolutely necessary to correct this fault, which would otherwise compromise the success of the best means resorted to for his instruction. In pursuing the illustration of his subject, the author mentions some curious phenomena, not uninteresting to the student of natural history. For example, he states: 'In giving myself up to the education of my two dogs, I have made an important remark, which I will set down here. When I was occupied in instructing one of them—Braque, for example—the other, Phylax, who was left to himself during the time, was, notwithstanding, attentive, and appeared as if he took an interest in the lesson. When, afterwards, I undertook to teach him the matter I had been explaining to Braque, I found that he comprehended it far more readily and quickly. I fancied that I was the dupe of an illusion; but recommencing my course, I tried the experiment very many times, sometimes with Braque in the first instance, and sometimes with Phylax, but always with the same result. From this I conclude that animals are, like children, more apt to learn voluntarily what is taught to their companions, than what is directly impressed upon themselves. Thence we might believe that the instinct of imitation exists in the dog as in man, and is a useful auxiliary in the education of both; and perhaps,' he modestly adds, 'with the former as with ourselves, it may develop those potent contributors to success by giving birth to emulation and *amour propre*. In hazarding this supposition, however, I place limits on these precious qualities in animals as in all other intellectual faculties compared with those in man.' At all events, it evidently facilitates canine education to have two pupils at a time.

Although M. Leonard has defined the races among which the most intelligent or intellectual dogs are found, he allows that all are capable of some improvement, even the greyhound; respecting which he probably never heard the anecdote, that when the unfortunate Charles I. was asked which was the most pre-eminent of dog-kind, he replied the greyhound; for he has all the good-nature of the others without their fawning—a fine reproof to spaniel courtiers.

It is conceded by M. Leonard that the pretty lapdog breed of Charles II., as well as the mastiff, may be educated to a degree of intelligence which renders them very agreeable or useful—almost as much so as 'the spaniel with his eye so full of expression, or the setter, so animated in his looks and movements.' We would match the Scottish shepherd dog, in a lesser degree the English butcher-drover's uncouth-looking assistant, the cur in charge of goods on a cart in London streets, and the Skye terrier, against any of their congeners, however highly favoured by nature.

But the sagacity, as it is called, of the dog, whether instinctive or trained, has been so universally chronicled, and the tales of its wonderful manifestations so fully believed, that without denying the success of M. Leonard's curriculum, we are strongly disposed to take a more loving view of the social relations between the animal and man; meeting principally, as they seem to do, on the faculties and dispositions of the former. From the days of the

scriptural Tobit to the present time, amid classic and religious miracles (from Ulysses to St Bernard), down even to the latest experiences of canine intrepidity, discernment, or affection, there is no end to the stories of the bravery, discrimination, and attachment to humanity of the dog. Was it not Argus, the dog of Ulysses—intelligent as if he had the thousand eyes of his unlucky name-father—that recognised his master on his arrival, after twenty years' absence, at Ithaca, when his fellow-creatures knew him not?

Poor, old, disguised, alone,
To all his friends, even to his queen unknown.

Forgot by all his own domestic crew,
The faithful dog alone his rightful master knew.

Him, when he saw, he rose and crawled to meet;
'Twas all he could, and fawned and kissed his feet,
Noted the dumb joy—then falling by his side,
Owned his returning lord, looked up, and died.

The St Bernard breed now patronised by Albert Smith, are, we are informed, taught how to set about their excavations in the snow; and the larger water-dogs, accustomed to drag substances from the water, will frequently, not always, include a drowning individual in their efforts to perform a usual service. M. Leonard taught his pupils to be constant in this respect, by practising them on rag-stuffed figures of men artificially convulsed, as if perishing. Of the depreciated greyhound we can vouch from personal knowledge that one stolen and carried off fifty miles in a covered cart, was no sooner liberated, than she bounded away at full speed, and in a very few hours was safe and sound at home.

But almost everybody has had or has the familiar acquaintance of dog-companionship, and been astonished by acts for which it was difficult, if not impossible, to account. 'Our philosopher of the objective school,' observes William Smith, the author of *Thomdale*, 'proceeding from the simpler to the more complex organisations, finds himself far advanced in the study of man, whilst as yet he is only studying the animal life around him. The unity of parts in each organic whole has struck him with admiration. In this unity or harmony of many parts lies the *oneness* of the creature. Wonderful is the dog that looks up at him with its manifest though limited intelligence. Eye and foot, nostril and throat, every limb and organ displays an admirable *consent*. He is *one*—this dog; one through the perfect harmony of powers and sensations, desire, and act. He sees you, he remembers you; he in some sort loves you; your presence, at least, gives him pleasure; he courts your caresses; he has gentleness and joy, as well as anger and ferocity. He, too, perceives, remembers, and combines his memories, so as, in his limited sphere, to employ the knowledge of the past in the present emergency; but that the phrase would imply an imperfection—and he, too, is perfect in his kind—what is he less than an "arrested development" of man?'

After such descriptions as these, we may hope that it will be thought an abuse of language to speak of a ruined man having 'gone to the dogs,' or of throwing an impertinent fellow, or even physis, to the same animals, seeing that we are so nearly on an equality, and that they can find physis in the grass-field, if they need it, without a doctor. As for M. Leonard's educated specimens, we recollect playing a game at dominoes with Braque or Phylax—we forget which—his master having left the room, and what signals he might make through the wainscot being inaudible to us; but the result was, that our adversary would never permit us to put a wrong number down, and finally beat us with the apparent delight of a successful gambler!

The detail of the ways by which M. Leonard brought his pupils to such accomplishments would be uninteresting to the general reader, though some of them might probably be introduced with benefit into the training of sporting-dogs, against the cruelty of whose breaking-in, he earnestly protests, and insists on the greater perfection that could be attained by a milder mode of instruction. Yet a few of his leading rules may be noticed, and whoever likes to try the experiment, more or less completely, may witness the effect on pups of their own.

He never terrified them, especially at first, with severe punishments; on the contrary, he began with merely prohibitive displays or cracks of the whip—patience and moderation being his watchwords. He taught them distinctly to understand their names, and pay instant attention when they were pronounced.

Rewards of caresses and meat, accompanied by words of approbation, were constantly given, as lessons were comprehended; and by degrees, only the words were retained to the entire satisfaction of dog and teacher.

Lessons were never prolonged so much as to partake of the nature of punishments, and excite lassitude and disgust.

Much depended on regular and judicious feeding. The devoted attachment of dogs to owners of the lower classes is ascribable to their frequent sharing of 'the bit and the buffet.' Even a Bill Sykes will have his faithful and ferocious associate, the ugliest of brutes, owing to this sort of treatment. At the same time, it is the brutal usage they receive from their masters, and which they endure out of their dread for them, that renders the bull-dog and other fierce crosses so savage towards strangers and all the rest of the world.

Leave to go out was requisite, and the open door and the word *liberty*, with perhaps a piece of meat thrown forth, were the signs of assent; obedience was the one thing insisted on. If it were required to teach the animal to abstain from the food, balls of the size of billiard-balls, with small spikes on their surface, were thrown at, or between the animals and the temptations, and by persevering in this line, accompanied by certain expressions, they were taught not to approach or touch meats even if left alone with them for whole nights. In issuing commands, they were ingeniously brought to attend to the terminations of the words, and not to the tone in which they were pronounced.

There are many other curious ruses and contrivances to facilitate the progress of instruction; but as we do not pretend to supply a *radicatum* for a complete, learned education, we shall close with the author's aphorism, that 'Education forces Nature to correct itself.' Canine civilisation!

After dwelling on the value of a dog, well-taught in the degree according to the wish and pleasure of its teacher, M. Leonard draws the opposite picture of the effects of spoiling, and ignorance, and consequent disobedience, in a manner so thoroughly French, that we are tempted to copy it for the amusement of our readers.

'*Par exemple*,' he says, 'you enter the boudoir of a pretty lady, and lo! there is a villainous Shock that leaps from under the sofa, where he is keeping company with his mistress. He is not bigger than your two fists, and yet he makes more noise than the largest mastiff! He yelps at you with a sharp bark and hubbub, very disagreeable to the tympanum. "Be quiet, Bichon!" says his mistress, in a tone of voice which has nothing of the air of a command. Accordingly, Bichon takes good care not to obey. He yelps the louder. You advance into the apartment; you would pay your compliments to the fair dame;

you assume a gracious air; you throw your body into all the postures learned from your dancing-master. But Shock heeds not, and springs furiously at your legs; his noisy brawling preventing her from hearing your soothing phrases. Your gracious air is converted into a grimace, and you are obliged to stop short in the midst of your best bow. Madame laughs at your ridiculous figure. Bichon is encouraged; he shews his teeth; and if it happen that your tibiae are not well guarded, beware: you are doomed to carry off the imprint of his jaws. The pain extracts an involuntary cry. It is then resolved to recall Bichon to order. Bichon retreats under the sofa, casting an angry look at you; he receives one of those little taps which are caresses. "You are a *méchant*, Bichon. What have you done to the gentleman? Hold! there is a bit of sugar for you; and, another time, don't begin such tricks. *Allons, Bébé*; make your peace." With such an education,' observes our author severely, 'a dog cannot fail to be surly and mischievous, and occasion very unpleasant scenes; all which would be avoided if he were taught promptly to obey.' Perhaps we might for 'dog' read 'child!'

• A NEW CALLING.

THERE are at least some novelists of our own day who possess a genuine right to their title, in having introduced a system of entertainment which would not a little have astonished their predecessors. Half a century ago, it was a subject for boasting to have read a recent book; until very lately, it was unusual for people out of literary circles to know a real live author even by sight. Now, not only have cheap editions brought the works of great living writers within the reach of everybody, but the great living writers themselves have been made cheap, and are introduced to the world in their own proper persons. There is no more marvelling now about what sort of being in the flesh may this or that rich spirit be who has dowered us with this or that immortal creation, because, if we choose, we can see him, body and breeches, once every week at least, and for the moderate charge of half-a-crown, hear him read one of his own productions. The thing will get so common soon, that there will be nothing to be said about it, nor is there novelty enough in the matter even now more than to suggest a few brief ideas.

Many of us, dead and alive, have at some time or other ardently longed to feast our eyes upon those whose writings have even whiled away a weary hour, or given to us a hearty laugh, and surely much more to look upon the thoughtful faces of those who have made us wiser and better, who have reached out to us 'the shining hand' to help us out of the slough of the world, or, at all events, to scatter flowers on the road. Now that we can do this, we may not perhaps appreciate the opportunity as we ought; and as it grows more common, we shall be doubtless less grateful still.

What would we not have given to have heard old Chaucer, 'the morning-star of song,' describe his own pilgrims on their road to Canterbury! or Spencer read to us his *Fairy Queen*, which nobody (as a wicked critic has said) was ever known to read for himself from end to end! Yet a time would doubtless have come when we should have tired of both of them. How highly should we have prized an hour of the 'native wood-notes wild' of Shakespeare, warbled by 'Fancy's child' himself—a sight

of that noble brow, of those eyes that saw into the hearts of all mankind! Yet, doubtless, Queen Elizabeth and court ladies, if they did listen, to his 'dramatic readings' with much equanimity and a most aristocratic lack of enthusiasm. Think what a vision of transcendent glory must blind John Milton have presented, rapt in his heavenly dreams, and uttering aloud his own immortal inspirations! And yet to these charming short-hand writers, the Misses Milton, their task became soon prosaic enough. Would it not have been grand—we are descending, but we are yet a great way up, and in noble company—to have seen Samuel Johnson, massive, ungainly, but yet not without a certain majesty, rolling forth, *pleno ore*, his *Vanity of Human Wishes*! Pleasant to have sat beneath Dr. Sterne, and listened to his wilful digressions, and watched his eyes sly-twinkling over his solemn *double entendres*! And better still, to have heard Fielding reading aloud, and relishing as he read, the woes of his own Partridge, the triumphs of his own spoiled favourite, Tom Jones! Our descendants, be sure, will envy us the having seen and heard the Fielding of to-day—the biographer of the Bliss of our own times, Mr Barnes Newcome the younger—at his lecturer's desk. Mrs Blimber would have died happy, she thought, could she but have seen Cicero in his retirement at Tusculum. How many of our children, nay, as we believe, of our great-great-grandchildren, will envy us the having seen and heard that man who gave us Mrs Blimber, and a hundred other ladies and gentlemen with whom we have a very real acquaintance; envy us, especially, the having witnessed his impersonation of Mrs Blimber's favourite, and the favourite of us all, little Paul Dombey! child, who more than all other fictitious children, has touched the universal heart of England. We ourselves remember travelling in a city cab to the Bank, in company with a director of the same, with an old London lawyer, and with a copy of that number of *Dombey and Son* that contains the account of the death of little Paul, which, as we read it aloud, drew tears from Pluto's eyes (and Plutus's), caused both the lawyer and the banker to weep. Over such a pair of unsympathising folks, in such a vehicle and on such an errand, sure never was the victory of genius more complete. Consider, then, how much greater must be her power when her rightful owner is wielding his own weapon in his own hand! Who can forbear to weep for Tiny Tim, when he himself who created Tiny Tim is weeping with us? Who but must despise, and yet must pity, the Iron Scrooge, when he who drew him himself exhibits the portrait, and marks out so unerringly the cruel lines upon the brow, and the place where the lines are in mercy smoothed away! Hail to this new-born art, we say, and success to the beginners of it! What matters it, that a hundred imitators, misérables, whose stock-in-trade is, not ideas, but a couple of candles, and somebody else's book, have started up and overrun the land. For our parts, we only wish that the example of our novelists were followed by our poets, of which, as we understand, there is some likelihood; that they would lend the music of their voice, and the illustration of their inspired looks—as they were wont to do in the golden age—to their own verses; and that it might be permitted to us, for instance, to hear the deep-voiced laureate pour forth 'his hollow oes and aes' in his own *Mort d'Arthur*, like

Noise of battle rolled
Among the mountains by the winter sea.

BALLAD OF DARNICK TOWER.

THE correspondent of a Scotch newspaper lately brought forward the following little grotesque ballad, with an inquiry as to the authorship and the circumstances referred to:

The devil sat in Darnick Tower,
Out of a shot-hole lookit he;
He saw Jamie Leitch come ower the brig,
To storm his batterie.

Quoth he: 'Lang have I tarried here,
And thought for ever to remain,
Since I was driven frae Galashiels,
Which lang I'd doomed to be my ain.

'But now farewell to Eildon Hills,
Farewell to Darnick Tower and tree,
For in the reach o' Jamie Leitch
There is nae dwelling-place for me.'

Wi' that the devil's ta'en a flight,
And ower the Tweed essayed to flee;
But Jamie caught him by the rump,
And he has dippit Auld Clootie.

Darnick, it must be understood, is a little village about three miles from Galashiels, and an equal distance from Abbotsford, the poetical laird of which was extremely anxious to add it to his domains on account of the above-mentioned old tower. A gentleman sent the following answer to the inquiry in the newspaper: 'In those remote times, as we all know, when witchcraft and sorcery held possession of the minds of the people, it was customary, as in the case of Soules, Michael Scott, and others, to attribute Satanic agency to men secluded in old towers, and possessed of more than ordinary energy and knowledge. The Heilons, lairds of Darnick (see *Tales of the Borders*, vol. vii.), were great fighters, as old Watt Scott knew to his cost. Their crest was a bull's head, armed, which, according to the custom of the times, was prominent on the keystone of the portal. The character of the old laird at the time of the ascendancy of Angus was "devilish" enough to make him a good representative of "Clootie;" and the horned head looking through a shot-hole would help the ballad-monger to his metaphor. As for "wee Jamie Leitch," he might be some noted borderer who had joined Hertford when he burned Darnick Tower in September 1545, and whom Heiton eyed with a true border feeling through a loophole—the act being very well represented by the head and horns of the crest on the walls.'

Now, the fact is, that the verses were written by a person recently living, and are simply a *jeu d'esprit* on a fellow-townsmen of their author, who had adopted a habit of preaching in his native village, and who, not content with his mission in that heathen-field, was finally ambitious enough to extend his ministrations to the equally benighted hamlet of Darnick. We put it to our readers, Could there be a better example of the conjectural history indulged in by antiquaries, where nothing is known, than the above answer to the newspaper inquiry?

David Thomson, the writer of the verses, has a place in Lockhart's *Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott*, as the person who always wrote the poetical invitations to 'the Sherra' to come to the Galashiels annual dinner. He was a cloth-manufacturer, a simple-hearted worthy man, with a great fund of natural humour, which doubtless Sir Walter failed not to appreciate. 'Hogg came to breakfast this morning,' says Scott in his diary, 12th December 1825, 'and brought for his companion the Galashiels bard, David Thomson, as to a meeting of *Aus Tweeddale poets*.' The late Thomas Tegg, who was a relation of Thomson, was taken by him to Abbotsford, and introduced as the publisher of *Jobbery*; which the prudent bibliophile thought rather daring on his friend's part. However, Sir Walter merely remarked: 'The more jokes the better,' and gave him a very kind reception.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

Another progressive step towards the possibility of creating diamonds by a chemical process has been realised in the fact that sapphires have been so produced. M. Gaudin has communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a process for obtaining alumina—the clay which yields the new metal called aluminum—in transparent crystals, which therefore present the same chemical composition as the natural stone known under the name of sapphire. To obtain them, he lines a common crucible with a coating of lamp-black, and introduces into it equal proportions of alum and sulphate of potash, reduced to a powder and calcined. He then exposes it for fifteen minutes to the fire of a common forge. The crucible is then allowed to cool, and on breaking it, the surface of the lamp-black coating is found covered with numerous brilliant points, composed of sulphuret of potassium, enveloping the crystals of alumina obtained, or, in other words, real sapphires or corundum. The size of the crystals is large in proportion to the mass operated upon; those obtained by M. Gaudin are about a millimetre, or 3-100ths of an inch in diameter, and half a millimetre in height. They are so hard that they have been found to be preferable to rubies for the purposes of watch-making. It is thus that chemistry, by pursuing the recognised course of natural causes, will in its operation achieve similar results, and produce the diamond.—*Willis's Current Notes*.

THE PATH THROUGH THE CORN.

WAVE and bright in the summer air—
Like a quiet sea when the wind blows fair,
And its roughest breath has scarcely curled
The green highway to an unknown world—
Soft whispers passing from shore to shore,
Like a heart content—yet daring more;
Who feels forlorn,
Wandering thus on the path through the corn?

A short space since, and the dead leaves lay
Corrupting under the hedgerow gray;
Not hum of insect, nor voice of bird
O'er the desolate field was ever heard;
Only at eve the pallid snow
Blushed rose-red in the red sun-glow:
Till, one blest morn,
Shot up into life the young green corn.

Small and feeble, slender and pale,
It bent its head to the winter gale,
Harkened the wren's soft note of cheer,
Scarcely believing spring was near;
Saw chestnuts bud out, and campions blow,
And daisies mimic the vanished snow,
Where it was born,
On either side of the path through the corn.

The corn—the corn—the beautiful corn,
Rising wonderful, morn by morn,
First, scarce as high as a fairy's wand,
Then, just in reach of a child's wee hand,
Then growing, growing—tall, green, and strong,
With the voice of the harvest in its song,
While in fond scorn
The lark out-carols the murmuring corn.

O strange, sweet path, formed day by day,
How, when, and wherefore—tongue cannot say,
No more than of life's strange paths we know
Whither they lead us, or why we go,
Or whether our eyes shall ever see
The wheat in the ear, or the fruit on the tree.
Yet—who is forlorn?
Heaven, that watered the furrows, will ripen the corn.

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MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

In a recent discussion on the subject, it was suggested as an argument in favour of a man's marrying his deceased wife's sister, that in such a case he would have but one mother-in-law. The general laugh which greeted this remark, proved how strong is the prejudice against that luckless relationship, upon which has been immemorially expended all the sarcasm of the keen-witted, all the pointless abuse of the dull.

Dare any bold writer, taking the injured and unpopular side, venture a few words in defence of the mother-in-law?

Unfortunate individual! the very name presents her, in her received character, to the mental eye. A lady, stout, loud-voiced, domineering; or thin, snappish, small, but fierce; prone to worrying and lamenting. Either so overpoweringly genteel and grand, that 'my son's wife,' poor little body, shrinks into a trembling nobody by her own fireside; or so vulgar, that 'my daughter's husband' finds it necessary politely to ignore her, as she does her h's and her grammar.

These two characters, slightly varied, constitute the prominent idea current of a mother-in-law. How it originated is difficult to account for; and why a lady, regarded as harmless enough until her children marry, should immediately after that event be at once elevated to such a painful pedestal of disagreeableness.

Books, perhaps, may be a little to blame for this, as in the matter of step-mothers—of whom we may have somewhat to say anon—and surely that author is to blame, who, by inventing an unpleasant generalised portrait, brings under opprobrium a whole class. Thus Thackeray may have done more harm than he was aware of to many a young couple who find 'the old people' rather trying, as old folks will be, by his admirably painted, horrible, but happily exceptional character of *Mrs Mackenzie*. He does not reflect that his sweet little silly *Rosie*, as well as the much injured wives among these indignant young couples, might in time have grown up to be themselves mothers-in-law.

But that is quite another affair. Mrs Henry, weeping angry tears over her little Harry, because the feeding and nurturing of that charming child has been impudently interfered with by Henry's mother, never looks forward to a day when she herself might naturally feel some anxiety over the bringing up of Harry's eldest born. Mr Jones, beginning to fear that Mrs Jones's maternal parent haunts his house a good deal, and has far too strong an influence over dear Cecilia, never considers how

highly indignant he should feel if Mrs Jones and himself were to be grudged hospitality by missy's future spouse—little, laughing, fondling missy, whom he somehow cannot bear to think of parting with, at any time, to any husband whatsoever; nay, is conscious that should the hour and the man ever arrive, papa's first impulse towards the hapless young gentleman would be a strong desire to kick him down stairs.

Thus, as the very foundation of a right judgment in this, as in most other questions, it is necessary to put one's self mentally on the obnoxious side.

Few will deny that the crisis in parenthood when its immediate duties are ceasing, and however sufficient its pleasures are to the elders, they are no longer so to the youngsters, already beginning to find the nest too small, to plume their wings, and desire to fly—must be a very trying time for all parents. Bitter exceedingly to the many whose wedlock has turned out less happy than it promised, and between whom the chief bond that remains is the children. Nor without its pain even to the most united couple, who through all the full years of family cares and delights, have had resolution enough to anticipate the quiet empty years, when, all the young ones having gone away, they two must once more be content solely with one another. Happy indeed that father and mother whose conjugal love has so kept its prior place that they are not afraid even of this—the peaceful, shadowy time before they both pass away into the deeper peace of eternity.

Nevertheless, the first assumption of their new position is difficult. Young wives do not sufficiently consider how very hard it must be for a fond mother to lose, at once and for ever, her office as primary agent in her son's welfare, if not his happiness; to give him over to a young lady, whom perhaps she has seen very little of, and that little is not too satisfactory. For young people in love will be selfish and foolish, and neglectful of old ties in favour of the new; and almost every young man, prior to his marriage, contrives, without meaning it, to wound his own relations in a thousand insignificant things, every one of which is reflected back upon his unlucky betrothed, producing an involuntary jealousy, a tenaciousness about small slights, a cruel quick-sightedness over petty faults. All this is bitterly hard for the poor young stranger in the family; unless, having strength and self-control enough to remember that 'a good son makes a good husband,' she uses all her influence, even in courting-days, to keep him firm to his affection and duty. Also, her own claim being, although the higher and closer, the newer, the more

dearly she loves him, the more careful she will be, by no over-intrusion of rights sufficiently obvious, to jar against the rights or wound the feelings of others who love him—especially his mother, who has loved him all her life.

Surely this fact alone ought to make any young woman, generously and faithfully attached to her husband, feel a peculiar tenderness towards the woman who bore him, nursed him, cherished him—if a woman in any way tolerable or worthy of love. Even if not, her disagreeableness ought to be viewed more leniently than those of other people. She must have had so much to bear with—as the younger generation will find out when the third generation arrives. Nay, the common cares and sufferings of mere maternity might well be sufficient, in another mother's eyes, to constitute an unalienable claim of respect, due from herself towards 'grandmamma.'

'But,' says the incredulous reader, 'this is a purely ideal view of the subject. Practically, what can you do with the old lady who comes worrying you in your domestic affairs, criticising your housekeeping, dictating to you about the management of your nursery, finally cutting you to the heart by hinting that you don't take half care enough of "that poor dear fellow, who never looks so well as he did before he was married."'

Yes, poor dear girl! it must be owned you have a good deal to bear on your side also.

Daughters and sons-in-law being always expected to be perfect—the daughter or son by blood being of course naturally so in the parental eyes—causes of necessity a few painful disenchantments on the part of the mother-in-law. She forgets that she must take her share of the difficulties which are sure to arise, so long as human beings are a little less than angels, and earth is not a domestic paradise. She had best early reconcile herself to the truth—painful, yet just and natural—that she has no longer the first right to her child. When once a young pair are married, parents, as well as relatives and friends, must leave them to make the best of one another. They two are bound together indissolubly, and no interference of a third party can ever mend what is irremediable; while even in things remediable, any strong external influence is quite as likely to do harm as good.

A wife, be she ever so young, ignorant, or foolish, must be sole mistress in her husband's house, and not even her own parents or his have any business to interfere with her, more than by an occasional opinion, or a bit of affectionate counsel, which is often better not given till asked for.

And in the strangeness, the frequent solitude, the countless difficulties of newly married life, no doubt this advice would be eagerly sought for, had it not been overmuch intruded at first. A girl, taken out of her large, merry family, to spend long, lonely days in an unfamiliar house, be it ever so dear; or entering, inexperienced, upon all sorts of family cares, would frequently be thankful to her very heart for the wisdom and kindness of a new mother, if only the mother had early taken pains to win that confidence which, to be given, requires winning. For neither love nor trust comes by instinct; and in most of these connections by marriage, where the very fact of strangers being suddenly brought together, and desired to like one another, obstinately inclines them

the other way—this love and trust, if long in coming, frequently never comes at all. Very civil may be the outward relations of the parties, but heart-warmth is not there. It is always 'my husband's family'—not 'my family'; my 'daughter's husband,' or 'my son's wife'—never 'my son' and 'my daughter.' The loving patriarchal union, which both sides, elder and younger, ought at least to strive to attain, becomes first doubtful, then hopeless, then impossible.

One secret, original cause of this is, the faculty most people have of seeing their rights a great deal clearer than their duties. About these 'rights' there are always clouds rising; and one of the prominent causes of disunion is often that which ought to be the very bond of union—the grandchildren.

Now, if a woman has a right on earth, it certainly is to the management of her own children. She would not be half a woman if in that matter she submitted to anybody's advice or opinion contrary to her own; or if in all things concerning that undoubted possession, 'my baby,' she were not as fierce as a tigress, and as hard as a rock. One could forgive her any rebellion or indignation at unwarrantable interference from her mother-in-law, or even her own mother. And with justice; for if she have any common sense at all, she may, with less experience, have as clear practical judgment as grandmamma, whose wisdom belongs to a past generation, and whose memory may not be quite accurate as to the times when she was young. Yet if the daughter-in-law has any right feeling, she will always listen patiently, and be grateful and yielding to the utmost of her power. Nay, there will spring up a new sympathy between her and the old lady, to whom every new baby-face may bring back a whole tide of long-slumbering recollections—children grown up and gone away, children undutiful or estranged—or, lastly, little children's graves. The most irritable and trying of mothers-in-law is a sight venerable and touching, as she sits with 'the baby' across her knees, gossiping about 'our children' of forty years ago.

But, speaking of rights, the wife has limits even to hers. Surely the 'primal elder curse' must rest upon the woman, who voluntarily or thoughtlessly tries to sow division between her husband and his own flesh and blood—above all, between him and his mother. And putting aside the sin of it, what a poor, jealous coward must she be—how weak in her own love, how distrustful of his, who fears lest any influence under heaven—least of all those holy, natural ties which are formed by heaven—should come between her and the man who has chosen her for his wife—his very other self; and whom, if he be at all a good man, he never will think of comparing or making a rival with any other; because she is not another—she is himself.

On the other hand, a man who, however low in station or personally distasteful may be his wife's relations, tries to wean her from them, exacting for himself her sole and particular devotion, to the breaking of the secondary bonds, of which the higher bond ought to make both husband and wife only more tenacious and more tender—such a one is grievously to blame. People may laugh at, and sympathise with, the unfortunate victim of 'Mother-in-law Spike'; but he is certainly a more respectable personage than the 'gentleman' who, driving in his carriage with his wife and son, passes an old woman—the boy's grandmother, crawling wearily along the hot dusty road—passes her without recognition. Or the other gentleman—living respectably, even handsomely—who takes

a deal of benevolent pains to solicit among his friends and acquaintance votes for admission to an almshouse for—though he does not exactly call her so—my wife's mother.'

It is a curious fact, subversive of the theories of novelists, that mothers-in-law of sons generally 'get on' with them far better than with their daughters-in-law. While it is no unfrequent thing to see instances of a man's being kindly, even affectionately attached to his wife's mother, and she to him—almost any of us could count on our fingers the cases we know where a daughter-in-law is really a daughter to her parents by marriage. Some cause for this is the difference of sex: no man and woman in any relation of life, except the conjugal one, being ever thrown together so wholly and so intimately as to discover one another's weak points in the manner women do. Consequently, one rarely hears of a lady being at daggers-drawing with her father-in-law. She is usually on the civillest, friendliest terms with him; and he often takes in her a pride and pleasure truly paternal. For truly, women who are charming to men are common enough: a far safer test of true beauty of character is it that a woman should be admired and loved by women. It would save half the family squabbles of a generation, if the young wives would bestow a modicum of the pains they once took to please their lovers, in trying to be attractive to their mothers-in-law.

But the husband himself has often much to answer for. When with the blindness and selfish pride of possession natural to a man—and a man in love—he brings his new idol into his old home, and expects all the family to fall down and worship her, why, they naturally object to so doing. They cannot be expected to see her with his eyes. They may think her a very nice girl, a very likeable girl, and if left alone would probably become extremely fond of her in time, in a rational way; but every instinctive obstinacy of human nature revolts from compelled adoration. Heaven forbid that a man should not love, honour, and cherish his own wife, and take her part against all assailants, if needful, be they of his own flesh and blood; but one of the greatest injuries a man can possibly do his wife is to be always exacting for her more love than she has had time to win—always showing her forth as a picture of perfection, while common eyes see her only as an ordinary woman, blest with the virtues and faults which women can so quickly detect in one another. The kindest, wisest, most dignified course for any young husband on bringing his wife home is to leave her there, trusting her to make her way, and take her own rightful position, by her own honourable deserts.

A man has ordinarily little time or inclination to quarrel with his mother-in-law. The thousand little irritations constantly occurring between women who do not suit one another, yet are trying hard to keep on good terms for appearance' or duty's sake, are ridiculous trifles which he cannot understand at all. Better he should not. Better the wife should keep her little troubles to herself, and be thankful that on his side he is well disposed to be tolerant towards grandmamma. Grandmamma, on her part, not unfrequently likes her son-in-law extremely, asks his advice, is proud of his success in life; and though thinking, of course, that he is not quite good enough for her darling child—as indeed the Angel Gabriel and the Admirable Crichton rolled into one scarcely would have been—still she has a very considerable amount of respect for him, and kindly feeling towards him.

If she has not, and shews her want of it, she is the unkindest, most dangerous mother that any married woman can be afflicted with. If by word or insinuation she tries to divide those whom God has joined

together, if she is so mad as to believe she shall benefit her daughter by degrading her daughter's husband—truly this mother-in-law, cherishing a dislike upon unjust grounds, deserves any retribution that may reach her. Even for just cause, such an antipathy is a fatal thing.

And here we come to one of the most painful phases of this subject, one of the sharpest agonies that woman's nature can endure—that is, when a mother-in-law has to see her child, son or daughter, unworthily mated, forced to wear out life, to die a slow daily death, in the despair of that greatest curse upon earth, an ill-assorted marriage.

One can conceive, in such a case, the motherly heart being stung into direct hatred for the cause of such misery—nay, bursting at times into the rage of a wild beast compelled to witness the torture of its young. This mother-passion, as helpless as hopeless, must be, of its kind, distinct from any other human wretchedness; and under its goading almost any outbreak of indignation or abhorrence would be comprehensible—nay, pardonable. To have to sit still, and see a heartless woman tormenting the life out of one's own beloved son, for whom nothing was too noble and precious; or a brutal husband breaking the heart of a tender daughter, to whom, ere her marriage, no living creature ever said a harsh or unkind word—this must be terrible indeed to bear. And yet it has to be borne, again and again. God comfort these unhappy mothers-in-law! Their sufferings are sharp enough to make amends for the wickedness of a hundred Mrs Mackenzies.

Yet until the last limit, the only safe course for them is to endure, and help their children to endure. Cases do arise, and a wise legislature has lately provided for them, when righteousness itself demands the dissolution of an unrighteous marriage; when a man is justified before heaven and earth in putting away his wife; and the counsel, 'Let not the wife depart from her husband,' is rendered nugatory by circumstances which entail sacrifices greater than any woman has a right to make, even to her husband. Every one must have known such instances, where the law of divorce becomes as sacred and necessary as that of marriage. But such melancholy unions are, thank God, the exception, not the rule, in this our land, and form no justification for the machinations of bad mothers-in-law. Therefore let them, in all minor troubles, practise patience, courage, hope. If, according to the apostle, who wrote on the subject with that wide calm observation which sometimes seizes on a truth more clearly than does one-sided experience—the unbelieving husband may be converted by the believing wife, and *vice versa*, who knows but that a harsh husband, a neglectful wife, may sometimes be won over to better things, by the quiet dignity, the forbearance, the unceasing loving-kindness, of a good, generous mother-in-law?

Let us take her in one last phase in her long life—it must have been a sufficiently long one—and these few words concerning her are ended.

There arrives oftentimes a season when the sharpest, most intolerable mother-in-law becomes harmless; when a chair by the fireside, or a bed-ridden station in some far-away room, constitutes the sole dominion from which she can exercise even the show of rule or interference. Thence, the only change probable or desirable will be to a narrower pillow, where the gray head is laid down in peace, and all the acerbities, infirmities, or fatuities of old age are buried tenderly out of sight, under the green turf that covers 'dear grandmamma.'

Then, and afterwards, blessed are those sons and daughters, by blood or marriage, who, during her lifetime, so acted towards her that her death lays upon them no burden of bitter remembrance. And

blessed is she who, living, lived so that her memory is hallowed by all her children alike, and who is remembered by them only as 'mother'—never, even in name, as 'mother-in-law.'

A TREE OF LIBERTY.

GUINES is a dull town in the north of France, about seven miles from Calais; and needs much to enliven it. It was on a Sunday afternoon, in December 1848, that I ran into a small apartment, shouting out: 'Tom! my lad, let us off to Ardres. Come along. The elections are on to-day, I hear, and all goes in favour of Napoleon. Vive la République!'

France in 1848! What pleasing recollections, what happy thoughts crowd upon me whenever I revert to the days I passed in La Belle France throughout that memorable year. Happy, I say, for I was a Briton, though a young one—left without control for the first time in my life, with a moderate amount of pocket-money, and a good deal of assurance. I was about eighteen years of age—had blue eyes and a fair complexion; and having, from a lad, imbibed a certain taste for raw beef and porridge, was pretty muscular, and exceedingly fond of fun. It will, therefore, be seen at once, when I say that a kind papa had sent me to France to learn the language in a short time, and nothing but the language, that he couldn't have sent me to a better place. Young as I was, however, I was almost involuntarily driven into politics.

The Tom I addressed above, was an English youth of about my own age, but a great deal more bulldoggy, and a terrible cracker of cocoa-nuts, as he termed Frenchmen's heads: a friend after my own heart. He was in Guines to learn to *pulez-vous*. Arcades ambo! With him all went jollily. Beet-steaks and home were well-nigh forgotten—never repined after. Together we sang *Scots wha hae*, and *Old England shall weather the Storm*; and more than once have we silenced the cabaret chant of *Guère aux Anglais* with a broadside of *Rule Britannia*, or *Tippititchet*. Where Tom went, I went; what I did, Tom did, and, *enure nous*, for a long time very little progress was made in French.

Tom was delighted with my proposition, and it was agreed that we should call for old B—, to accompany us. Off we started, and upon crossing the Place, came as usual upon Henri, moustache, long sword, cornered hat, and all complete. He shewed his dirty teeth as usual—for he had vowed vengeance on us—like a vicious horse, such as not even a Barey could tame. Henri was the commissary's head man, and an inveterate and undisguised hater of all and everything English, the folks of which nation he was continually looking up, and making them understand the true nature of a *procès-verbal*. His red moustache was so gummed and twisted, that it stuck out at right angles with his small turned-up nose, a distance of three inches on either side. He got up this forky appendage, he said, to keep in awe all *mauvais sujets*. A 'ha, ha, ha!' from Tom as he passed, annoyed him; and he twirled one end of his facial cross-bar, and looked from under his shaggy eyebrows, as much as to say: 'I'll nail you yet, my chicks.'

We found old B— indulging in a cigar, and sipping strong coffee and cognac. 'Will you go Baron?' 'Ve! ve! Quite à votre service.'

Who was old B—? Now, I cannot tell you, nor could any one I ever met tell me. 'He couldn't, or wouldn't, tell himself. This is all I know: he was a pompous, jolly, crafty, good-tempered, very poor professor of ten languages, but teaching only one—his own—German, which I was told he couldn't spell. He was, however, a baron; he would always

stick to that. It is very desirable I should dwell somewhat on the merits and demerits of old B—. My narrative requires it. Old B— demands it.

He was a podgy, short-legged man, of about five-and-fifty, who got himself up for thirty or five-and-thirty, on Sundays and gala-days. He wore a wig, a broad-brimmed white hat, and a snuffy moustache; was very upright, and had all the appearance of a live baron, especially when supported by his gold eye-glass and immense diamond brooch, his tightly strapped blue inexpressibles of chess-board pattern, his small pointed-toed patent boots, and well-fitting swallow-tailed dress-coat of a greenish hue.

His appearance was certainly *distingué*; but the most curious thing was, no one ever remembered the baron to have been dressed differently. This had been his gala-dress from time immemorial—when in prosperous times he lost his thousands at *rouge et noir* in Paris; the garments, perhaps, he condescended to wear when he dined tête-à-tête with the President of the United States, and those in which the Patagonians, or some other onians of South America, desired to crown him their king. His coat, like himself, never grew threadbare, nor his yarns either. He had captivated an English countess, and often related, to our immense satisfaction, how in consequence he was forced to fly from England; he had drunk tea in China, and flirted with the maidens of Otaheite; in short, he was the wonder and delight of all who met him, and he *did* look a real baron, although his brilliants were paste, and he had been a valet. This singular old person, strange as it may appear, nearly brought me to the hulks. This was the way it happened.

Rapidly did we leave Guines, passing the English ironworks to our left, ascending the hill, flanked by its double row of trees, until we stood on memorable ground. We crossed the Field of the Cloth of Gold. I ventured to bring old B— out on the subject, but the professor evaded my general question, and quietly answered that he didn't see anything about the scene that it should be christened by so fine a name. The baron seemed colder than usual. Tom tried politics, but it was of no use; I had to come back to the old subjects. *Les jolis bleus yeux! Vive la bagatelle!* The right chord was struck; the baron yarned and yarned away, and kept us in a roar, and on we went, determined to be jolly for that evening.

An hour's walk brought us within view of the ancient—once strongly fortified—pretty little town of Ardres, where many a battle had been fought. To be fought over and over again; and where we English made our last stand in France—to be eventually kicked out altogether. Now, a six-pounder would bring the whole place down. Yet there is the fosse, the portcullis, and long arched gateway with its ponderous doors and rusty irons: the fosse is dry, the walls are crumbling—all is decay.

There resides here one remarkable Englishman—remarkable, because he ought to have been hanged fifty years ago, and is himself of the same opinion. He is a wiry little man, upwards of a century old, and receives a pension from the French government for having sold Nelson in the Mediterranean. He was intrusted, it appears, with some important dispatches and other documents from Nelson, which he ran off with, and delivered into Bonaparte's hands. Exiled, a handsome pension ever since has been his reward. He was wont to allude strangely to the plunder of Malta. I once asked him how he felt, when he heard afterwards of the affair in Aboukir Bay. Tears started to his gray eyes, and a blush passed over his weather-beaten face. He invariably spoke well of old Albion, and I fancy there was a great longing within him to visit once again his native land. This old traitor lives at Ardres.

Through the famous long archway, we entered the town, and found all bustle and excitement. Flags were flying and drums tattooing. Some were discussing, under the influence of long pipes and shagged-up shoulders, the glories of *La Belle France*; while others marched in a row, bawling out the *Marseillaise*. Cries of 'Vive Napoleon' resounded from the old ramparts. The town was full, gay, and happy.

'Suppose we seek Monsieur H——,' I said; 'we can then have a four game at billiards. He must have put up near at hand.'

'*A la bonne heure*,' rejoined the baron; 'I will go hunt him out myself. I know well he will come.' Pointing to a particular house, he marched off in his usual dashing style, saying as he left us: 'You will enter *la*, and wait for us. *An revoir!*'

Through clouds of tobacco-smoke, innumerable dominoes and cards, and all kinds of noises and smells, we entered the café. The rapid clack of the billiard-balls was to be heard amid the incessant jingling of glasses and the clattering hubbub which Frenchmen alone can make. But now they had assembled to uphold the glorious privilege of wholesale liberty and universal suffrage. How, then, could there be less excitement? If a sinister-looking fellow had followed us from the time we first came into the town, and continued to track old B——'s steps from café to café in his search for H——, what of it? The baron was always an attraction. Monsieur H—— could not be found. '*N'importe!* I will take you a game,' said the baron, examining a cue. 'It is a good table. *Allons!*' We continued to play upwards of an hour. I made some excellent cautions; but the baron, was, beyond doubt, the great gun of the room. Tired of play, we sat down at a small side-table over our cigars and grog, and placidly examined the motley groups around us. This was enjoyment. *Vive la France.*

More than another hour had flown by when we thought of returning; but lo! what meant that eager gaze of the outdoor population? There was no necessity to think even, for a fellow in a blouse came quickly up and told us we were discovered, and must be off. *Qu'est ce que c'est?* Ha! we were detected and foiled. We were political—spies direct from Paris to tamper with the voters. *Oui, il n'y connaît personne.* *Il vient de Paris—oui.*

The fact was—however incredible it may appear—the good people of Ardres had really and positively been led away, by the baron's distinguished manners and appearance, to imagine that we had come to their town to interfere with the voting.

Half-a-dozen fellows, armed with stout sticks, were deputed to shew us the way out, and give us a sound drubbing into the bargain.

Upon leaving the café, we were roughly collared. Here Tom floored his man; the baron remonstrated and the brooch sparkled: but it was of no avail: we were spies, and off we should pack.

They dragged us through the town, and with kicks and cuffs sent us flying homeward under a heavy volley of stones from all the gaming of the place.

O Liberty! Liberty! 'It's your absurdly *dégage* manner that's done it all, baron,' I cried. 'But what shall we do?' again I shrieked, for I was in a towering passion, 'Fight? Nonsense. Pocket the affront? No—I will have revenge!'

'Revenge!' echoed Tom. 'I will punch the first Frenchman's head I come across; but, I say, that was a good un on Crapaud's figure-head. My knuckle's cut.'

'Parbleu, my pack is cut too. Diable, we vill go to the préfet. Oh, my coat is ruined—my hat is smashed.' Thus lamented old B——

In quite a different spirit from that in which we

had set out, we trudged homeward: I plotting vengeance—but what I didn't know; Tom intending to fight the first opportunity. The baron did nothing but eye his ruined coat and battered-in chapeau.

Upon entering Guines, old B—— parted hurriedly from us. Tom and I continued our way very dejectedly, and were crossing the Place, when, lo! vengeance was in my grasp; all, all was clear as noonday—we could shock the whole nation in its nicest point. My mind was relieved.

'Tom,' said I, with startling earnestness, looking him straight in the face, and clapping one hand on his shoulder, while with the other I pointed in the direction of the Hôtel de Ville—'Tom, we will cut down that tree of humbug.'

'Bravo, bravissimo!' shouted Tom.

'Hush!' I resumed. 'Come to my apartment to-morrow, and we will concoct our plans.'

'That tree is doomed. *Bon soir.*'

We met next evening, and, for the benefit of future historians, and guidance of all would-be plotters, I will explain how we purposed to carry out our desperate resolves.

'I have,' I began, 'thought over the whole matter, and see no great obstacle to the attainment of our wishes, provided we can overcome the first that presents itself. We must get a saw, and that so cleverly, that not a soul must even dream of such a thing. How is it to be done? Now, look ye here, Tom,' I continued: 'you know little W—— at the ironworks better than I; call upon him to-morrow—keep your eyes open for the tool-house—you will fall over abundance of saws there—unobserved, clap one up your back, button your coat, bid little W—— adieu, and hasten here to me.'

'Very pretty; to be nailed stealing a saw; no, no! hit upon something better than that.'

'Tom,' I answered quickly, 'I have pondered over the affair all night and to-day, and this is the only feasible plan I see; besides, if you are detected, it was a wager, you understand, and we must let our project fall to the ground.'

'Fall, yes; the tree must fall: all right—I'll get the saw.'

'Tom, you're a brick.'

Here, cigar in mouth, he threw himself into a chair, cocked his legs on the mantel-piece, and folded his arms, while I proceeded.

'The saw obtained, we must choose a dark night, and issue out of the house, about two o'clock, by the front-parlour window; for, by that time, we shall probably find Henri asleep.'

'Well,' rejoined my companion, 's'pose t'other—s'pose Henri finds us awake?—his carbine is loaded.'

'What, the white feather, Tom?'

'O dear, no; I should think not—go ahead: we shall only be shot down by Redspikes, or have a little quiet recreation for five or ten years in the hulks—capital opportunity to arrive at a thorough knowledge of the idioms of the language. I never shall speak French if I don't do something—so down with the humbugging tree, and the sooner the better.'

We settled upon the following Friday.

The inhabitants of Guines were justly proud of their emblem, as three attempts had been made, and had failed, to transplant a suitable poplar to its consecrated space on the Place, just before the Hôtel de Ville, before they possessed the 'largest and finest Tree of Liberty in the whole of France.' They dug about it and dugged it, placed a pretty tricolored painted wooden railing round its enclosure, and bid Henri guard it with his most zealous care, ay, with his life.

By Friday, it was known that Napoleon had gained the presidency. Guines was said to have favoured Cavaignac.

'Tom, all right. Come along, are you ready? It

rains in torrents, and the wind is awfully high—so much the better? Yes—shut your door. Hush! hark! Tread gently down this corridor—mind that step: *c'est le premier pas qui oarte!*

I had brought Tom to my room, as arranged. As the clock struck two, we buttoned up our old coats to the neck, fastened thick towels round our heads, tied on our slippers, and glided softly down a short flight of stairs into the parlour, where the window was soon opened, and the green blinds outside thrown back.

With palpitating hearts, we looked out upon the darkness. What a night! The rain fell, and the wind howled fiercely through the deserted streets. The prospect was anything but inviting, and I must own I began to feel my courage oozing away like that of Bob Acres's, when Tom very cleverly dropped into the street below, and called on me to follow. In the open air my pluck revived, and we had taken only a few steps forward, when—bang, bang.

'What on earth is that row? It will rouse the whole place. It's only a loose half of the blind flapping against the wall. Quick, on to my back; you must close and tie it. Leave the window open.'

Again we stealthily glided away along the most secluded thoroughfares, now and then stopping to listen for an unwelcome footstep; but nothing was to be heard save the roaring wind and pelting rain. We reached the Place unmolested, and strained our eyes towards the Hôtel de Ville. We gained the door; another pause; good—Redspikes was asleep.

'To work.'

A few hasty strides brought us to the object of our vengeance. The saw is drawn, Tom's arm is stretched.

'*Diablo!*' he whispered, 'I can't reach the tree. We are done—these cursed rails. Shall we get over?'

'No, escape were then impossible. By Liberty, we won't be done,' said I, placing my shoulder firmly against the fence-work. 'Now for your weight, Tom.' One, two, three. Ugh—crack went the wood-work; and in another minute we were in the enclosure, and hard at work.

Sawing to windward, we had wellnigh brought the monster low, when we heard footsteps approaching; and we had to lie down flat by the side of our victim till the unconscious individual had passed away. Soaked to the skin, we rose and resumed our task, and soon had the satisfaction to find the tree give. Another vigorous essay, and it cracked; then placing a round stone in the incision made by the saw, which opened wider and wider with every succeeding gust of wind, we prepared to leave the spot.

'Do you think she'll go?' said Tom.

'Depend on it, she'll go now with the first heavy squall; she'll go, but we'll wait the issue yonder at the corner. Sharp's the word. By Jove, she's off!'

I had barely uttered these words, when the ponderous tree fell with a roar, smashing through the fence-work that surrounded it. The noise was a fearful one to be heard in the middle of such a night. We had scarcely reached a sheltering position, a few yards off, when up flew a dozen windows, and out flew Henri, carbine in hand.

'Qui va là?' No reply.

He stood still a moment, then dropped his head as in the act of listening. We suffered an agonising suspense. Just then a door slammed violently in the opposite direction to where we lay ensconced, and off we bounded. We had escaped. It was the work of a few minutes only to regain the parlour, fasten up the blinds and window, and creep quietly into bed.

Next morning, the town was in an uproar. Telegraphs were at work—so was poor Henri. Louis Nap. was furious—so was poor Henri. The authorities had the impudence—sheer thoughtless

impertinence—to interfere with my appetite for a whole month, by quartering a dozen blood-thirsty gendarmes in a court-yard right facing our *salle à manger*. But, however, in spite of awful moustache and Napoleonic messages; in spite of the tales of Cheric, the maid, who archly hinted at dirty marks on the window-sill; in spite of the model they got made from the foot-prints found in the enclosure; in spite of more than one hundred examinations before the *préfet*—all they proved was, that Henri had been fast asleep, and the saw 'used by an experienced hand.'

THE NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD BOOK; OR, HOUSEKEEPING THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

PART II.—CONCLUSION.

HAVING catalogued the catables of three hundred years ago, we now turn to the wines; the yearly order for which we find to be '10 tons, 2 hogsheds of Gascoigne wyne—namely, 3 tons of red wyne, 5 tons of clarett, and 2 tons, 2 hogsheds, of whyte wyne,' at L.4, 13s. 4d. the tun. The earl seems to have retained the tastes of his Norman ancestors for the fair wines of France; but we would fain have known whether generous port, then so little popular with the English, was ever admitted to his board, or whether sherry, immortalised by Shakspeare some half-century later under its other name of sack, had yet found its way into the cellars of Wresil; but on these points the *Household Book* is silent, nor is there mention made of any kind of spirits. Beer was the principal beverage of the household, and to discover the cheapest method of manufacturing it, seems to have cost the earl and his council some anxious days, if not sleepless nights, for we find the most minute calculations entered into on the subject.

We are able to collect from these pages the names of a large variety of birds, which, though now lightly esteemed, were, in those days, introduced as luxuries at the tables of the great; thus, it is thought good that sea-gulls be had for my lord's mess, and none other, if they be in season. Wypes (or lapwings), stints, redshanks, bitterns, curlews, with many more equally strange, or equally distasteful to us as articles of food, are mentioned with similar restrictions, and seem to have been placed side by side with partridges, pheasants, snipes, and wood-cocks; even larks are set down as a delicacy not to be unreservedly enjoyed. Swans and peacocks were in high favour, and a warrant, drawn up as formally as if it related to the conveyance of all the estates of all the Percies, authorises the bailiff of his lordship's manor of Leekingfield, to 'deliver to my well-beloved servants, Richard Gowe, controller of my household, and Gilbert Weddell, clerk of my keechings, against the feast of Christmas next coming, 20 cygnets,' &c.

We find in this list no mention of turkeys; but had it been drawn up a few years later, they would probably have held a prominent place, for Baker in his *Chronicles* says of the fifteenth year of this reign: 'It happened that many things were now newly brought into England, whereupon this rhyme was made:

'Turkies, carps, hops, pickenell, and beere,
Came into England all in one yere.'

The *Household Book*, however, clearly proves this to be incorrect, so far as the articles of hops and beer were concerned.

Let us now take a momentary glance at the earl's breakfast-table, choosing for our visit a season when all good Catholics are supposed to eschew a too great attention to creature comforts; and, first, we miss the now almost indispensable luxuries of tea and coffee, for which, to modern tastes, the 'quart of beyre and the quart of wyne' are but rude substitutes; but there is the goodly loaf of trencher (brown) bread, the two manchets, made of delicate wheaten flour, 'the dysh of butter, and the pece of salt-fish, or dysh of buttered eggs,' the latter to be replaced on flesh-days by half a chine of mutton or a chine of beef boiled: no great stint after all!

My lord and lady's fast-day dinner consisted of several varieties of fish, such as 'turbot slyced or baked, a dysh of flounders, a dysh of fried smelts, with salmon, sprotts, and salt-fish, five manchets, a pottell of beyre, and a pottell of wyne;' to this was added for them that had the 'revercion'—that is to say, those who waited and took the leavings—'three lofes of bred, and three pottells of beyre.'

It will be remarked that there is here no mention of vegetables: potatoes, peas and beans, were then unknown in England; but that others were at least occasionally introduced, may be gathered from a subsequent order, that 'from heretoforth there be no herbes bought, seeing that the cooks may have them anewe in my lord's garden;' and in the list of the servants we find a 'gardener for setting of herbes, cheppinge of knots, and sweepynge the garden cleane.'

Similar minute directions are given for the 'orderynge' of the boards of my lord's children and those of his various dependents; and we observe a gradual decrease in the scale of luxury as we approach the lower offices, the 'dyshe of fresh fish, and the dyshe of cod or lyngs, with butter, bread, and beyre,' dealt out to the head servants, being exchanged in the latter case for a 'pece of salt-fish' only.

We have no bill of fare of any of the 'principal feasts;' but, from the variety of choice viands laid in for them, they seem to have been conducted on the most liberal and magnificent scale; indeed, no one who studies this *Household Book* can for a moment doubt that boundless hospitality reigned throughout the princely establishment of the Percy; but it is as a domestic economist we are now chiefly considering him; and of his pre-eminence in that character, almost every page furnishes many, and sometimes amusing examples: thus, we find him on one occasion, always of course with the help of 'his council,' taking a review of the operations of the past year, and gravely noting down such defects as the following, 'in order that the provision thereof be amendit yerely from henceforth:' 'That there be no white salt occupied in my lord's hous, without it be for the pantre, or for castynge upon meat or for seasonynge of meat; that, whereas mustarde hath been bought of the saude-maker aforetime, that now it be made withun my lord's hous, and that one be provided to be groom of the squellory that can make it; that there be no lambes bought when they be at the darrest, without it be for my lord's boorde, the chamberlayns meas, and the stewards meas; and that whereas earthyn pots be bowght, that ledder pots be bowghte for them for servynge for lyveries and meales in my lord's hous.'

These are a few of many equally important matters that engaged the attention of one who, in early life, had directed the movements of an army, and who had yet to stand side by side with his royal master on the memorable 'Field of the Cloth of Gold.'

In looking through these pages, we catch an occasional glimpse of some of the sports and diversions of the era to which they refer.

Shooting with the long-bow, once so much practised by the English both as a means of defence and a favourite exercise, seems about this time to have fallen into some disrepute; for, during the reign of Henry VIII., acts of parliament were passed, rendering it compulsory for every man under sixty, except spiritual men and justices, to have a bow and arrows constantly in his house, and also that every servant should possess a bow and four arrows, master providing the same, and stopping the purchase-money out of his wages. In spite, however, of these stringent laws, we find good old Latimer constrained a few years later to lift up his powerful voice in behalf of an act which he designates as 'God's instrument, whereby He hath given us many victories against our enemies,' and which, he moreover adds, is 'a wholesome kind of exercise, and much commended in physie.' But that the use of the long-bow, however unfashionable elsewhere, was still practised at Wresil, is evident from the sum 'payde yerely to my lord's bowyer for seyinge and dressynge all his lordship's bowes in the yoman of the bowes keeping from tyme to tyme, and also to the flecher for seyinge to all the shaft arrowes and all others—he to fynde,' it is added with characteristic precision, 'all feders, waxe, glewe, and silke.'

Christmas in the olden time was, as is well known, a season of almost unbounded mirth and hilarity: in the houses of the great especially, Folly, with his cap and bell, seemed for the moment to reign paramount; and we are not therefore surprised to find a *rewards*, as it is here styled, given yearly to 'an Abbot of Misrewle:' this being doubtless, as the editor suggests, the same respectable personage who, after the Reformation, when the word abbot had acquired an ill sound, reappeared as the 'Lord of Misrule,' to preside over the Christmas gambols in the houses of our chief nobility. A master of the revels was also appointed for 'overseeing and orderynge the plays, interludes, and dressynges that is played before my lord on the twelfth day after Christmas.'

The drama seems to have been the favourite amusement; and Scriptural subjects, not excepting those even which involve the deepest and most awful mysteries of the Christian faith, were chosen as vehicles for the display of dramatic action or pantomimic skill. The priests were not only the authors of these religious plays, but in most cases the actors also. We have already heard of my lord's clerical almoner distinguishing himself as a playwright, and we now find others of the same holy calling 'playing a play at Shrovetide,' and again 'playing the play of Resurrection upon Easter-day in the morning in my lord's chapel.'

Minstrels of various degrees of merit, dependent apparently upon the rank of their masters—for an 'erls mynstrelle,' we observe, was to receive more than a lord's—are noted down amongst the regular recipients of his lordship's bounty; in return for, or more probably in anticipation of which, some of their fraternity were always to be found playing at my lord's chamber-door, and those of his family and guests, as soon as day dawned on New Year's morning.

In the administration of his charities, the Earl of

Northumberland proved himself a good Catholic, for he lavished what must then have been considerable sums in gifts to the church; and though we, whose lot has fallen on more enlightened times, may feel inclined to smile at the misappropriation of some of them, we must not forget at the same time to do justice to the liberality of the hand that knew how to scatter its wealth in so many and such diverse directions.

The shrine of our Lady in the Whitefriars at Dencaster seems to have been particularly favoured by the earl, being mentioned here as his own foundation. Both it and the prior who presided over it enjoyed a large share of his patronage. But he also assisted in 'upholdynge the lytes of waxe which his lordship fyndeth burnynge yerely before our Lady of Walsingham, Sainte Margaret, in Lincolnshire, and the holy blood of Hailes'—this last being a pretended relic of the blood of our Saviour, brought from the Holy Land by the Earl of Cornwall in the reign of Henry III., and by him deposited in the monastery of Hailes in Gloucestershire.

Several very ancient, and, as we suppose, now obsolete popish ceremonies are here alluded to, amongst others that of 'creeping (to) the cross on Good Friday,' which act of corporeal debasement the good earl and countess and their children diligently performed.

On Maundy Thursday, the custom, still kept up by the sovereign, of relieving as many poor people as the benefactor is years old, was strictly observed in the castle of Wresil: gowns, shirts, wooden trenchers loaded with bread, 'eshen cups' filled with wine, leathern purses containing pence equal in number to the years attained by the donor, were freely dealt round. One of the items thus alluded to is curious:

'That my lord caus to be bought on Maundy Thursday 3½ yards of brode violet cloth, for a gowne for his lordship to do service in, and to be furred with blake lambe, which gowne my lord weareth all the tyme his lordship doeth service; and after he hath done his service, at his sayd Maundy, doth gyf to the poorest man that he fyndeth, as he thynketh among them all.'

On New Year's-day, there was a general interchange of gifts between the various members and inmates of the family; and rewards were dealt out to those of the domestics who were so fortunate as to be chosen to convey them; but the exact amount to be given to each was carefully written down; nothing was to be left to caprice, nothing to impulse:

'My lord useth and accustomed to gyf yerely to the servant of my lady, his daughter, the little Lady Margaret aforesaid, now a staid matron, and the wife of the Lord Clifford, if she be on New-year's Day with his lordship, and send him a New-year's gyft, 6s. 8d.'

The removal from place to place of a household such as that we have been describing must have been, under any circumstances, rather a serious affair; and considering that it was customary to remove a large portion, if not the whole, of the household furniture, we almost wonder that it could ever have been attempted more than once or twice in a lifetime. The usual mode of travelling for gentlemen was on horseback; while the ladies either rode on a pillion behind them, or singly on their own palfreys, which they exchanged, when fatigued, or in bad weather, for a covered litter. We find, however, several kinds of carriages mentioned, such as horse-litters, chairs, close 'carres,' chariots, and carts; but some of these bore small resemblance to the vehicles so named in the present day; the chariot, for instance, must have been a sort of wagon, as is evident from the load assigned to it in the general order for the removal of the family, and also from seven 'great trotting horses' being appointed to draw it, and a chariotman, on a

smaller nag, to ride beside them. More than two horses had never yet been used for carriages, commonly so called; and it was reserved for the proud and luxurious George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, some fifty years later, to astonish the worthy citizens of London, by appearing in the streets in a coach drawn by six horses.

Still, whatever form it might assume, the chariot took precedence of all the other conveyances employed, and seems on these occasions to have been put to an unaccustomed use, for certain officers were charged 'yerely, before the renewall of my lord at Michaelmas, to see all the vestry stuff, and the wardrobe stuff, carried by my lord's own chariot to the place appointed: because my lord shall be put to no further charge of carriages than needeth, secynge that the carriage, with my lord's own chariot, may save the same, and the stuff begone at least a fortnight before his renewall.'

If his lordship travelled unaccompanied by his family, six horses were required for himself and suite, as thus: 'A nage for him to ryde upon; a second, to be led for him to change; a third, for the groom of the robes to ride afore with his maile; two others, for clothes-sacks, containing his lordship's bedde and body apparel; and, lastly, one for the groom of the livery to ride afore, with the shavinge basin and ewer.'

All hail to the days of railways, and carpet-bags of diminished state, but added comfort, when an overland journey to India occasions less trouble, and occupies not much more time than was once expended in a transit between London and York. Well, though, might the ex-coachman of a nobleman, transformed into his lodgekeeper, remark lately to a friend of ours, while deploring the loss of that golden harvest which had often deposited a sovereign in his pocket in return for washing a visitor's carriage: 'Why, bless you, sir, now-a-days the first lord in the land may walk in at that gate, with his bag and wrapper under his arm, and nobody know that he is a lord.' And what matter, say we:

The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
The man's the gowd for a' that.

It must now suffice that we give a few more extracts, taken almost at random, further to illustrate the prudence and foresight by which the framers of this curious book were characterised, and first—

'It is ordayned that whoever stands charged with the expenses and keepynge of my lord's hous for the yere, shall at all such tymes as my lord doth excede in the fayre of his hous the ordinary service accustomed as appointed in his book of orders, as well at all feasts as in tymes that strangers cum, brynge my lord a bill of the names of such (articles) of flesh or fish which is expended above the ordinary fayre, and in what service it is expendit, that his lordship may dayly see at such tymes as strangers be with him, wherlein he doth exceed the fayre ordinary of his hous.

Item, that the clarkes of the kechinge shall after they make any bargaine for any manner of provision for keepynge of my lord's hous, that they make him privy thereto, afore the bargayne be concluded, to the intent that they may know whether his lordship agree to the said price or not.

Item, that the clark of the brevenents (or registrar), by the advice of the comtrollor and head clark of the kechinge, caus the catorer to go abroad in the country weekly for bying of stuff in such places as is thought it shall be best cheap; and to by it seldomest where my lord liveth, except it may be had as good cheap there as elsewhere.

Item, it is thought good that all manner of wyld-fowl be bought at the first hand, and a catorer to be appointed for the same, for it is thought that the

poultrers of Hemmingburgh and Clef hath taken great advantage of my lord yerely, of selynge of cuneys and wyldfowl.'

But the Lord of Northumberland was not easily imposed upon, and we should think there was marvellously little danger of the evil befalling him which he thus guards against.

'That the clarkie of the kechingie see that the service appointed in the booke of directions for the expenses of my lord's hous be observed and kept without imbridgement, to be examined every day what lacks thereof, to the intent that the officers shall not perluine it to their profit, if there be any, but that it remaine only to my lord's profit.'

The Lord of Wresil was not, it would appear, the only nobleman who, after distinguishing himself at the court and in the field, retired to his country-house, there to relax his energies by paying a minute attention to domestic affairs; for we find among the notes in the *Household Book*, an article entitled 'Lord Fairfax's orders for the servants of his household' after the civil wars. And at the risk of trying the patience of our readers, we must give two or three extracts from it, for the edification of modern housewives, no less than to shew the gradual progress of refinement as we approach nearer to our own times.

After appointing the servants to assemble by seven of the clock in the morning in the hall, he requires the 'clarkie' of the kitchen to direct the cooks what shall be for breakfast for the ladies in their chambers, and likewise for the gentlemen in the hall or parlour, which must be served by eight o'clock, and not after.

Dinner was to be ready by eleven—quite an advance in civilisation this—and the great chamber being duly served, the steward and chaplain were to sit down in the hall, and call to them the gentlemen, if there were any unplaced above, and then the servants of the strangers, as *their masters be in degree*; and if any unworthy fellow do unmannerly sit himself down before his betters, they must take him up and place him lower! With a regard to appearances scarcely to be surpassed by the most aspiring of modern *parvenus*, it is next provided that 'the best fashioned and appparelled servants shall attend above the salt, the rest below;' and they are, moreover, instructed, that if one have occasion to speak to another about the service at table, let him whisper, 'for noyse is uncivil; and if any servant go forth of the chamber for anything, let him make haste, and see that no more than two be absent.'

'For prevention of errands, let all sauces be ready at the door, for even a mess of mustard will take a man's attendance from the table; but, lest anything happen unexpectedly,' let a boy stand within the chamber-door for errands.

'Let no man fill beyre or wyne but the cupboard-keeper, who must make choice of his glasses and cups for the company, and not fill them hand over head. He must also know which be for beyre, and which for wyne, for it were a foul thing to mix the two together.'

'Let him which doth order the table be the last man in the room to see that nothing be left behinde that should be taken away.' And then his lordship thus concludes: 'Many things I cannot remember, which I refer to your good care; otherwise I should seem to write a book hereof.'

And now we, too, must take our leave of this curious memento of days long gone by: we have culled only a few of its more prominent passages, in presenting which to the readers, we have purposely passed over many equally or even more curious; the correct signification of which, from the obscurity of the diction and the obsolete customs referred to, seems to be difficult to come at. If we should have succeeded in affording half an hour's

amusement to those who may not have leisure or opportunity to examine it for themselves, the time we have devoted to the study of the Northumberland *Household Book* will not have been spent in vain.

LITERARY RECOLLECTIONS.

THIRTY years ago, we remember Mr Cyrus Rodding as a youngish man, of gentlemanly appearance and address, fond of society, and qualified by his manners and conversation to take a prominent part in it. This, together with his literary tastes and capabilities, is sufficient to account for the contents of the book before us; by which we find that the author, in his progress through life, mixed much with the world, and possessed opportunities of seeing a good deal both before and behind the curtain. The present result is more a book of personal anecdotes than an autobiography; and the public appear to have applauded his judgment in making it so, for already we have the second edition of the work.*

Our author tells us that he was dandled on the knee of Howard the philanthropist, and that he saw Lord North, although unable now to recollect either. John Wesley he both saw and heard in childhood. 'A servant taking me out to walk, I saw him in a black gown, his long white hair over his shoulders, as in his portraits, at which I stared as at something wonderful. Children were clambering on the timbers, close to where I stood. On a sudden, he stopped in his discourse, turned round towards them, and called out in a clear, loud tone: "Come down, you boys, or be quiet." Another divine of eminence in America, called Murray, he likewise remembers; the same who received from his countrymen the sobriquet of Salvation Murray, to distinguish him from another of the same name styled Damnation Murray. Franklin preferred the doctrine of the former, remarking, that 'it was more natural than otherwise that God should reconcile a lapsed world to himself.'

When Mr Rodding had seen, as he tells us, 'a score of summers,' he set out for London, and in due time—79 hours to 84 miles!—arrived at Bath, and found it realise the descriptions we read in obsolete novels. The pump-room was too small for the crowd of fashion, and almost every house exhibited a hatchment. Quin called Bath 'the finest place in the world for an old cock to go to roost in.' Its merits, however, were more various, for it was choked up by the *beau-monde*, who rushed thither to drink water and to dance, as well as to die.

Among the distinguished individuals then in Bath, were William Pitt, and the overshadowed Lord Melville; the latter under the cloud of his impeachment. Pitt was rapidly sinking. The battle of Austerlitz, and defeat of the last coalition, pressed him to the earth. His desire was to be like his father, a great war-minister, without the experience and due appreciation of the difference of circumstances and times. His stamina were gone; Bath did him no good. Two or three bottles of wine a day ceased to stimulate, and he had constant recourse to large doses of laudanum.

An official, in attendance at the House of Commons, used to be ready with a full beaker of port-wine when Pitt arrived. This he quaffed off nearly to the quantity of a pint before he entered. He would repeat the draught in the course of the evening. I have at this time a friend who knew the official, proud of relating the circumstance. The reaction of such a custom was inevitable. Care about self-esteem did not keep him politically honest. Did the consciousness of it lead him to wine, or was it

* *Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal, with Observations on Men and Things.* By Cyrus Rodding. 2 volumes. London: Charles J. Skeet. 1858.

pure love of the beverage? Perhaps it was neither—a stimulant had become necessary to a feeble stomach. His father was fond of port wine, and took it despite the gout.

The sight of Pitt's person was not calculated to strengthen his cause with his youthful advocate, for such I was then. His countenance, forbidding and arrogant, was repellent of affection, and not made to be loved, full of disdain, of self-will, and, as a whole, destitute of massiveness; his forehead alone was lofty and good. He walked with his nose elevated in the air; premature age was stamped upon his haggard features. . . . As I recollect, he seemed nearly as tall as myself—in flesh, the merest scarecrow, which, perhaps, made him seem taller than he really was, having, by the use of alcohol, attenuated the muscular fibre.

It was later than this our author found Gravesend 'a miserable little place,' where he was charged five shillings for a biscuit and a glass of spirits and water. A companion, disapproving of the exorbitant profit, smashed stealthily half-a-dozen glasses on the sideboard.

Mr Redding's acquaintance with the author of *Lacon*, who is mentioned repeatedly throughout the book, commenced in this wise:

"I was sitting alone expecting a summons to dinner one day, when the door of the room opened, and, with little ceremony, a hard pallid-faced gentleman in black entered, and began:

"I have heard of you, sir; wished much to be acquainted; came from Tiverton; called to ask if you had seen one of my pamphlets," handing over one; "singular thing, sir."

"Pray, sir, whom have I the honour of addressing?"

"My name, sir, is the Reverend Caleb Colton. Cambridge Rectory, curate of Tiverton."

"Pray, sir, take a seat." Here commenced my acquaintance with that singular personage, the author of *Lacon*. A first-rate scholar and shrewd thinker; most superstitious about spiritual appearances. His pamphlet related to the Sampford ghost, and most extraordinary things he stated as facts, and verily re-affirmed. He talked of the church, of Horace, of his own poetry, of which he had a lofty idea, and of Dr Johnson's opinion of spirits. In vain was dinner announced; he took no hint, and, being pleased with his conversation, I thought the best way was to ask him to take a share of what awaited myself. He jumped at the offer, and said it would prolong conversation. I remember there were ducks on the table, and that he dined off a very small portion of one of them. Of wine, no dean, "orthodox in port," could seem fonder in moderation. It was midnight before he departed. His conversation was scholastic and clever, mingled with the wonders of the ghost. He had sat up two nights, had found the bells of the house rung, had undone the wires, and still the mysterious sounds were heard. He had rushed with a light into the apartment, and counted five or six vibrations of a clapper while he looked on. He had listened to footsteps on the stairs, where nothing could be seen, and had been so convinced of supernatural agency, that he had made himself responsible for two hundred pounds, to be paid to the poor of the parish, if the thing should be proved an imposture. This was a great proof of his sincerity, as no man loved money more. It may be observed, that he was so credulous about ghosts, he would not walk home of an evening across his own churchyard, unless he was lighted by some one, and a little girl of ten years of age used to accompany him on such occasions, carrying a lantern. He gave me a pressing invitation to Tiverton, and quoted many lines from a poem he was composing, called *Hypocrisy*.

"Now," said he, "do you think any lines of Pope are more euphonical than these?"

"His conceit at first surprised me, but seeing his weak side, I flattered him.

"Really they are good, and very like"—

"There, sir, I think these will convince you I can write verses of some merit."

His repetition was like a boy declaiming at a grammar-school; upon all other topics he was shrewd, informing, and agreeable. He laid bare a sophistry admirably, and when he felt he had succeeded, he indicated it by a peculiar twinkle from the corners of his cunning gray eyes, bespeaking his satisfaction. His cheek-bones were high, and his features denoted none of that intellectual power which he undoubtedly possessed, rather the result of labour than genius. He seemed in conversation as though his whole life had been devoted to controversial debate, and that he had employed all his time in detecting fallacies. His learning was great, his reading extensive, his memory retentive. He quoted from English, Greek, and Latin writers with great facility, when he wanted to illustrate any subject. His knowledge of the Scripture was apt and profound, yet he was careless in morals, selfish, reckless in conduct, and sceptical in his faith.

Mr Redding was, of course, disappointed with the appearance of Madame de Staël; who, however, was 'not ugly, but simply uninteresting and ordinary in feature, and somewhat heavy and rather full in person.' The conversational talents of this remarkable woman are well known; but the practical distinction she drew between the English and German characters, in reply to a question of Mr Redding, is as acute and as true as anything of hers we have seen. 'Asking her what she thought of the Germans, she replied in some respects they were mystics, fond of the extravagant, because their rulers left them little else with which they could deal freely. They were not always exact reasoners, but that was an inconvenience under their circumstances which political amelioration would remove. They were baptised in theories, but might still put to shame the logical English, who spoke continually of Locke and reason, and obeyed custom. "You do not take the trouble to test the soundness of your customs. The Germans are only at liberty to dream, but cannot act on their dreams."

The conversation of Dr Wolcot at seventy-seven years of age was as racy as ever. As a physician, he seems to have been born a generation before his time. He outraged both the faculty and the people by permitting his fever patients to drink as much cold water as they pleased; he affronted and dismayed the apothecaries by analysing their medicines; and he said to Mr Redding with his heretical candour: 'A physician can do little more than watch nature; and if he sees her inclined to go right, give her a shove on the back.' When Wolcot was in Jamaica, the governor's sister asked him the news one morning, and he 'told her that a cherub had been caught up in the Blue Mountains, and brought into the town.

"What did they do with it, my dear doctor?"

"Put it in a cage with a parrot."

"And what then, doctor?"

"In the morning, the parrot had pecked out both its eyes."

"You don't say so!"

Wolcot was the first patron of Opie, whom he brought forward in a very judicious manner. The young artist began with heads at 5s., which increased to 10s. 6d.; and on returning, after his first painting expedition, with twenty guineas in his possession, 'so wonderful was the sum in his unaccustomed eyes, that he first flung the money on the doctor's table in a sort of rapture, and then sweeping the coin all off upon the carpet, rolled himself over it, exclaiming: "Here I be rolling in gold!"

Among Mr Redding's acquaintance was Catalani,

whom he found 'always the same elegant and amiable creature, with the same sweet simple smile, and modest manners.' Through another acquaintance, an old lady, less known, he heard of some of the celebrities of a former generation. "Charles Churchill," she observed, "nobody could ever dream he was able to write such fine poetry, who knew him as well as I did. He was such a heavy, dull man, and had so little to say in company. He often dined with my father, and had a great name with the players." Wilkes, she told me, generally came to her father's house with Churchill, and had all the conversation, having something to say to everybody and about everything, but he was so ugly. . . . I found that Mrs Kendal, for that was Miss Cotes's name by marriage, did not think much of her father's friend as a gentleman, though as a poet, the world, she said, was full of his praises.

Among the originals in this amusing cabinet, not the least interesting is M. Mentelle, a French mathematician. He was a handsome man of four or five and thirty, who lived in a summer-house in a garden—a glazed room about ten feet square—which he occupied free of cost, giving a half-crown lesson once a week to supply himself with food: 'I entered his cell, occupied by himself and his books, nearly to repletion, together with a long box or chest, in which were several blankets, and across it a plank, on which he was sitting, his feet and legs in the box for the sake of warmth, his back against the wall which received the sashes on both sides, some of which had a pane or two fractured, and mended with paper, on which I observed closely written Greek characters. Before him was a tilted board, which served him for a table, and by the side of the box, an old arm-chair, on which several folio volumes lay open, one upon another. From the ceiling, suspended by a rusty wire, just over his primitive table, hung a piece of tin-plate bent into the form of a lamp, with a wick and oil in it. A small can stood in one corner, and in another, an earthen pitcher of water.' This gentleman conversed fluently in Greek, Latin, English, Italian, German, and Arabic; and read various other tongues, including Chinese. He had travelled on foot all over the continent. 'He was on intimate terms with the members of the French Institute, and the principal men of science in Paris; and a curious figure he cut walking with some of them arm in arm in a soiled flannel jacket and trousers, without stockings, through the fashionable Boulevards, as was often the case.' Mr Redding strongly advised the philosopher to abandon his cherished idea of coming to England, where poverty is only not as great a crime as robbery. 'Your innocent sleep by the wood-side would be deemed a crime. The *juge de paix* would send you to prison for that alone, and, if money were found upon you, it would aggravate the offence. He would ask why you did not get a bed, if you were an honest man. He would say you were a beggar, or were hunting game. Your knowledge, if displayed, would be treated as an aggravation of your offence, "for one who knew so much must be an idler, who would not work for his bread." Do not come to England unless you have money, and a good coat.'

Let us now call up Foscolo; for Mr Redding, with great good taste, concerns himself only with the dead. 'Foscolo lived at Moulsey, but had a lodging in Bleghehn Street. There my introduction took place to this friend of Alfieri, well known as he was throughout Europe. Foscolo, at the moment I entered the room, was under the hands of his barber, lathered to the eyes. The lower part of his face looked like the wood-cut of a monkey I had in an edition of Gay's *Fables*, when I was a boy. The upper part was fine, a good forehead, fine large gray eyes, his brow expansive, scanty sandy-coloured hair, all, however,

depreciated by the suds and napkin over his shoulders. He sputtered from his ample lips through the snowy froth: "Sit down, my good friend; I have heard of you—we will talk presently." His scraggy neck was bare, but amid all, his countenance was expressive of high genius. He was scrupulously neat in his person, and gentlemanly when he pleased. . . . His temper was his great failing; and he would too often disregard the exact truth in the relation of a fact, and thus get into a dilemma, and to get out of it, shew his quickness of feeling. . . . We used to play at chess together, when he would make a bad move, and flying into a passion with himself, tear off his hair by the handful. I therefore proposed that we should play no more, as it might lead to a personal quarrel. He said that he was sorry for it; he could not help quarrelling with himself, being so careless in his moves.' Here is a poetical portrait of Foscolo by himself:

A furrowed brow, intent and deep-sunk eyes,
Fair hair, lean cheeks, and mind and aspect bold!
The proud quick lip, where seldom smiles arise—
Bent head, and well-formed neck, breast rough and cold,
Limbs well composed; simple in dress, yet choice;
Swift or to move, act, think, or thought unfold.
'Temperate, firm, kind, unused to flattering lies,
Adverse to the world, adverse to me of old;
Oftimes alone and mournful, evermore
Most pensive, all unmoved by hope or fear;
By shame made timid, and by anger brave;
My subtle reason speaks: but ah! I rave—
'Twixt vice and virtue hardly know to steer—
Death may for me have fame and rest in store!

An amusing account is given of the indignation of a lady of the genus irritable, who was offered twelve guineas per sheet by the *New Monthly Magazine*, edited nominally by Thomas Campbell, but really by Mr Redding. 'To imagine that I should write on such terms,' wrote Miss Mitford, 'is ridiculous. I left off writing for the magazines generally because sixteen was not enough, and in my letter to Mr V— was as clear as possible on the point: I especially said six guineas an article, long or short.' 'These were the palmy days of the monthly magazines. How much do they pay now? The annuals, too, we remember—at least the first-class annuals—did not count the pages at all: they paid fifteen guineas per prose article. The contributions to the *Book of Beauty* were on a different footing: they were a homage to the fair editress, Lady Blessington, whose female contributors usually received an ornamental pen, or some other article of trifling value, as a return of courtesy.'

Mr Redding is not an out-and-out admirer of Lamb. 'Lamb's dislike of the country, born and bred in London as he was, seems rational enough; and from the same cause, his affection for ale and tobacco, attachments worthy of those who dislike flowers, kitchen-gardens, and love company, particularly low company. Lamb felt himself at home here. He owned, notwithstanding, that he had a delicacy towards sheep-stealing. Were not the Edinburgh Reviewers right—could such a man be a poet? His charming essays came from his own habitual feelings, and the peculiarities of his social habits, and were quaint, fruitful pictures of certain things allied with those habits. Poetry is a difficult matter, and more universal in its nature—at least, that poetry which confers a lasting reputation. A poet born, bred, educated, and continually resident in a great city, with none but urban associations, is like a stall-bred ox that never pastured. The map of Lamb's world, and that of his followers, extended from Hampstead to Camberwell, and from Brentford to Bow. They had heard, it was true, of other countries beyond those limits, which were the sojourn of the Troglodites, whose heads grew beneath their shoulders, for all they knew or cared about

them. Porter was their pectar; the tavern-board or the book-cleared table in chambers, the fresh lobster, and the toasted cheese at supper, a little discourse on their own theories, amid the incense of the Indian weed, and they were in their element. Lamb had not even the "wide" world. He cherished his circumscription, and he was right if he liked it best. He was a kind relative, a good but peculiar man, but had no sympathetic rejoicings with wild wanderers. He was an original, radically of the city in his habits as well as literature. The Thames was his lake, not Bala or Derwentwater; the oozy beds of the coal-lighters on the fragrant borders of their opaque waters bathed his spirit. He loved the place of his nativity, and the streets and dwellings that he had known so long. The dinginess of Fleet Street and the Temple was his precious *verd antique*. All this was natural, nor am I aware that he ever upbraided or envied those who expatiated more at large. His "sect" died with him.

If we had room, we should be glad to quote a scene between Campbell and Professor Wilson. The former was talking with warmth of the tyranny of the Czar Nicholas in tearing away Polish children from their families; and Wilson contending in grave badinage that it was all an error arising from mistranslation; that the young Poles were really young pigs.

But we must have done; and we give Mr Redding the last word: 'Horace Twiss, with his grave countenance, who should have been called single-speech, for he made but one good speech in parliament, was a sober and attentive man of business—his solemnity sometimes passing for extra wisdom. One day, going to see a friend in the Temple, I met him on the ground-floor. "Come with me," said he; "Twiss is rehearsing; don't make a noise." Horace had to be down at the house that evening. We peeped through the keyhole, hearing him in practice, and saw him address the tongs, placed upright against the bars, as "Mr Speaker;" but we could not hear all the oration. The honourable member preserved wondrous gravity, and the tongs falling, said to himself: "Ay, now the Speaker has left the chair."'

LURKING POISONS.

For years past we have been taking lessons in mistrust, and are more than half afraid of swallowing poison with our daily food. It would be well were we still more mistrustful, not only with respect to food, but to various other articles which are continually passing through our hands. Poison lurks in a thousand places and things where we do not expect to find it, and a very slight circumstance often suffices to transform what we deemed a trifle of no account, into a death-dealing agent. Even when fatal consequences actually ensue, they are frequently attributed to any cause rather than the right one, especially in cases where children are the sufferers.

It may not, perhaps, be amiss to instance a few such cases, and I do so with the view of putting persons on their guard, and inducing them to make themselves acquainted with the nature and properties of many dangerous things by which they are surrounded, and so prevent the repetition of accidents which are now, through ignorance, of frequent occurrence. Take, for example, the following:

Not many days ago, the wife of a well-to-do farmer with whom I am acquainted came to town on the market-day, leaving an infant of ten months old in the especial charge of her eldest daughter. Almost immediately after her departure, the child, a most

engaging little girl, was taken suddenly ill. Violent attacks of vomiting, between which the child lay in a kind of death-like torpor, were the symptoms, and a tooth, which was just making its appearance, was blamed as the cause of her suffering. As, however, some time elapsed, and no perceptible improvement took place in the state of the little patient, the sister became alarmed, and despatched a servant to recall the mother. On her arrival, she also set down everything to the tooth, and but for the inquiries of a friend, to whom the circumstances of a poor baby's illness were pathetically detailed, the aforesaid incisor would have borne the blame of having caused it.

The friend, however, could not divest herself of the idea that the child's sufferings were not the result of teething, but of some mineral poison that had been accidentally administered to it, particularly when informed, that after it had taken the breast, though the sickness was greater, the bad symptoms began to abate.

'Are you quite sure,' she asked, 'that your little one had eaten nothing injurious?'

'Quite sure,' replied the mother, almost indignant at the bare idea that her darling's sufferings had been caused by any carelessness or neglect on her part. 'Indeed,' she added, 'knowing she was about some teeth, I would not trust her to a servant, but fed her myself; and she was in no other hands, except those of my daughter this morning.'

'Then had she no playthings near her?'

'Not any.'

'O no,' interposed the daughter; 'the only thing she touched was a piece of paper, and at first I thought it had made her sick, as she swallowed a bit of it, and sucked the colour off the remainder.'

The solution of the matter was now made perfectly plain. A few more questions proved the correctness of the visitor's suspicions. The paper alluded to was a large ticket of a brilliant and beautiful green colour, which had been taken off some article of clothing. Its gay hue and the glittering letters had attracted the child's attention; and the mother, never deeming such a trifle could contain anything injurious, unhesitatingly placed in the eagerly outstretched little palm a portion of a most deadly poison. Fortunately, the dose did not prove sufficient to destroy life, though it was quite strong enough to place it in jeopardy.

When paper-hangings were more expensive, and consequently less common than they are at present, the walls of two rooms in my father's house were washed with a green solution. Whenever these walls were swept, the person performing the operation was sure to complain of sickness, and an acid coppery taste in the mouth. This is easily accounted for, though I believe it occurred several times before any person attributed it to the real cause. Of course, the sweeping removed a portion of the colouring matter from the walls, in the form of a fine and subtle dust, which, being inhaled, produced slight symptoms of poisoning. Here, too, a child had nearly lost her life from repeatedly wetting her finger with saliva to rub the colouring matter off the wall.

Of a similarly injurious nature are the brilliant green-hued paper-hangings which have been so much in use of late. Only a few weeks ago, a medical man, writing to one of our leading journals, gave an account of his having suffered seriously from them. It appears from his statement, that being in the habit of spending a considerable portion of his time in a room hung with paper of the objectionable

huc, he became ill, but, removing to another apartment, he speedily recovered. Subsequently, returning to his old place and habits, the bad symptoms again appeared.

His suspicions were aroused; and certain chemical experiments proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, that a highly poisonous matter had been extracted from the green-coloured paper, and transferred to his system, by inhalation, to an extent sufficient to bring on serious indisposition.

It seems, moreover, that in one of the continental cities, the police authorities have interfered, and actually rent paper-hangings of this particular colour from the walls, to prevent the dangerous results which might have otherwise ensued to those who occupied the apartment.

It was suggested, some time ago, that the gas contained in the air-halls which have lately been such favourite toys, might, under certain circumstances, render them anything but safe articles to place in the hands of the rising generation. But it seems that here again the actual loss of two lives has resulted from the use of poisonous colouring matters in their decoration.

The sufferers were the children of a man who manufactures these air-halls; and his whole family have suffered, more or less, by inhaling the poison. For my part, I honestly rejoice at the introduction of any new and attractive plaything, deeming it no light matter to furnish a child with a source of pleasure; but surely novelty is too dearly purchased at the cost of human life.

Again, it is quite possible that a sufficient amount of poison to affect the wearer may be rubbed off a dress. A few months ago, many of the young women employed in a great Parisian dress-making establishment became suddenly ill while at their work. They were making up a number of ball-dresses, of a peculiarly beautiful and novel shade of green, and the friction indispensably attendant on their labour, had displaced a portion of the colour, which they had inhaled.

A physician of eminence, who was consulted on the occasion, gave it as his opinion, that should these dresses be worn in a ball-room, a sufficient quantity of poison would be mingled with the atmosphere to produce most dangerous consequences to the company.

These are only a few out of numerous cases which present themselves as all springing from similar causes. But they are sufficient for my present purpose, since they give ample testimony of the harm which may result from ignorance in a very simple matter, and also furnish instances of the various forms under which one poison only may be presented to us without awakening suspicion.

Take the first case quoted. All persons who have anything to do with children, well know with what avidity the youngsters beg for pieces of coloured paper. They watch eagerly for the time when the last sheets of note-paper are taken from the cover, or the envelopes from the gay band which confines them, in order to appropriate these little works of art—for truly many of them may be called such—to the manufacture of sundry devices. And probably not one mother out of a hundred is conscious that a misapplication of some of these innocent-looking and much-coveted articles might cost a child's life.

We need only ascertain of what such colouring matters are composed to see clearly the cause of such disastrous effects. The majority of greens, in fact, all the most beautiful, are preparations of copper, the only mineral which produces that colour. In Ure's *Dictionary*, we find, under the head 'green paints,' a list of seven greens, nearly all of which are different prepa-

rations of copper. Scheele's green, and Schweinfurth green, the two most beautiful pigments of this hue, are both deadly poisons. The first is composed of oxide of copper, and arsenous acid, or white oxide of arsenic. Schweinfurth green, which is a still finer colour, contains the above-named ingredients, but in different proportions, and with acetic acid in addition. With regard to the first, Dr Ure tells us that it was detected, a few years before the publication of his work, as the colouring matter of some Parisian *bon-bons*, by the *Conseil de Salubrité*; since which, the confectioners were prohibited from using it by the French government. More recently, I have myself read of a case where a child was poisoned through sucking the green colour off some twelfth-cake ornaments.

Now, where so large a proportion of the various shades of green are known to be formed by a mixture of some of the most powerfully poisonous substances, and since only persons possessing considerable chemical knowledge can distinguish those that are the least injurious, it is surely advisable to caution all who are not so well informed. Even when green is produced by a mixture of blue and yellow, Prussian blue, the one most commonly employed, is in itself slightly poisonous.

Before passing from the subject of colours, I will mention a few of the poisonous substances used in producing different shades for painting and dyeing. To attempt to give the exact composition of each colour, and the mode in which it is produced, would occupy too much time and space; as it is, I only intend to name a few, simply with a view to put persons on their guard against the misapplication of articles innocent enough in their proper places, and hurtful only when, as in the case quoted at the commencement of this little paper, they are placed in the hands of those who divert them from their original uses.

Among the colouring substances used by the manufacturers of paper-hangings and painted papers, are white-lead, chrome yellow—a preparation of lead—Prussian blue, blue verditer—a preparation of copper—and the greens already mentioned. The above-named are all poisonous; and when we consider the immense number of articles wrapped in these painted papers, no more need be said as to the necessity for great care in placing them in the hands of children, since any one knows that almost everything given to a child under two years of age is carried to the mouth. Even those of larger growth are apt to do the same thing; hence the danger above alluded to.

Probably, with respect to paper-hangings, much of the mischief might be obviated by using those which are glazed; or—as it rarely happens that the whole surface is so, the opposite effects produced by dead and bright shades being considered so desirable—they might be varnished after having been hung on the walls.

But green or other coloured articles are by no means the only ones against the improper use of which a caution is necessary. In looking through the columns of a newspaper, we frequently meet with paragraphs like the following: 'A poor woman, who died lately at Bratost, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, after a few days' illness, had incautiously applied some tallow from a candle to a scratch on her face. In a few hours after the application, her head and face became very painful, and previously to her dissolution, had swollen to a frightful extent—the consequence of some very poisonous ingredients used by chandlers for purifying tallow.' This was inserted in November 1851. In the following January, a similar case is quoted: 'A young man has died at Hull from putting tallow on a pimple on his face. The tallow contained arsenous acid, and verdigris had in consequence accumulated on the candlestick.'

Amongst the poorer classes of the community, tallow is a very favourite specific. As in the instances already mentioned, it is applied to scratches, pimples, cuts, and a hundred other trifling hurts. If a child is suffering from a cold in the head, a thousand to one but its nose will be tallowed before it goes to bed, while a tallow-plaster, applied to the chest, is considered the 'sovereign'st thing on earth' to relieve any oppression there, or difficulty of breathing. I once saw such an application made to a frightful burn on the breast of an infant. It produced no injurious effect, because it so happened that these candles did not contain the poisonous ingredient which is to be found in some, as all tallow is not exposed to the same bleaching process, some being simply whitened by age. Where, however, there is a quick sale, or an unusually large demand, certain substances are used to improve the colour which impart a poisonous quality.

Of course, only the initiated can tell which are harmless and which hurtful; hence the necessity for the disuse of tallow as a salve; for though I have mentioned the lower classes of the community as those who make the most frequent use of it, they by no means stand alone. It is an old-fashioned and very favourite remedy even with some middle-class folk, as I can avouch from my own actual knowledge; and those with whom it is not, may do good by warning others against it. It is horrid to think of the suffering which might have been entailed on the poor child to whose burned breast a tallow-plaster was applied, had it contained the poison so many candles do.

More recently than any of the above cases, two lives have been lost in consequence of the careless exposure of certain photographic chemicals of a deadly nature.

In the first case, a photographer had left a vessel containing a poisonous solution on the sill of a window opening into a neighbour's premises. The child of the latter drank the liquid, and died.

The second case is still more to be regretted, since the ease with which photographic chemicals may be procured, furnished the means of committing suicide to a girl of sixteen, who had been a couple of months in the service of the artist's mother. The unhappy young woman had deliberately carried a bottle of cyodide of potassium—a substance which, on solution in a pure liquid, becomes prussic acid—to her bedroom, mixed a portion with water, and drank it. The coroner before whom the inquiry respecting the cause of death was made, strongly condemned the indiscriminate sale of such deadly articles, and recommended the interference of the legislature to prevent it. I cannot too strongly impress on the minds of those who use such dangerous substances, that the greatest care ought to be taken to prevent their falling into inexperienced hands. Probably the amateur is less likely to err in this respect than the professional photographer, since the latter, from constantly having them in hand, is apt to forget they are anything but the tools of his trade.

To add to these instances would be easy; but I will mention only one more case of poisoning from the accidental misapplication of an article in daily use. A lady who was in the habit of using what is called 'almond flavour' for culinary purposes, incautiously left the bottle containing it within reach of a child, who, naturally supposing that what mamma put into her sweet-cakes must be good, seized the phial, drank the contents, and expired instantly, from an immensely powerful dose of hydrocyanic or prussic acid.

Any comment on the above cases is needless. They speak for themselves; and should the attention drawn to them here be the means of inducing persons to make themselves acquainted with the properties of the

articles they use, and thus prevent their misapplication, the writer's purpose in collecting them will have been fulfilled.

CAMEL-EXPEDITIONS IN AMERICA.

ENGROSSED with matters of European concern, perhaps few among us are aware of the energetic efforts which the government of the United States has latterly been making to establish means of communication across the great wildernesses which stretch from the borders of the Mississippi to the new American settlements on the Pacific. These efforts remind us of the almost continuous series of expeditions to lay open the course of the Niger and obtain a knowledge of the interior of Africa. Beginning with Lewis and Clarke, there have been numberless expeditions in the far west, all more or less successful, one of the more adventurous and interesting of these journeys being that of Colonel Fremont, late candidate for the presidency, whose achievements in opening a way across the Rocky Mountains gained for him the appellation of the Path-finder.

In pursuing these long and hazardous explorations, two chief difficulties were to be encountered—collision with the tribes of Indians, and the unsuitableness of the ground for wheeled carriages. With their skill as strategists and marksmen, the Anglo-Americans could indeed beat off successive hosts of natives; and in point of fact, what with slaughter, natural decay, and diplomatic conciliation, the Indians are not now so formidable as they were even a few years ago. But the prodigious obstacles presented by nature still remain to be conquered—great trackless plains destitute of water, occasionally a broad river with shelving banks, rocky ravines, and lofty mountains. The transport of water in sufficient abundance for man and horse has, in particular, been found not more practicable than in the deserts of Arabia. Horses, bullocks, men, sank under the privations to which the want of water exposed them; and nothing more dismal can be pictured than the track pursued by several of these expeditions—the route for a thousand miles shewing the bleaching bones of animals, along with the wreck of carriages and other objects which had to be abandoned by the daily diminishing force that still contrived to keep its face westward. At length it was proposed to try an expedition with the assistance of Camels, to be imported for the purpose from some place in Asia. The project, however, encountered the amount of doubt and opposition usually given to everything new and untried. It had been stated, on the authority of Father Huc, an old traveller in Tatar, that the camel cannot swim; and, strangely enough, no one could positively rebut the assertion. Now, if Father Huc was right, there was at once an end of the scheme for employing camels in America, whose deep and broad rivers must be crossed in the passage across the plains. After some little debate, it was resolved to import camels and make the trial; if they would swim—and, barring their obstinate tempers, why should they not?—the practicability of exploring in any direction was settled.

Who does not look with some interest on the discussion of this curious problem—now solved, as we shall proceed to relate?

Nearly a hundred camels and dromedaries were imported into the United States; their place of landing being Indianola, a port in Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico. Here, being turned loose for a time to recruit after the fatigues and discomforts of their long voyage, they got into good health, and were conducted to San Antonio, to be employed in the expedition of Lieutenant Reale and that of Captain Pope for sinking Artesian wells in the deserts intersected by the Rio Pecos. According to the account given in a New York

newspaper,* which we chiefly draw on for what follows, Lieutenant Beale left San Antonio on the 25th of June, having selected for his expedition twenty-three camels and three dromedaries. The camels were laden with a large portion of the grain necessary for the teams of mules. Those of them which, in their native country, had been trained to this business, were found capable of carrying a thousand pounds-weight. The expedition took the route from San Antonio to El Paso, and thence up the Rio Grande to Albuquerque, at some distance west of which the new explorations were to begin. From San Antonio to Albuquerque, by this route, the distance is over a thousand miles, a large part of it through districts very scantily supplied with either grass or water. It was accomplished in forty-five days, the train moving at an average rate of four miles an hour, and the camels bearing the journey perfectly well. From Albuquerque the expedition marched to Zuni, an outlying settlement of New Mexico. Lieutenant Beale left Zuni on the 28th of August, having obtained an escort of troops from Fort Defiance, situate some ninety miles to the north in the country of the Navajos. His route lay nearly due west, along the 35th parallel of north latitude, and through a region hitherto almost unknown. As far as the Little Colorado, the road, though with volcanic ranges of mountains constantly in sight, some of them capped with snow, was comparatively level. There were abundant supplies of grass, with timber sufficient for fuel, and plenty of water. After crossing Little Colorado, which was followed for some days, and which has a wide and fertile bottom, with a fringe of cotton-wood along the banks, the expedition encountered the San Francisco mountain, having on its eastern slope great forests of pine, and on its western forests of cedar. From the western foot of this mountain the country grows more barren, till, near the banks of the Colorado, it becomes a desert, excepting the bottom lands, a few miles in extent. The river here was found to be from two or three hundred yards wide, flowing at the rate of three or four miles an hour, and with nineteen feet of water in the mid-channel. It was unobstructed by rocks, and was apparently navigable for large steamers. The inhabitants of an Indian village represented the river as maintaining the same character as at Fort Yuma, near its junction with the Gila.

Now it was to be proved whether the camel could swim—a test to which Lieutenant Beale had looked forward with not a little anxiety. Having reached the Colorado, he was determined to settle the question for himself. The first camel brought to the bank refused to enter the river; but another being brought down, to the great delight of the whole company, *it took the water freely, and swam boldly across.* The others, tied one behind the other in strings of five, were taken across in the same way. They not only swam with ease, but, in this particular as in others, they seemed to outdo the horses and mules. This seemed to be the only remaining test needed to establish the character of the camel as a beast of burden specially suited for those regions. Lieutenant Beale had started with the determination that the experiment should be no partial one, and he made it a point to subject his camels to trials which no other animal could stand. As to the result, he thus expresses himself:

"In all our lateral explorations they have carried water, sometimes for more than a week, for the mules used by the men—themselves never receiving even a bucketful to one of them; they have traversed patiently with heavy packs, on these explorations, countries covered with the sharpest volcanic rock, and

yet their feet to this hour have evinced no symptom of tenderness or injury; with heavy packs they have crossed mountains, ascended and descended precipitous places where an unladen mule found it difficult to pass, even with the assistance of the rider dismounted, and carefully picking its way. I think it would be within bounds to say that, in these various lateral explorations, they have traversed nearly double the distance passed over by our mules and wagons.

"Leaving home with all the prejudice attaching to untried experiments, and with many in our camp opposed to their use, and looking forward confidently to their failure, I believe, at this time, I may speak for every man in our party, when I say there is not one of them who would not prefer the most indifferent of our camels to four of our best mules, and I look forward hopefully to the time when they will be in general use in all parts of our country."

The country, for eighty miles west of the Colorado, continues a sandy desert, with but little water or grass. At that distance, the expedition struck the Mojave, which there began to have some water in its bed. Crossing the San Bernardino mountain by the Cajon Pass, they reached Los Angeles on the 20th of November. This route is far preferable in every respect to that by the Gila, hitherto followed. It is especially adapted for the sheep-trade—sheep being the chief staple of New Mexico—and is likely to lead to increased trade and intercourse between New Mexico and California.

What particularly adapts the camel for use in those regions is not merely its capacity to endure fatigue and long want of water, but the very coarse and scanty food with which it is content. Those animals eat as they go along anything of a vegetable nature they find in their path, bending their long necks and throwing their heads into every narrow crevice of the rocks where grows a cactus or a clump of grass, or cropping the leaves from the branches of trees without in the least slackening their progress. In this respect, as in many others, they have a great advantage over mules or horses, which require food as regularly as man himself.—According to still later accounts, the camels were realising the best expectations which had been formed respecting them; and we can fancy that their now thoroughly proved adaptability to exploratory purposes would suggest their being employed in expeditions to the interior of the Australian continent.

TRADE IN DRINK.

The liquor-traffic-suppression law of America is proclaimed in this country to have been a failure—that is, impossible of observance, in any state where it has been tried. The reports to this effect are, however, premature; at least they do not comport well with some facts of recent occurrence. In the year 1856, two hundred women entered the liquor-stores of Rockport, Essex county, Massachusetts, and destroyed all the liquors they could find. One of the sufferers by this Jenny-Geddes movement sued Stephen Perkins and his wife, who were concerned in it, and the case was lately decided in the supreme court at Salem by Chief-justice Shaw. The defendants were absolved, on the ground that the law had declared liquors kept for sale to be a nuisance, and it was therefore lawful for any person or multitude of persons to destroy them, wherever found. A salute of ten guns was fired in honour of the decision, and many instances have since occurred both of public officers and private individuals walking into liquor-stores and deliberately smashing every vessel containing liquor which they could reach, of course without being liable to any action in consequence. In fact,

* *New York Tribune*, January 22, 1858.

liquor for sale is now, in Massachusetts, a species of property for which the law affords no protection. The lowest 'loafer' on the streets may walk into the gayest liquor-palace, and do as he likes with it.

The observance and working out of law in America is more tinged with the Lynch principle of natural justice than it is in our old and long settled country. Hence we perhaps see in the above facts a procedure which would never be sanctioned in England. Yet we would not advise the liquor interest with us to be too confident of the future. Their enemies are a small body, but they are indefatigable in their efforts to direct indignation at the public-houses—and when we see such astounding mischiefs constantly flowing from that source, can we wonder at their success? To take an isolated example: There are 2230 public-houses in Liverpool, and the habits of the working-classes in that city are thus described by a missionary (Rev. J. A. Steinhilber): 'Saving is an exceptional virtue among them. . . . The great, the chief kind of wasteful expenditure is the money spent on drink. . . . It is hardly possible to conceive the sums thus uselessly and foolishly spent. . . . There is nothing which a man addicted to drink either reverences or fears. As long as the victim drinks, any attempt at moral or religious improvement is altogether hopeless. There is a general belief that intemperance is a very prevalent vice; I only wish it were more generally known how awful are its ravages, and that all persons would but see with their own eyes the ruin which it produces. I have seen fathers and mothers pledge their children's clothes for drink. . . . Until the curse of drink is removed, I have no hope of the permanent improvement of the working-classes. It is sad indeed to watch the degrading and hardening influence of the desire for drink. I constantly hear of men turning their wives and children out of doors, to find refuge where they can for the night. I have seen the ruins of a man's furniture, which in drunken frenzy he had destroyed. I have seen the wife's spare garments scorched and burned by the folly of a man who wished to make his fire burn brightly. I have seen the awful horrors of delirium tremens, when a man was as effectually mad as if labouring under mental disease, which indeed, for the time, he was. It has been my lot, of late, to see the tears flow down many a mother's face, as she told me of her starving children, and yet I have known mothers spending their money at the public-house, wasting their husbands' hard-earned wages for that which is not bread. That which thus can deaden every natural affection, every appeal of duty, must be cast out from amongst us, if we are not to see greater degradations than we already deplore.'

In answer to the objection, you cannot make people sober by act of parliament, they affirm that to some extent you can. As is well known, a partially restrictive act has been in force in Scotland for some time past. The entire cases of drunken disorderliness reported by the police in the seventeen principal towns of Scotland during the three first years were 116,101, against 145,366 in the three preceding years; of such cases on Sunday there were 4299, as contrasted with 11,471.* Of there being a ratio, indeed, between the number of open public-houses and the amount of this appalling body-and-soul-destroying vice, we believe there can be no reasonable doubt.

How strange to contrast with the results of drunkenness in an industrious population the results of the providing of drink in certain cases. A recent lunacy-inquiry case reveals to us a capital in the brewing-trade advanced, in sixteen years, from £200,000 to

£600,000, enabling the fortunate trader to purchase a royal residence, to hunt in splendid style in the Highlands, to keep racers, to marry a lady of noble family, and settle on her a jointure of £15,000 a year! We suppose the enjoyers and partakers of these drink-made fortunes look on the money in Vespasian's spirit—*Non olet*. A touch of Chief-justice Shaw would, however, change their tune—and it may come!

INSTINCT.

Thou art not of my kind, nor loqurest
What manner of a soul I bear,
Save by that instinct which thou showest—
God's gift to thee, a jewel rare;
A charm by which to understand
The pitying touch of this weak hand.
Like some lost human sense, to thee
It teaches what man cannot teach,
Our common nature's mystery
That lies beyond his reason's reach:
Thy quick bright eyes—so meek, so true—
'An pierce my being through and through.
I do but look on thee, and lo!
Thou'rt all one quiver of delight:
Thou seem'st, thus dancing to and fro,
Some beam of heaven's reflected light,
A flash of joy—a sportive ray,
To haunt and guide my darkened way.
What is thy need, O gentle friend!
That thou must watch me where I sit
Chasing vain shadows without end—
Nursing sick sorrow's fever fit?
Why whineest thou beside my door?
I did but cry: 'My heart is sore.'
Thou canst not heal it: go thy way.
Thou wilt not?—Nay, then rest thee here:
There's something in thy looks doth say
'To me thy chamber is not drear.'
Methinks thou'rt sent—at last, though late,
To teach me how to 'stand and wait'
I never owned thee; nay, nor fed,
Nor taught thee tricks as idlers do;
Yet constant to my side thou'rt leal,
Drawn by a chain that draweth few.
Writhe as I may, in thee I find
A patience passing human kind.
What if I smote thee?—Never wince!
I would not do myself that shame.
My soul is struck, poor friend; yet since
Revenge thou knowest not even by name,
I will go pray while strength is mine
For such a nature as is thine.
Say, did I smite, wouldst thou leap up
And touch my cheek with silent tongue?
Ay, thou wouldst drain the bitter cup,
Nor only cry: 'My heart is stung,'
But melt my wrath with blithesome cheer,
Turning my passion to a tear.
I could not so: the more my need.
Heaven framed me with too keen a sense
Of wounds that rankle while they bleed,
And mine own helpless impotence
In this blank world that round me rolls,
Strewn with the wrecks of human souls.
Come! lay thy head upon my knee,
O gentle Teacher, wise as strong!
I'll bow me down, and learn of thee
To win by love that suffers long;
And find all rest beneath the sun
In the calm sense of duty done. E. I. H.

* From a pamphlet recently published by Mr Duncan M'Larnan, *The Use and Progress of Whisky-drinking in Scotland*. Edinburgh: Oliphant.

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CONTRARY TO THE CUSTOMS.

I AM, for my own part, an individual of Spartan virtue and the strictest morals. If I picked up a purse of money in the street to-morrow, I am almost certain that I should advertise it in the newspapers. If I took somebody else's portmanteau home with me in place of my own, I should at once propose to myself to return it to its original proprietor without any consideration respecting the relative value of the two.

Still, as the moral philosopher observed who ate the sucking-pig which was sent as a present to his friend, 'One must stop somewhere;' and there is a limit even to my notions of what should be expected of an honest man. I condemn but cannot help extenuating the conduct of that paterfamilias who, upon the 'troublesome question of allowance of luggage,' describes his party as 'seven first-class passengers,' when three of the same are infants, and pay no fares. The poor fellow reasons (I hope and believe) somewhat after the following fashion: 'The railway authorities permit little children to travel free; that permission is absurd unless they permit their baggage to travel free also, these iron cots are their private property: my own portmanteau has been partially usurped by certain heterogeneous garments of ridiculously small dimensions; this bag, which I am always instructed to "see to," and carry in my hand so carefully, and which clinks as I move, as though there were something frangible in it, must certainly belong to them, and should be conveyed gratis. Moreover, I was not asked how many tickets I had procured, but how many persons were travelling with me.'

This last exculpation I consider to be a reprehensible quibble; but if paterfamilias sticks solely to his first notion of the semi-generous manner in which the railway authorities behave in regard to infants, and practically reforms their half-measures—in spite of themselves—by giving a whole effect to them—that man has then my sympathy, though not perhaps my admiration. I confess I am not able to look upon a public company as upon a private individual. I have not imagination enough—my weakness arises from that, I think—to identify a Board with a human Being. I cannot detect that feeling of shame within me when I mulct an association of directors, which I should entertain if I took an article of value, or indeed any article, out of the coat-pocket of a single member of that body. I smoke in contravention of by-laws. I give money to luggage-porters, with a tacit understanding that I shall in return for it enjoy certain immunities, in spite of the particular requests

to the contrary that are addressed to me in print at every station, and of the 'Certain Dismissal' which is threatened so inexorably to the recipients.

With these little flaws in my otherwise immaculate moral character, it is not to be expected that I should entertain a servile respect for Her Majesty's Revenue laws; that I should religiously observe those Duties which are not so much natural as Customary. I do smuggle a little, when an opportunity offers itself, and that's the honest truth. In addition to the pecuniary saving, which is not inconsiderable in articles such as lace and tobacco, there is a considerable charm in defeating an organised system, in setting at nought a whole army of individuals that has been expressly levied for my discomfiture. Besides, if the worst comes to the worst, if a smuggler falls into the hands of a revenue-officer, he cannot be put to death, nor even transported for life: the risk of fine or imprisonment is of course considerable, but not more than sufficiently great to enhance the excitement. I had done a little in velvet, and made insignificant ventures of silk and jewellery more than once before I tried my first grand *coup* in laces, but I felt upon that occasion, I confess, excessively nervous.

It was autumn, and I was crossing the Channel to Dover amid a crowd of returning tourists, almost all of whom were dreadfully inconvenienced by a strong westerly wind. *Tot homines, tot sententie*, was never proved to be so false a proverb before. Numerous as the company was, it was all of one mind, or at least of one stomach; the deck, as a modern wit (who I wish was my friend) once observed, looked like some horrid picnic. It was terrible, as I stood at the bow, to see nothing else but the drooping hats and bonnets of my fellow-beings as the vessel dipped and rose—an endless game of pitch-and-toss, where nothing turned up but heads. One sea-green face, however, was visible, the property of a middle-aged lady of large dimensions, and it interested me very deeply. Those nervous eyes, that twitching mouth, that countenance vainly striving to look unconcerned, I recognised at once as belonging to the amateur female smuggler running her first cargo. She would have been ill, I could see, only she had too great a weight upon her mind to enjoy any such relaxation. She saw that I was looking fixedly at her, and a blush came over her face, at once 'making the green one red.' Yes, it was plain she smuggled; she was stouter than any woman of her general appearance had any right to be.

'Madam,' said I, approaching her by a series of gymnastic evolutions, which the unstable character of the plane whereon I moved compelled—'I see you

have no attendant; can I be of any service to you? I am an old sailor, and have, as you see, my sea-legs under me.'

The poor woman gazed on the limbs referred to with an unintelligent and frightened air; she had evidently never heard of 'sea-legs,' or else she had understood me to say that I had three legs, and she stared accordingly.

'I want nothing, sir, I thank you,' replied she feebly, 'unless you could put me on shore.'

'We shall be, my dear madam,' said I, taking out my watch, but keeping my eye steadily upon her—'we shall be in less than ten minutes at the Custom-house.'

A spasm—a flicker from the guilt within—glanced over her countenance.

'You look very good-natured, sir,' stammered she. I bowed, and looked considerably more so, in order to invite her confidence. 'If I was to tell you a secret, which I find is too much for me to keep to myself, oh, would you hold it inviolable?'

'I know it, my dear madam—I know it already,' said I smiling; 'it is Lace, is it not?'

She uttered a little shriek, and — Yes, she had got it there, among the crinoline. She thought it had been sticking out, you see, unknown to her.

'Oh, sir,' cried she, 'it is only ten pounds' worth: please to forgive me, and I'll never do it again. As it is, I think I shall expire.'

'My dear madam,' replied I, sternly but kindly, 'here is the pier, and the officer has fixed his eye upon us. I must do my duty.'

I rushed up the ladder like a lamp-lighter; I pointed that woman out to the legitimate authority: I accompanied her upon her way, in custody, to the searching-house. I did not see her searched, but I saw what was found upon her, and I saw her fined and dismissed with ignominy. Then, having generously given up my emoluments as informer, to the subordinate officials, I hurried off in search of the betrayed woman to her hotel. She did not receive me warmly, and for a long time, indeed, refused to hear a word that I had to say. At last I overcame her antipathy so far as to get her to look at a piece of point-lace of twice the value of that which had been so ruthlessly taken away from her. I then placed in her hand the amount of the fine in which she had been mulcted. Then I began my explanatory statement:

'You had ten pounds' worth of smuggled goods about your person, madam. I had nearly fifty times that amount. If you were alarmed for the possible consequences of your rashness, what, think you, must have been the state of my feelings upon my own account? I turned informer, madam, let me convince you, for the sake of both of us. You have too expressive a countenance, believe me, for this sort of free-trading, and the officer would have found you out at all events, even as I did myself. Are you satisfied, my dear madam? If you still feel aggrieved or injured by me in any manner, pray take more lace; here is lots of it.'

We parted the best of friends.

I had a second adventure, the other day, of a much less dangerous character, but which, as it happily illustrates my great natural ingenuity, I here take leave to add. Having come from the Mediterranean a few weeks ago to Southampton, I happened to be in possession of a couple of pounds of exceedingly fine cigars, adapted to my special taste, and which I was determined no custom-house fingers should meddle with. As soon as the vessel was brought alongside the quay, I left my cabin, and made my way to the movable gangway.

'Sir,' said the official at the deck end of it, with a malicious grin, 'I think I must trouble you to take off your hat.'

'To you?' cried I—'never! You are not Prince Albert in disguise, I suppose, nor the Bey of Tunis?'

'Come, come,' exclaimed the fellow—official persons, it may be here observed, have the greatest possible dislike to being rallied, or, as the vulgar have it, 'chaffed' by anybody—'none of your sauce; you take that hat off, or it will be the worse for you.'

'Which hat?' asked I innocently—'whose hat?'

'Yours,' replied he savagely—'yours. It's tipped up over your forehead in a way which convinces me that you have something in it.'

'My very dear sir,' answered I blandly, 'of course I have something in it. I always carry my pocket-handkerchief there; and there's my head besides.'

This suspicious person telegraphed, nevertheless, to his confederate upon the shore, who seized upon me as I touched ground, and with the same ridiculous pertinacity, requested me to take my hat off.

'If you lay a finger on my hat,' cried I furiously, 'I'll first knock you down (I was six feet one without the hat, which was an exceedingly tall one), and then bring an action against you for an aggravated assault. I want to get into the town particularly; there are friends expecting me—female friends; I insist upon being let go.'

The cold-blooded official smiled grimly without reply, and took me to his superior, by whom the same demand was repeated. I said that, in courtesy, and not upon compulsion, I would touch my hat to him; but that I would not take it off without a warrant. Then I was marched away in custody of a sort of guard of honour to the office of the superintendent. That individual convinced me of his right to enforce this absurd request of taking off my hat; and under protest, and to oblige him, as being a very gentlemanly person, I did it. There was nothing in my hat, as I had affirmed from the very first, except my pocket-handkerchief. Officials never apologise; but I do hope that they felt they had wronged a fellow-creature by their cruel suspicions. I hastened back to the vessel, dived into my cabin, and presently reappeared with my tall hat tipped over my forehead more than ever.

'Would you like me to take my hat off?' inquired I of the first gangway-man. 'Would you like me to take my hat off?' asked I of the second. I demanded, in short, whether I should again bare my injured head, of every custom-house officer who had been superfluous about that ceremony before. But they all looked sheepish or annoyed, and replied that they had had quite enough of me and my hat already. It was therefore certainly not my fault, but their own, that my two pounds of special *Regalias*, which really were in my hat the second time, have not assisted, in their proper quota of some eighteen shillings, to swell the revenues of my native land.

DR MADDEN'S 'PHANTASMATA.'

UNDER this name, Dr Madden has given us a laborious, yet popular view of the various epidemic manias which raged in Europe during the middle ages, and particularly during the two excited centuries connected with the Reformation. It is a strange, wild subject, profoundly interesting as a chapter of the mental history of our race, affording many important warnings, and perhaps worthy of deeper philosophical consideration than it has ever yet received. Dr Madden treats it chiefly as a physician, tracing its connection with the more familiar forms of lunacy; yet, being also a *littérateur*, he has not neglected to present it in such a manner as to attract the ordinary reader.

In the first volume, and earlier half of the second,

the learned author treats of the belief in sorcery in ancient and modern times, and of the lamentable cruelties thence flowing; of a succession of epidemic manias connected with religion, which marked the time when the Catholic faith was in its highest vigour; and of the hallucinations which befell individuals of extraordinary piety during that epoch, as Jeanne d'Arc, St Theresa, &c. It fully appears that, when the public mind in any community is oppressed with calamity and physical terrors—as from pestilence, famine, or the convulsions of nature—it falls, as by a fixed law, into a condition in which it becomes capable of the wildest extravagances and follies. It is but necessary for one person or little group of persons to adopt some ridiculous course of behaviour—dancing, jumping, self-torturing—or to avow some monstrous belief, as that the doctors are poisoning the wells, or old women exercising witchcraft against their neighbours—in order to smit a large portion of the community with the same practice or creed. We have a remarkable, though isolated, example in the *Barking Disease* which broke out in a district of England in 1341. 'A certain wayfaring man,' says Camden, 'as he travelled the king's highway found a paire of gloves fit, as he thought, for his own turne, which, as he drew upon his hands, forthwith instead of a man's voice and speech, he kept a strange and merveillous barking like unto a dogge: and from that present, the elder folke and full grown, yea, and women too throughout the same country, barked like big dogges, but the children and little ones waughed as small whelpes. The plague continued with some, eighteen days, with others, a whole moneth, and with some for two yeares. Yea this foresaid contagious maladie entered also into the neighbouring shires, and forced the people in like maner to barke.'

Conspicuous among the self-torturing manias was that which gave rise, in the fourteenth century, to the order of the *Flagellants* or *Scourgers*; for so we may date this mania in its full force, though it appears to have had temporary sway two centuries before, and even to have been known in the worship of pagan Rome. This order consisted chiefly of persons of the lowest class, who took upon themselves the repentance, or, rather, the penance of the people at large, and offered prayers for the averting of the great plagues that at that time ravaged Europe. These Flagellants marched in solemn procession, wearing mourning garments, and carrying 'triple scourges tied in three of four knots, in which points of iron were fixed.' In 1349, two hundred of them entered Strasburg, where above a thousand joined them; and thence, divided into two bands, some wandered north, some south. We have here two forms of mania combined—the migratory and the flagellatory. The subjects of this complicated malady, shewing insubordination to all authority, secular or spiritual, soon became obnoxious to the court of Rome, as well as to the petty princes of Italy and Germany. But it was by no means easy to put down the movement, which would die down for a time, only to break out again and again. Certain enthusiasts went so far as to frame a table of equivalents in stripes and sins, and a whole year's penance came to be estimated at 3000 lashes. A holy man, St Dominic Loricatus by name, attained to such proficiency, as to work off in six days, by the administration of 800,000 stripes, the penance of a whole century.

His example was followed by devotees of both sexes. Indeed, 'in Portugal, the women had become so accustomed to this bloody and fanatical devotion, that they uttered reproachful cries, and heaped injuries on those who did not scourge themselves violently enough, according to their notions.' Nor was scourging the extent of the self-inflicted torture; the very rigid practised other mortifications—they went barefooted, carried crosses of enormous weight, some bore naked swords stuck in the flesh of the back and the arms, which, upon any unusually vehement movement, caused, of course, extensive and agonising wounds, of which many died. Flagellant processions, we read, continued in Lisbon down to 1820; nay, even so late as 1843, Dr Madden saw confraternities of penitents walking, attired as of old, and bearing crosses, but without the torturing scourges.

A still more appalling form of epidemic theomania displayed itself, about the middle of the sixteenth century, among the frenzied Anabaptists of Holland and Germany. The outline of their brutalities and barbarities being in some measure familiar to us all, we will not dwell upon them at any length. Suffice it to say that one of their leaders commanded men and women to lay aside and burn all their clothes as a burnt-offering, agreeable to the revealed will of Heaven; that a woman in Basle believing herself to have received a divine promise of having her life supported without food, tried the experiment, and died in ten days; that in St Gall a family, having passed two nights in visions and prophecies, one brother called another, whom he dearly loved, into the middle of the room, and in the presence of his parents, and with the perfect concurrence of the victim, struck off his head, in professed obedience to a heavenly command; that at Fulda a prophet having been baptised, announced his newly acquired power of walking on the water, and prepared to cross a river in the presence of assembled crowds. Such was the faith his pretensions inspired, that a mother ran forward to place her baby in his arms. We wish that some accounts had been handed down to us of the reaction felt when infant and theomaniac disappeared under the water.

Scarcely less terrible was the epidemic theomania that manifested itself among the French Huguenots in Dauphiné and Languedoc, in the reign of Louis XIV. They had been subjected to every species of oppression and cruelty; and as Calmeil, who has profoundly studied the question of popular frenzies, justly observes: 'Excess of suffering has a tendency to produce this form of mental malady.' The Protestants, tried, tortured to the utmost, without help or hope on earth, took refuge in their belief in supernatural assistance, and in that faith prepared to disperse and conquer, in their own way, the forces marshalled against them. On one occasion, the insane and unarmed multitude, being led on by a brother and sister—maniacs in the strictest sense of the word—against troops commanded by some of the bravest captains of the time, their method of warfare proved to be the blowing with all their might upon the enemy, and crying aloud: 'Tartara, Tartara!' firmly convinced that nothing more was necessary to their triumph! It is painful to read of three or four hundred of these poor lunatics falling on one day under the sword.

The theomania displayed in the Cevennes early in the eighteenth century was peculiarly prevalent amongst women and children. 'Thousands of women,' according to the Marquis of Guiscard, 'persisted in prophesying and singing, though they were hanged by hundreds.' 'I have seen amongst these people,' writes the Maréchal de Villars, 'things that I could never have believed, had they not passed before my own eyes. Throughout an entire town, all the

women and girls, without any exception, trembled and prophesied publicly in the streets.'

A most remarkable outbreak of specific popular monomania was that of the Jansenist Convulsionaries, which began in 1730. A certain Deacon François Paris, having ended a life of self-denial and active beneficence, his tomb became the scene of reputed miraculous cures and convulsions. As usual, the greater number of persons who came to this tomb in the cemetery of St Médard, were people of weak constitutions, chiefly females, labouring under epilepsy, neuralgia, and hallucinations of various kinds. With regard to the marvellous cures that took place among them, Dr Douglas, the learned bishop of Salisbury, after careful investigation, pronounces that 'few matters of fact were ever confirmed by more unexceptionable testimony, performed, as they were, openly in the heart of one of the greatest cities in the universe, on persons whom everybody could see and examine, and of whose recovery every inhabitant of the city could satisfy himself, because they lived on the spot.'

Amongst the involuntary physical phenomena, we read of one woman repeatedly shot up into the air with great force, and tiring out numbers who successively undertook the charitable task of seeking to restrain her convulsive movements; of another, whose body was often turned round as if on a pivot; of a deaf and dumb girl who, after two visits to the tomb, and horrible convulsions undergone there, was found able to hear and speak, though without understanding the words addressed to or repeated by her. Nor were women the only ones involuntarily affected. We read of an incredulous secretary of state, M. Fontaine, being converted to Jansenism when at a large dinner party, by feeling himself suddenly compelled to turn round and round on one foot with prodigious swiftness. These involuntary gyrations lasted upwards of an hour. As soon as they began, 'an instinct which he believed from above prompted him to ask for a book of prayer, and the one which first came to hand, and was accordingly given to him, turned out to be a volume of moral reflections by Father Quesnel.' Not the least part of the wonder was his power of reading this book aloud while turning round with 'dazzling rapidity.'

Poor M. Fontaine next became subject to ecstasies, trances, and visions: he practised and survived a total abstinence of eighteen days, during which he employed himself by day in manual labour, while he passed the night in prayer and in the recitation of psalms. No sooner had this unfortunate zealot partially recovered his health and strength, than he began to subject both to the still severer ordeal of a three-weeks' fast, at the end of which he was an apparently dying man. Nothing daunted, however, he had scarcely regained a measure of strength, when he put into execution his fast of forty days, during which, however, he drank freely.

The account of this Jansenist frenzy would be incomplete without some further notice of the convulsive phenomena to which the sufferers were subject. During these, there appears to have been no amount or variety of torture which was not loudly called for by the Convulsionaries, and abundantly inflicted by those who held it a sacred duty to obey their insane requirements. Montgérón computes that 4000 enthusiasts were employed to kick and strike the infirm as well as the multitude of young girls, who begged for their rudest blows. We read of one who hung herself up by the heels with her head down, and remained in that position three quarters of an hour; of another, who, after being struck on the head with one log, then with four logs, had her arms and legs violently pulled in different directions, which process lasted a long time, because there were only six persons to pull; of numbers of fair and delicate

women who did not shrink from applying their lips to the foulest wounds, under the impulse of a morbid charity. This form of insanity, though in a great measure repressed by the royal order to close the cemetery of St Médard, issued in 1732, lasted, according to Hecker, till the year 1790, when France was on the eve of another and still more fearful development of popular frenzy. But this Jansenist outburst was the last great epidemic of convulsive *theomania*.

A large portion of Dr Madden's second volume is occupied with an account of the not less wild and strange demonstrations which were made in the French and German convents during the century of reaction which followed the Reformation. It was supposed that, under the influence of some person possessed of unholy powers, evil spirits entered into the nuns, who thenceforth shewed a frightful change of demeanour, falling into convulsions and agitations, in the course of which they flung themselves about in the most violent manner, foaming at the mouth, roaring like animals, speaking occasionally in what were thought unknown tongues, blaspheming, assuming attitudes grossly indecorous; sometimes falling down in a rigid and torpid state, in which they were found to be insensible to prickings and lacerations of the flesh; at other times, bounding into the air with a force that seemed to come from some source independent of the natural muscular power. Occasionally, they would throw themselves into the form of a bow, bending backward so as to rest the whole weight of the body on the forehead, while the rest was in the air, and in this uneasy posture they would remain a long time. A strange howling, like that of a dog, was sometimes heard to proceed from the chest. During the paroxysms, the victims expressed aversion for those prayers and rites of the church which, in sane moments, they regarded with veneration, and to which it might be said they had devoted their lives. The moment the fit was over, to the surprise of the bystanders, they would resume their usual calm demeanour, and walk away as totally unaffected by the frightful contortions, spasms, and ravings under which they had for hours been suffering. When once an affection of this kind appeared in one or two members of a community, it usually spread quickly amongst the rest, notwithstanding the wishes of the hitherto sane to avoid it. What is more remarkable, pious ecclesiastics of the highest repute for sanctity of life, who came to do their best as exorcists, were in frequent instances seized with the same disorder.

The statement made after recovery by Theresa de Sylva, superiress of a Benedictine convent at Madrid which became affected with demonopathy in 1628, gives a good idea of how the so-called possession would commence. Two or three of the inmates had been exhibiting symptoms for some weeks, when the superiress began to feel internal movements of an extraordinary character. 'She prayed frequently and fervently to be delivered from this great evil. Eventually she prayed the prior, Father Garcia, to exorcise her. He refused to do so, and tried to convince her that all she recounted was the effect merely of imagination. She did all in her power to believe that it was so, but it was in vain. Eventually the prior put on his stole, and after many prayers, begged that God might be pleased to make it known to her if the demon had possessed her, or to cause those cruel sufferings she endured to cease. Long after he had commenced the exorcism, and while she felt altogether comforted and relieved, freed from all sufferings, she fell all at once into a kind of swoon and delirium,' which 'continued about three months,' during which she was impelled to do and say 'things of which she never had an idea in her life.'

A good example of the spread of the affection to an exorcist is furnished by the case of Father Surin, who

came in December 1634 to assist in expelling demons from the Ursuline nuns of Loudun. Before he had been at work more than a month, he was so far affected as to lose his speech. Then a demon, who possessed the face of the superioress, and spoke by her mouth, suddenly left her, and took possession of Surin, causing him to change colour, constricting his chest, and also depriving him of speech. Being exorcised out of the father, the demon returned to the body of the superioress; soon after, it came back to the father, who now began to suffer internal pains that caused him to twist his body like one afflicted with the cholera. Writing to a friend regarding his sufferings three months after, he tells how the demon passes from the possessed person into himself, throwing him down in convulsions which last for several hours. 'I cannot explain,' says he, 'what passes in me during this time, nor how that spirit unites itself to mine, still acting like another self, as if I had two souls, of which one is deprived of her body and of the use of her faculties, and holds herself apart, contemplating the actions of the soul which now occupies the body. The two spirits fight in the same field, which is the body, and the soul is, as it were, divided. On the one side, the soul is subject to diabolic influence, and on the other to her natural inclinations, or those which God gives. . . . When, prompted by one of these devils, I wish to make the sign of the cross on my mouth, the other devil, with great rapidity, turns away my hand, and catches my finger with the teeth, to gnaw me with rage. . . . The extremity in which I find myself is such, that I have scarcely one free faculty. When I wish to speak, my mouth is closed; at mass, I am suddenly stopped; at table, I cannot convey the morsel to my lips; at confession, I forget in a moment all my sins; and I feel that the devil comes and goes, as in his own house, within me. Directly I awake, he is with me at prayer; he deprives me of consciousness when he pleases; when my heart would expand itself in God, he fills it with rage; when I would watch, he sets me asleep; and he publicly by the mouth of the demoniac (the sister-prioress) boasts that he is my master.'

It was the afflictions of these nuns of Loudun that led to the celebrated prosecution of the obnoxious priest, Urbain Grandier. When this dismal case is treated among modern rational authors, it is customary to hold up the nuns as practising an imposition for the destruction of an innocent man; but the theory of a deliberate or systematic imposture on their part is precluded by the fact of the continuance of the same painful demonstrations for several years after Grandier's execution; and, moreover, the Loudun possessions are but one example of many in which there has been no such malignant object alleged. For anything that appears, the Loudun nuns were as much the victims of some influence beyond the control of their own better sense, as any others that gave similar manifestations. In our time, were such phenomena to present themselves, they would be treated as disease, and, instead of religious exorcisms, which seem only to have fed the malady, there would have been some strong alternative treatment of a purely physical kind. It may be suspected, however, that there was something more in these cases of so-called demonomania than what our orthodox medicine is willing to admit. The resemblance of many of the phenomena to those of mesmerism is extremely striking.

Our readers will understand that these are but glances at a series of strange and wild *historiettes*, which they will find in full and interesting detail in Dr Madden's book. We close the volumes of our learned author with thanks for his bringing so many curious matters into a regular and accessible form. With his theories regarding them, proceeding as these

do on the narrow views of existing medical science, we cannot say we are satisfied. They all seem to us to rest on some assumption, and they certainly ignore whole classes of facts as well attested as any of the rest.

DOWN AT THE GRANGE.

As soon as the few friends who visit this little vicarage of mine at Woodislee, for the first time, have done admiring its low white front, all garlanded with honeysuckle, and the wild growth of ivy overhead, I take them to the school-house, as a sight more pleasant still; quite as large, and twice as high it is, and built of rough-hewn stone, with a porch almost as big as the house itself, to shelter the children when they come too early for their school time. The thymy smell of the moorland is borne to us as we approach, along with the murmur of their voices, making it seem doubly like the hum of bees; and the stock in its garden, and the sweetbrier that peers in at its open casements, make the air fragrant within. The school-rooms of both boys and girls are lofty and well ventilated, and however their young hearts may long to be up and away over the purple hill, there is, at least, no headache nor drowsiness to dull their little wits. In the winter-time, too, all is snug and warm, so that fewer small red noses, and a less universal infant snuffle, are perceptible in the school-house of Woodislee than in any similar place that I am acquainted with. The squire built it at his own expense, and the cottage of the master and his wife beside it likewise. Higher upon the moorland yet—a beacon to be seen from half-a-dozen counties, and a landmark for the ships that come up from the western world—stands the new church, and has stood there those ten years in despite of the four winds. Oh, pleasant sight upon a Sabbath morn, while the bells are still ringing their first peal, and along the winding sand-road come the good people up by twos and threes: the young men in their clean white smock-frocks, and the girls in gay apparel; the old men toiling slowly with hat in hand, their gray hairs lifted by the breeze, and their old dances resplendent in the scarlet cloaks they are so loathe to leave off wearing, though the summer is come; and all, as they stop to rest from time to time, turning to westward gladly for that glorious view. The glimmering towns, from which, too, comes a faint and far-off music; the teeming hedgerows, with the deep blood-red Devon lanes; the crystal river hiding from the sun in the cool copses; the sparkling sea, with its fair burdens mostly motionless, but on its verge a dim white speck that grows, and close in-shore (that was itself a speck when the bells rang for school an hour ago) a huge three-masted ship—an isle of snow, or a white cloud fresh fallen; and so with thankful hearts, I hope, for the fair world that has been given us to dwell in, we enter into church at Woodislee. Massive wed its walls be, and the tall gray tower, straight and without flaw, when the fierce north-wester blows—and they are so. The good squire built this also—Mr Markham that is, who lives in the great house yonder with the gables, which is called the Grange.

When I first came to Woodislee, I came as curate, for the incumbent was near ninety years of age, and very infirm. I had a hundred pounds a year, and the little cottage that is now in ruins close by the old church, to live in, and never dreamed to have done better. That would have been enough and to spare, indeed—without my good wife here and the four little ones of course, who then were not in the question—for the place is not a dear one as to living. The Brent,

which you have seen, runs by our door, supplied me well with trout, and I was my own fishmonger. A knife and fork, too, were always laid for me at the squire's board; and on Sundays, without exception, I was there to use them. No mere bluff country magnate was Mr Markham:

A lord of fat prize-oxen and of sheep,
A raiser of huge melons and of pine,
And pamphleteer on guano and on grain.

Or rather, he had all the qualities of such a man, and finer ones besides: a good scholar, an elegant musician, and a gentleman as I discovered at the first; who pleased my Oxonian fancy with his classics, and knew the literature of his own land also at least as well; who played on flute and violin divinely; and who, when lords and bishop and county families raved round his table, remembered not the less—a virtue very rare in hosts—the curate of Woodislee. Of his real worth and goodness, I knew more as I knew him longer; his open hand, his kindly heart, are dear even to speak of. I bring one proof of them, not stronger than I could select from a crowd of others, nor better witnessed, although it affects myself. The Sunday after poor Mr Melville—the old incumbent—died, I was, as usual, at the Grange; and, as was natural, our talk fell upon his loss and on the future vicar.

'I have appointed one in my own mind,' said Mr Markham; 'and if he chooses to accept the living—as there is no reason whatever for delay—he will read himself in within the month or so: a young man not over-rich, who knows the people here, and is well liked by them.'

'I fear then, sir, he will not want a curate, since the parish is so small?'

'No; I fear not, Grantley. We shall be sorry to lose you, although we have seen so little of each other; but I will have you in my eye be sure, as will my wife, in whose way curacies come somehow more than they do in mine.' And so we parted for that time with a hearty hand-shake.

Ah, what a wife that Mrs Markham was! a fair blithe woman then, with auburn hair just dusted o'er with gold, and wearing her thirty summers like a flower. She, with her pleasant smile, was the fit messenger to tell me ere the month was up that I myself was the new vicar of Woodislee. She took as great delight to bring the news as I to hear it. 'The vicarage is yours,' said she; 'and may this please you, Mr Grantley, as it pleases us. It was not with my will that it was kept a secret from you for so long; but you know my husband loves his kindly joke.'

It was not likely after this that I should become less their friend; and indeed the Markhams and myself were for ever together. Both as clergyman and as familiar intimate, my intercourse grew very close with them indeed. I learned (with pains enough) even to join their little concerts in the hall; I read with them old plays in winter evenings; and the vicarage was almost less my home than was the Grange. I am not sure that they did not choose my wife for me; if so, I have the greatest gift of all to thank them for; and they stood both of them as sponsors to my eldest boy. About two years after I had been installed as vicar, I began to observe a great strangeness in Mrs Markham. She grew absent, started when addressed—especially if by her husband—wasted visibly, and lost in part her pleasant looks. The squire did not see this; she had always a smile to greet him with, however she might look to others; and would watch him sometimes, when he was not regarding her, with a concentration of affection in her gaze more intense than ever. Another change was this: the squire's fortune being very large, his wife had a most liberal

allowance, and kept quite a little establishment of her own. Her charities, besides those that were in common with his, were extensive. When any persons needed help beyond that which I was justified in giving, I had been accustomed to apply to her as readily as to him; but now her aims at first diminished, and then altogether ceased. She parted, under some frivolous pretence, with her carriage and ponies, and, from being rather fastidious and choice in her attire, she came to dress with great simplicity, and almost ill; so that upon that point her husband rallied her. One night she was singing with us in the hall, as usual, a favourite Scotch song of his that she had sung a hundred times before, when her voice suddenly trembled, as though her heart was breaking, and she burst into a fit of tears. It was one of those exquisite melodies of Burns upon the domestic affections, and Markham spoke touchingly to me afterwards of that excessive fondness of his wife's for him which had so completely overmastered her. 'If I were to be taken from her,' said he, 'I do believe dearest Jane would die.'

Certainly, to watch her anticipating his slightest wish, and listening to his every word as though it were to be his last, it might well seem so. Upon my venturing to remark to him that she was generally in by no means good health, and not in her usual spirits, he thanked me, and was nervously alive to this at once; and thinking a little company might cheer her, he sent for his maiden sister from the north to spend some time with them—a quiet elderly lady, very excellent, but not in any way gitted as her brother and sister-in-law were. We two struck up an acquaintance very soon, and the squire was wont to make facetious allusions to it which would have been embarrassing from anybody else. She soon filled up, in some measure, that position of Lady Bountiful in the parish which Mrs Markham had abdicated—although I confess she somewhat lacked the gracefulness of her well-doing—and evidently to that lady's satisfaction. It left her more to herself, and at liberty to retire to her chamber or elsewhere, as had now become her favourite custom. This, combined with the other peculiarities in her conduct, although still veiled from her husband's notice, did not escape the quick womanly eye of Miss Markham.

'I cannot think,' said she, as we were taking a parochial walk together about three weeks after her arrival, 'what change has come over Jane. If we did not know herself and George to have been the most loving couple that ever breathed, I should be inclined to think her an unhappy wife; and if I were not thoroughly convinced of the badness of her late husband, that she was regretting his loss.'

I had never heard until that moment of Mrs Markham having been ever a widow, and I expressed my surprise strongly.

'Indeed?' said my companion. 'I had made certain that they had intrusted you with that revelation; but since you are aware of so much, you may now just as well know all.'

II.

'Mrs Markham, whom, you perceive, even at this time, charming and almost perfect as she appears, to be extraordinarily sensitive and unsuspecting of evil, was, as Miss Jane Raby, romantic to the last degree. She eloped at school, at the age of seventeen, with an adventurer named Heathcote. I never saw him myself, but I have been told that he was in youth extremely handsome, and gifted with some attractive but superficial talents. After living together a short time in great unhappiness, so far as Jane was concerned, he deserted her, and sent her back to her friends. He did not appear again for years. He must have treated the poor girl very

brutally, to account for the horror and absolute loathing which she entertained for him. He knew that she did so, and used that knowledge for his own profit. He had openly boasted that "he had not married a milkop like her for nothing, but for her money;" and the moment which secured to her her property, the very day on which she came of age, brought this harpy to her side again. She bought him off with ransoms, then and at many other times, as the civilised nations in old time bought off the savage, and with the like result—he became more frequent and extravagant in his demands. When I say that he was a systematic gambler and a drunkard, I believe that I have mentioned only his lighter foibles. The relics of her original fortune only remained to her, when he required of her a blank check to be filled up at his own pleasure. This, backed by her paternal uncle, and sole relative, in whose house she was then residing, she steadily refused to give him; and Heathcote, uttering the most frightful threats, was obliged to content himself with a draft drawn by Mr Raby upon his own banker for a hundred pounds. He drew it merely to save his niece, who was in an agony of terror from her husband's violence, and to get the man out of the house as quickly as possible; but, as the matter turned out, this was the luckiest thing in the world. Heathcote altered the "one" upon the order to "five," and the number "100" to "500," and so got the check changed by the commission of a felony. The next time that this fellow came for his merciless tax—which was soon enough—Mr Raby had a policeman in waiting for him. "If," said that gentleman, "you ever again attempt to persecute my unhappy niece, I transport you for the term of your natural life. You may thank her alone that I suffer you to escape your just punishment this time. If it rested with me only—and luckily the proof of your penal crime does rest with me, and with no 'milkop'—you should be shipped off as soon as law could ship you." Heathcote hectored a good deal, and strove to obtain an interview with his poor wife; but Mr Raby was firm. He told him out one hundred five-pound notes, and enclosed them in a cover, whereupon he wrote his own name and address, to remind him of this compact, telling him that it was the last handwriting and the last shilling of his that he should see. The conditions of gift were that the recipient should depart for Australia forthwith, and never set foot again in England. "The fellow five hundred, the forged check, sir, is in my own possession; and if I ever see your face again, shall be produced in a court of law"—which penalty the other, there being no help for it, agreed to. Heathcote's brutality must have been something excessive to have trodden all traces of love out of a heart like Jane's; but he had quite succeeded in so doing. Although she had not consented to her uncle's threat being held over him—and happy was it that it did not rest with her to use it—she could not but feel comfort from the event. Six months' experience of freedom did wonders in restoring her roses and lightening her heart of a sorrow that seemed likely to crush it altogether. She began to move about less like an automaton, to wear the smile of content, if not of merriment, and to be in some sort like the Jane Raby of five years before. Then came some news which made her serious and silent a while, but could scarce have made her sad: Heathcote was dead in the bush, slain by the hand of one of his own wicked companions. In a concealed pocket within his vest was found the roll of banknotes in their still unbroken cover. It had escaped the eyes of his murderer, or the passing by of some honest settlers had disturbed him in his unfinished search. They forwarded the parcel to Mr Raby, with a narration of these facts. A year after this

event, it would have been impossible to recognise the spirit-bowed and fragile Mrs Heathcote in the by no means inconsolable widow which she had then become. Thanks to her brief matrimonial career, she was not rich, but beautiful and happy as you see her now, Mr Grantley, or rather as you did see her until within these few months. My brother married her with the full knowledge of her former life, and has never had a moment's cause, as he says himself, to regret his choice.

This narration, which the kind-hearted but mis-doubting little old maid made piquant with various garnishments of her own, in the way of flings at the foolishness of young girls, and the futility of early marriages, did not much enlighten me, as to what was ailing with poor Mrs Markham, although it increased my interest in her fortunes. Her conduct towards myself remained unaltered, or was marked by even greater communicativeness. She put to me several hypothetical cases of conscience, of which I could see no possible bearing on herself, and begged me, as a clergyman, to give her my best opinion on the subject. She told me that she had often bewailed the having no children, which she had once considered to be the sole blessing that had been denied her; but that now she thanked God she was childless. The horrible thought began to cross me that my dear benefactress and firm friend was going out of her mind; and that idea grew stronger, although Miss Markham shook her head at it, and hoped it might be no worse. She was as good a person as ever lived; but she had the weakness of her order, which somehow is always to think the worst that can be of all her sex. But when I had seen Mrs Markham come out of the firwood, under the sandelf, a little after sunrise one morning, and she told me, pale as a spectre, and quivering in every limb, that she had only been to get an appetite for breakfast; when she asked me at another time for the loan of twenty pounds for a very pressing emergency, and begged me to keep it secret; and when I coupled with these things her piteous endeavours, so transparent to myself and her sister-in-law, to conceal her unhappy condition at all times—a mark most significant of an unsettled brain—I felt quite sure of my painful surmise being but too true. I was even debating how to break this horror to Mr Markham, that remedial measures might be resorted to before it was too late, when a circumstance occurred which changed my suspicions into a certainty even still more terrible.

(To be concluded in our next.)

T A R.

No person of a meditative turn of mind can long remain a spectator of the improvements effected in almost every department of the manufacturing world, without being profoundly convinced of the immense strides which have of late years been made in the practical applications of chemistry.

Chemistry, to our forefathers, was a vague and speculative science, having no bearing, direct or indirect, upon any one of the arts or manufactures. The learned found, in its unmeaning nomenclature, a convenient shelter for their own ignorance on many points; and the unlearned looked upon it as far above their comprehension, and altogether void of useful or practical application. One or two great men, of whom Robert Boyle ought perhaps to be placed first, disgusted with the arbitrary rules which had been laid down by the chemists, founded, most of them, on the mere *ipse dixit* of men wholly unacquainted with the cause of any natural phenomena, attempted to overturn the more absurd parts of the so-called science; and their exertions met with a

good deal of success, and paved the way for great improvements.

At the present day, chemistry is *par excellence* the science having utility as its invariable result, and working hand in hand with nearly every art and manufacture. Yet it has not become a common, a simple, or an easy pursuit; it is perhaps as difficult, and even more so, to gain an intimate knowledge of modern, than it ever was of ancient chemistry. If it was troublesome to recollect the thousand and one peculiarities attributed of old to phlogiston—*caput mortuum*, *quinta essentia*, *terra vitrificabilis*, and *terra fusibilis*—it is no less troublesome, at the present day, to recollect even the names of such substances as arseniomethylinylum, stibiotetramethylum, hydrargobenzamide, and trichloracetamide, although these latter words exactly express the composition of the bodies they index, and are the simplest which, compatible with correctness, can be put together.

Nothing will so clearly shew the advantage which has accrued to society generally by recent chemical investigation, on an examination into the manufacture of some article brought before us in everyday-life.

When, owing to some great convulsion of nature, a mighty forest, with trees of a magnitude unequalled in this post-diluvian world, with tangled thickets and waving fern beneath them, is buried hundreds of fathoms below the surface of the earth, and pressed down for centuries into the smallest possible compass by millions of tons of matter resting upon it, it might be supposed, that so far as the uses of mankind were concerned, a great and irreparable loss had been sustained. The noblest of those trees, if hewn down and exposed for a hundred years or less to the action of the atmosphere, would rot away, and be resolved into the simple forms of matter, by the union of which they were constituted. Then what will it be after fifty, sixty, or an indefinite number of centuries have rolled over the globe?

Certainly they would not be lost. Nature neither wastes nor loses. When those forests existed as forests in all their beauty, there was no hand upon the earth to hew them down, no inventive creature to make use of their productions. Nature acted like a frugal housewife; and just as Mrs Brown or Mrs White, finding in her garden the supply of gooseberries exceeding her present demand for that fruit, 'preserves' the surplus for winter use, in the form immediately recognised by the little Browns and Whites as 'jam,' nature preserved her vast and otherwise useless forests in great sunless, airless storehouses, in the solid crust of the earth; and now gives them up to her sons in the no less valuable form of coal.

From coal, man has obtained many things which he would have vainly sought for otherwise; and not least of these products, though, until lately, poked quite away in a corner, he has obtained tar.

Every reader is perfectly familiar with the colour, odour, and generally disagreeable nature of tar. We don't mean the rich, fragrant, foreign fluid, prepared from the roots and otherwise useless portions of resinous firs, and known as Stockholm tar; nor yet the purer extract furnished by the wool-vinegar or pyroligneous-acid-maker. These are tars, but they are not our tar: our tar is far more disagreeable than any other kind, and is usually called, in allusion to the source whence it is obtained, coal-tar.

Coal-tar is torn from the long embrace of its parent coal, at the period when that parent yields up to the service of man a no less cherished offspring, gas. As coal is heated in confined chambers, the carburetted hydrogen, for the production of which the operation is performed, is separated, and with it a quantity of the black tenebrey-looking fluid known as tar. This is collected in proper receptacles, and as it is of no use

to the gas manufacturer, is sold to those whose special business is its preparation.

Until the last few years, the applications of coal-tar were very simple, and very limited: it was spread over a vast variety of substances which required its preserving influence to guard them from the weather; it was used as a rough varnish for gigantic ironwork; and it formed an important ingredient in various compositions used instead of stone for esplanade purposes.

Modern chemistry, however, attacking one by one the myriads of matters entering into the composition of this 'terrestrial ball,' one fine day seized hold of tar; and after torturing the poor fluid in a thousand different ways, examining and cross-examining it by its ministers, heat and cold, acids and alkalis, tests and reagents, pronounced it a very remarkable and highly complicated substance.

What is tar?

Tar is a union of a very considerable number of organic bodies, some being solid, and others fluid. It contains—if you desire a clear and satisfactory idea of its composition—ammonia, aniline, picoline, quinoline, pyridine, phenic acid, rosolic acid, brunolic acid, benzole, toluole, cumole, cymole, naphthaline, paranaphthaline, chrysene, and pyrene. As each of these sixteen substances is individually more or less complicated, we are not, we think, wrong in saying that the fluid formed by their union is somewhat remarkable.

We won't go into the *chemical* nature of tar; we might say about every one of its constituents as much as would fill half-a-dozen columns of this *Journal*, and yet those constituents are as yet but very imperfectly understood. We prefer rather glancing at the actual serviceable products which have been obtained from coal-tar.

The apparently simple business of the tar-worker is to take his tar to pieces: not to separate it into all the various components we have enumerated, for that would be a very difficult, and perhaps useless proceeding, but to extract from it a number of vastly different bodies, which have been put to a variety of uses in the manufacturing world.

In nearly the whole of his operations, the simple agent used by the tar-worker is *heat*. It is one of the fundamental laws of chemistry, that every fluid at a certain temperature shall assume a gaseous form; the temperature at which such change takes place being entirely dependent upon the nature of the fluid operated upon. The highly complex body, tar, is therefore placed in certain large stills, each containing from 2400 to 3000 gallons; and heat being applied, the tar in time begins to boil; and each of its fluid constituents, which assumes the form of vapour at a different temperature from the others, separately makes its appearance at the end of the still-worm.

The first of these is a quantity of ammonia and other gases, all of which are collected in cold water, which soon becomes strongly impregnated with them, and is used for the preparation of a rough description of sulphate of ammonia, which finds a ready sale as an important ingredient in certain artificial manures.

As the heat is increased, an oily fluid comes over, technically called 'light oil,' which is carefully collected apart from the other products. When as much of this light oil has made its appearance as about equals in bulk one-twentieth of the tar originally put into the still, it ceases to be produced, and is succeeded by a dense dark-coloured fluid, with a peculiarly offensive odour, known as 'dead oil.' The dead oil comes over in much larger quantity than the light oil, equalling fully one-fifth of the tar. When the dead oil has ceased to run, the distiller knows it is of no use to keep the pot boiling any longer; the fire is therefore put out, a huge tap at

the bottom of the still is turned, and the thick black residuum, still fluid in its heated state, being neither more nor less than common pitch, is allowed to run along certain channels prepared for its transmission, into immense underground tanks in which it is stored.

By simple *boiling*, then, our manufacturer has split up his tar into four very different matters—pitch, dead oil, light oil, and ammoniacal liquor.

With the pitch he does very little. Shortly after running from the still, it is ladled out of the great tanks already mentioned into moulds formed of the halves of resin-tasks, rubbed with chalk on the inside to prevent its adhering; and being sold in this state, it is used for a variety of well-known purposes.

The greater part of the dead oil, too, has no further process to undergo. The product is in reality a rough mineral creosote, and possesses in a high degree the antiseptic properties for which creosote is so celebrated. The dead oil is about the most important thing got out of the tar; thousands and thousands of gallons are every week sold to the different railway companies for the soaking of sleepers and other timber; for once well impregnated with the fluid, every description of wood may bid defiance to both wet and dry rot. A good deal of the oil is, however, used for a very different purpose. It is exceedingly inflammable, and contains a large amount of carbon; and these two peculiarities are taken advantage of by slowly burning it in curious little lamp-furnaces connected with vast brick flues; the smoke from the burning oil is rapidly deposited on the sides of these flues in a form which washerwomen would recognise as 'blacks;' and being periodically scraped off, it makes its appearance in the market as 'lampblack.'

The light oil is, however, a substance requiring a good deal more preparation, and serving a greater variety of purposes than any of the other products. Light oil is impure *coal naphtha*; and to free it from its impurities, especially those affecting its colour and smell, is the crowning object of the tar-distiller.

As it comes over, in the first instance, it is a dark-brown liquid, smelling most horribly. Being in this state all but useless, it is at once redistilled, and loses a large amount of smell and colour. It is now ordinary 'naphtha,' and used for a variety of purposes, but it still contains a large quantity of a peculiar greasy matter, called 'paranaphthaline,' from which no amount of distilling would entirely free it. To separate it from this paranaphthaline, therefore, it is mixed with 'oil of vitriol,' in an iron reservoir, and the acid and naphtha are thoroughly shaken and stirred together. For some little understood reason, the fatty paranaphthaline leaves the naphtha, and attaches itself to the acid, carrying along with it a vast amount of impurity, and leaving the naphtha in a very commendable state of cleanliness. As the oil of vitriol is nearly three times as heavy as the naphtha, directly the stirring and mixing process is at an end, the two bodies separate, and are drawn off from the reservoir into proper receptacles.

The naphtha is now either sold in its present condition, or again distilled. For the most particular purposes, indeed, it is distilled or rectified three times, the whole operation being conducted by the steam of boiling water; and the fluid is known to the trade as once, twice, or thrice *run* naphtha respectively.

Here the legitimate labours of the tar-distiller end. He has prepared from his black tar, pitch, creosote, lampblack, naphtha, and sulphate of ammonia. The first three are used, as we have already said, in their existing forms; while the fourth, the coal-naphtha, has yet to undergo a greater variety of changes, and to fulfil a larger number of offices, than all the other products put together.

In the state in which the naphtha leaves the tar-worker's yard, it is used extensively for illumination,

for which it is eminently fitted by the immense amount of carbon it contains; and if the lamp employed in burning it be only so constructed as to allow of the actual combustion of this carbon, the light emitted is probably greater than that obtained from the same bulk of any other known substance. It is also a solvent of caoutchouc, gutta-percha, and other gums, and therefore much in request by the varnish-maker; whilst purified and deprived of its smell, by some secret method it becomes the benzine; collas, extensively used as a valuable detergent of greases from wearing apparel, &c.

When coal-naphtha is submitted to the action of certain chemical bodies, totally different from itself in their nature, the most remarkable changes take place in it; certain of its principles unite with certain elements of the added body, and compounds are produced of the most unexpected nature.

Thus we have said that one of the constituents of tar is *benzole*; how, when the tar is distilled, and separated into the dead oil and the light oil, this body benzole suffers no alteration in its nature; its affinity for some of the other ingredients of the naphtha is so great, that simple heat is altogether insufficient to produce a disunion; and the consequence is, that the benzole goes over with the light oil, and continues to form part of it.

By using rather more energetic chemical means, however, the benzole may be separated from the naphtha, about a pint being obtained from two gallons. It makes its appearance as a heavy, oily substance, with very little smell, and a pungent taste. When this apparently useless fluid is mixed with nitric acid or aquafortis, a singular phenomenon occurs—the two substances, the benzole and the acid, unite, and produce what chemists call nitro-benzol, a fluid precisely resembling in smell and taste oil of bitter-almonds, and extensively used in various ways in place of the more expensive and poisonous substance which it represents.

Yet another strange transformation may be effected. *Phenic acid* we have enumerated as existing in tar; and phenic acid, like benzole, is not altered during the process of distillation, but passes over with the naphtha, and forms part of it. Phenic acid further resembles benzole in being of little use in its pure state. When, however, it is treated with nitric acid, already mentioned, and evaporated, long pale-yellow crystals, bright and clear, make their appearance, very beautiful to the eye, and intensely bitter to the tongue: these are crystals of carbazotic acid. Their colour has caused a solution of them to be extensively used in dyeing silk; their taste has made them serviceable in adulterating beer.

Using only the multifarious processes placed at his command by modern chemistry, the investigator into such matters has gone on experimenting upon all the compounds of this curious body, tar, and has baptised with fearfully hard names the substances produced therefrom, until he has given us binitrobenzol, hydrobenzamide, bi-bromide of chlorobromophenese, and a dozen other no less mystifying substances. Those above mentioned are, however, the principal ones which have yet been put to any practical use.

Who will despise the noxious black coal-tar now? With substances obtained from it, we have rendered our timber impervious to rot, have painted our dwellings, paved our streets, made our varnishes and water-proof garments, taken grease from our Sunday clothes, manured our fields, dyed our silken fabrics, adulterated our beer, and flavoured our soaps, sweetmeats, and confectionary!

Who can tell what else we shall get from this queer stuff? Chemical research occupies a long time; and chemical experiments of any importance can be performed but by a few; hence many of the sixteen

constituents of tar have hitherto been little studied. When they yield up their secrets to the magic power of analysis, other bodies quite as useful and remarkable as those we have mentioned, and perhaps even more so, may be presented to us from that most prolific substance, coal-tar.

STOP THIEF!

In some parts of India, house-robberies are almost unknown; you may leave your doors open every night, and take no precaution, yet never be one whit the poorer; while in most of the cantonments of the upper provinces and other places, you will be robbed for certain, unless you have a regular night-guard, or keep a *chokeedar* or watchman. Your safety does not consist in the vigilance or prowess of this individual, but simply in the fact that thieves and chokeedars, if not, as some assert, one and the same individuals, have a mutual understanding with each other; and when you literally fulfil the proverb of 'Set a rogue to catch a rogue,' by retaining one of them as your servant, all the rest respect your property.

Long practice enables the chokeedar to sleep in almost any position: sitting, lying or standing, no matter how uneasy the posture or hard the resting-place, all come alike to him. He sleeps tranquilly in the verandah during the greater part of the night; occasionally he rouses himself, and stumps round the house, making a great show of vigilance, by clattering his stick, and uttering a peculiar sound, as if he was clearing his throat in a passion; but this is entirely to display his zeal for your benefit, not from any fears for your goods and chattels. Sometimes he will ask leave of absence for a day or two, and your property remains quite secure, though you need not be astonished if you hear that your chokeedarless neighbour has suffered considerably in the interim, and may form your own conjectures regarding the way in which your servant has employed his holiday.

Sometimes an individual was found hardly enough to refuse to pay this black-mail, and trust for security to a brace of pistols and a dog. But, sooner or later, the fine morning came on which he awoke to the consciousness that the rogues had outwitted him, and that all or some of his valuables were absent without leave. Pistols are easily tampered with; and though a good watch-dog is the best safeguard, the thieves generally manage to gain his confidence, and seduce his fidelity by gifts of sweet-meats and such-like dainties. If, as rarely happens, the road to the animal's affections did not lie through his stomach: if the dog was an honest dog, superior to bribery, and who refused to be influenced by such paltry considerations, the same appetising tit-bits presented the means of administering to him either a sleeping-potion or a permanent quietus.

But though robberies are common enough in cantonments, the camp is the great harvest-field for rogues. So many opportunities are afforded while marching, so many things left scattered about, and a tent is so much easier to enter than a bungalow, that a regiment or detachment seldom make a march of any length without suffering from their depredations; but how these opportunities occur, and how they are taken advantage of, may best be illustrated by giving the details of a few occurrences on the line of march.

In most native infantry messes, it is the custom, when beginning a march, to pack up all plate, glass, crockery, &c., only leaving out enough to serve up the eatables on. Every officer is expected to bring his own plate, spoons, forks, and chair. The general dinner-hour was just as it grew dusk, and at sunset

each servant carried the requisites for his master to the mess-tent, and placed them in their allotted position. One evening, just before the first dinner-bugle sounded, a thief watched the opportunity of the mess-tent being empty, and coolly walked into it at the opposite side from the cook-house, where all the servants were congregated. He passed within two yards of a sentry in doing so, but no one hindered him, taking him for what he appeared, an officer's servant. He then went round the table, appropriating every silver article thereon, judiciously rejecting the plated ones; and having made all into a compact bundle, deposited them in the folds of his *dhotee* or waistcloth; then hearing a coming footstep, he emerged as deliberately as he entered. Fortunately it was the mess-bearer who entered; and he, comprehending the nature of the mischief by a glance at the despoiled table, did what natives invariably do under all circumstances of excitement, whether it be joy, sorrow, fear, surprise, or anger—namely, he made a great uproar. The rest of the servants joined in the chorus, like a pack of jackals when they discover a bone, and soon the camp resounded with the cry of 'Chor, chor!' (Thieves, thieves!)

The robber, with the missing articles in his substitute for breeches pockets, had by this time reached the outskirts of the camp, and had actually passed the line of picket-sentries, when the cries, of which he well knew the cause, struck upon his ears. Had he conducted the rest of his proceedings as deliberately as his former ones, the chances were ten to one he would have got clear off with his booty, to chuckle over the stupidity of the Feringhees and their followers; but conscience makes cowards of pagans as well as Christians. Anxious to gain the friendly shelter of the neighbouring jungle, he quickened his pace to a run, which attracted the attention of a *classic* (tent-pitcher), who was busily engaged in making tent-pegs from the wood of a babool tree (*Mimosa Arabica*), near the spot. Guessing at once that this was the individual who had caused such commotion in the camp, he applied the thick end of one of the tent-pegs to his pericranium with such emphasis, that the thief bit the dust. The shock loosened the bundle he had deposited in his *dhotee*, and out rolled spoons, forks, ladles, &c., in most admired disorder.

The sudden and unexpected appearance of these articles gave the classic ample proof of the nature of the crime which had been committed, and he stood over the culprit, brandishing the axe with which he had been pointing the tent-pins, and shouting for assistance, which speedily arrived, and the man was carried off to the quarter-guard. While on his way thither, one of the servants identified the clothes he wore as his own. They had been made up in a bundle along with some other articles which had been stolen some nights previously off his master's hackery. The culprit was tried by the civil powers, and rewarded for his misdeeds with twelve months on the roads.

At some halting-places, a most barbarous and nefarious practice prevailed of poisoning horses for the sake of the hide. The poison was made up in a ball of *goor* (coarse sugar), of which horses are very fond, and thrown into their grass whilst feeding at their pickets. The animal soon sickened; and when the troops marched off next morning, was left behind dead or dying, and the rascally *choomars* (leather-dressers) obtained what they wanted.

Cawnpore is celebrated for its manufacture of saddlery, harness, &c., in imitation of English articles of the same kind. They do not last long, and have a disagreeable smell; but being very cheap, meet with a ready sale. In consequence, leather is in great demand there, and the first halting-place, about seven miles north-west of the station, for a long-time enjoyed

a most unenviable notoriety for poisoning horses. The practice has of late years been almost entirely discontinued, and was for a long time checked by the device of an officer, who, enraged at the loss of a favourite charger, determined to punish the authors of its death. He pretended to march off with his regiment, but returning by a circuitous route, he concealed himself with several men near where the body of his horse lay. In due time, the choomars thinking the quest clear, came to skin the dead animal, when the ambush set on them with sticks, and thrashed them till they were tired. They then, with the choomars' own knives, hacked the skin so as to render it useless; and before they had time to raise the neighbouring village, decamped to join their regiment, with the happy internal consciousness of men who had done a good action.

Every nation has its own code of morals, and its peculiar ideas on the subject of honesty. The Highland cateran was looked on as a gentleman, provided 'he never lifted less than a drove in his life.' We frequently see instances of men who consider imposition justifiable in matters of horseflesh, which they would repudiate in any other. The most lax notions of honesty are generally prevalent regarding the ownership of umbrellas and walking-sticks.

The natives of India have perhaps more strange notions on these subjects than any other people. A murder is not a murder if committed on behalf of their faith, or to protect the honour of their family. A lie is not a lie if told to a Christian on behalf of one of their own creed. Many vagabond good-for-naughts are highly respected, while honest tradesmen are looked down upon. A tailor is looked up to, while a shoemaker is despised. A man may become a beggar or a cow-herd without falling in public estimation; but he would be eternally disgraced if he carried a burden on his head, or took charge of swine or poultry. A Parsee will cheat and overreach you in the most unscrupulous manner, but nothing would induce him to give you a light for your cheroot. A sepoy that may be trusted with untold gold, will steal firewood and sugar-canes whenever and wherever he can lay hands on them. What is a virtue in one caste, is a crime in the eyes of another. But all classes agree in their universal hatred of the professed thief. Whenever one is caught, he is abused, reviled, and maltreated in every possible manner. If caught in the lines or camp of a regiment, every man, woman, or child belonging thereto considers it laudable to give him a box, blow, kick, cuff, punch, or some similar demonstration of good-will. At Benares, several years ago, a thief caught in the lines of a native infantry regiment was actually pommelled to death in this manner; and the same thing very nearly occurred in my own regiment, when this *summum jus* had well-nigh proved the *summum injuria* to an innocent individual.

One night, while marching in the upper provinces, the mess *khansamah* was robbed in the most artistic manner. He occupied a small tent called a *shouldarry* on the right, immediately in rear of the grenadier company—the other occupants being his wife and two children. While all were fast asleep, some cunning rogue effected an entrance by cutting a slit in the side of the canvas, and not only stole a bag of cooking-utensils and some other small articles which lay scattered about, but also succeeded in removing the silver necklace and armlet of one of the children. How he was able to open the fastenings of these in the dark, seems almost incomprehensible, as the necklace required considerable pressure to unclasp it, and the armlet was fastened by a screw; but the probabilities are, that the thief had reconnoitred the localities by daylight, and, under pretence of playing with the children, had loosened the fastenings so as

to render their removal easy. When the *khansamah* awoke to a consciousness of his loss, he fancied it had only just occurred, and that the thief had not had time to escape, although, from subsequent inquiries, it seems most probable that he had got clear off some time previously.

He accordingly shouted 'Chor, Chor!' until the entire camp was astir. 'Where is he? In which direction?'

'Gone to the right,' was the reply; and a number of sepoys and camp-followers started off in the direction indicated.

Foremost of all was an unlucky *gareewan* (hackery-driver), who, in his zeal to capture the robber, kept ahead of all the others. This gave him the appearance of running away and being pursued by the others, so, as he rushed past the picket-sentry, the latter tripped him up, and he fell heavily to the ground.

Before he had time to rise, he was assailed by a number of the pursuers, who, without further preamble, began to execute summary justice on the supposed robber. In vain he protested his innocence, and declared he was no thief. His cries were unheeded, probably unheard in the hurst of clamour and execration which surrounded him. He probably would have fared even worse, but the patrol coming up, rescued him, and carried off the poor wretch bleeding, and almost senseless, to the quarter-guard, where the truth soon became manifest, and apologies were tendered to the *gareewan* for the ill usage he had suffered. The men afterwards made him some small present by subscription, and the *bunneahs* put him on the free-list of their shops for as much grain as he could eat till the end of the march, which proved a more satisfactory balm to his wounded feelings than any expressions of regret could have done; and the poor fellow seemed as if he would not mind taking another thrashing to get into such good quarters again.

While my regiment was stationed at Meerut, I took the opportunity of parades and drills being excused in consequence of the inspection of another regiment quartered there, to give myself and my horse some exercise. It was a cold bracing December morning, for there is such a thing as cold weather in the North-west Provinces, and though the thermometer seldom falls below forty-three degrees, it appears quite cold to those who for eight months in the year are accustomed to double that temperature. There is something peculiarly refreshing and invigorating in such mornings; the energies which have been dormant during months of lassitude and inaction, appear to awake with redoubled vigour after their long repose, and men and animals seem to feel the effect equally. My horse and myself being of the same opinion, indulged each other's inclinations. Going along at a slapping pace, we soon left cantonments far behind us. Proceeding in this way, I overtook Swanton, one of our married captains, who said he was going out to meet Dod and his wife, whom he expected to rejoin from leave that day, and take up their quarters with him until they had time to get a bungalow for themselves, and asked me to join him. Adolphus Dod was our senior lieutenant, and had for many years held the situation of interpreter and quarter master. A brevet-captain and regimental subaltern of eighteen years' standing, the slowness of promotion had given him an excuse for grumbling, which he improved on all occasions. He was a steady, conscientious officer, and excellent linguist; and his long service, and intimate acquaintance with the language and habits of the men, gave him a good deal of influence with them and the commanding officer. Being of an unsociable, and close, almost penurious disposition, he was not much of a favourite with the intermediate ranks; and we did not scruple to amuse ourselves at the expense of his

foibles. He had an idea that the gentility of a name should be admeasured by its length, and that its brevity was a symptom of plebeian extraction; he was therefore as much ashamed of his patronymic as he was proud of his Christian name. We youngsters used to irritate him exceedingly by writing chits and letters to him on any and every occasion, superscribed with his rank, titles, and prenomen, in as large characters as our space admitted, and his cognomen as minute as our penmanship could effect, without being illegible. The direction usually ran thus: 'Lieutenant and Brevet-captain, Interpreter and Quarter-master Adolphus Dod.'

A gracious response was seldom accorded to these missives; but as the contents were always strictly polite, there was nothing to lay hold of, and Dod chafed not the less because he chafed in silence. Not wishing to lose his staff allowances, he had not taken leave for many years; but during the previous rains he had suffered so severely from intermittent fever, that the doctors, much against his will, sent him to Simla for three months, where he soon recovered. There is no occupation to be found by the sojourners at that sanatorium to consume their spare time, except love-making and gambling. Too prudent to indulge in the latter, he fell a victim to the former, and surrendered his liberty to a young lady of the florid and globular style of beauty, whose appearance suggested to every reflective mind the idea of a milk-pail. Perhaps, as people always fancy their opposites, he loved her for the contrast she presented to his own tall raw-boned person, from which the sun seemed to have dried every ounce of superfluous flesh, making him a perfect cab-horse beauty, all bone and sinew. At any rate, he made her Mrs Adolphus Dod, and proceeded with his bride to rejoin the —; and it was for the purpose of meeting them and receiving the stranger with due honour, that Swanton and I were cantering along the northern road from Meerut.

After proceeding a little distance, we saw someone riding towards us, whom I took for a very seedy-looking sepoy on horseback, and would have passed on without pulling up; but Swanton recognising Dod's splendid gray charger, exclaimed: 'By Jove, that's Selim, and Dod himself on his back; but did you ever see such a scarecrow? The man must be mad to go about masquerading in such a trim this chilly morning.' The figure which now presented itself to us was attired in a sepoy's red coat and pantaloons, which had evidently been made for a very small man, whilst the wearer was six feet two with his boots off. Consequently, the trousers did not go down low enough to hide the want of stockings, or come up high enough to get within hail of the waist of his scanty coat.

To fill up the intervening hiatus, he had tied one of the servant's cummerbunds round his waist, the variegated ends of which hung down in front apron-fashion, where, to say the truth, they were much needed. The coat, which could not be induced to meet within several inches, was fastened in front with bits of string, and the narrowness of its back gave him the appearance of a person in a strait-waistcoat. Round his neck, in lieu of neckcloth, were the voluminous folds of his syce's *pugree* (turban), once a bright rose colour, but now shewing signs of long and hard service, in many a greasy mark and unctuous stain. On his head was a hat, we had often seen him wear under happier circumstances; it was a white felt, something between a steeple-crown and wide-awake — on the elegant and unique appearance of which Dod used to pride himself; but how its glory was departed: it was saturated with some dark fluid; the leaf hung down limp and crumpled, and the crown

was bulged into the shape of the crater of a volcano. His sallow face looked blue; his teeth chattered; and his bare feet, thrust into yellow native slippers, shivered in the stirrups from cold. He appeared so crest-fallen and miserable, that we endeavoured to suppress our laughter; but when he proceeded to recount his sorrows, the whole affair, and the narrator in particular, looked so absurd, that human gravity could stand it no longer, and we laughed long and loudly, to his infinite disgust. Dod's account was so unconnected and mixed up with various unparliamentary expressions, that I must give a version of his story in my own words. It appears he had two tents; one for sleeping in, the other for use during the day. The latter was always sent on overnight, so as to be ready pitched on their arrival at the next encamping-ground. He had with him the usual number of servants, and a guard of a *naik* and four *sepoys*, for the protection of his baggage. After dinner the previous evening, the large tent had been struck as usual, and sent on ahead, along with all their baggage and wearing apparel, except the garments they were to wear next morning. The *naik* and three men of the guard also went on, leaving one *sepoys* behind in charge of the smaller tent. Early rising and long marches produce sound slumbers; and whilst Captain and Mrs Dod, with the few servants left behind, were far away in the land of dreams, some reckless rogue managed to effect an entrance into their tent, and made a clean sweep of its contents. When Dod arose at daybreak, he groped about for his nether garments, but not being able to lay his hands on them, called for a light. When it came, the appalling truth, in all its naked horror, burst on his benumbed senses. Every individual article of wearing apparel, masculine and feminine, had been carried off; nothing had escaped the fangs of the harpies except the lady's riding-hat, a very spiny affair, with a drooping feather, but rather unsuited to her present *toilette de nuit*. Poor Dod was cleaned out; and he at length betought himself of the *sepoys*' coat and pantaloons, which he proceeded to don, while his wife, wrapped in blankets like an Indian squaw, buried herself in the depths of her *pulkie*; and they set out on their march until we met them, as above described.

We turned our horses' heads to accompany Dod back to cantonments, who, being shy of making so extraordinary an appearance in public, proposed that we should go round to avoid the main thoroughfare. Swanton assented, but I thought there was a mischievous twinkle in his eyes as he did so. We accordingly turned aside from the road, crossed a plain, then through several lanes, and into a large mango top. As we passed through this, the pace became a sharp gallop, and we emerged on the brigade parade-ground, where the 76th native infantry were being reviewed. Dod tried to pull up, but Selim was not to be outstripped by his neighbours, and never stopped till he arrived at the saluting-flag, amidst a group of carriages and equestrians, just as the 76th advanced to the general salute. All eyes were turned on the grotesque figure of our companion, whose countenance, now inflamed with rage and shame, made his other charms more conspicuous. He seemed doubtful for some time whether to knock down Swanton or make a bolt for it, but finally chose the latter, and rode off amid roars of laughter.

How different a reception was this from what Dod had pictured to himself. He had intended making a triumphal entry, a kind of matrimonial ovation; but here was he the laughing-stock of half the station; whilst his lovely bride was ignominiously compelled to hide her confusion, and conceal her scanty drapery, in the deepest recesses of a *palkanin*.

Within a year after this, Dod was promoted, and

left the regiment for an appointment on the general staff, to his great delight, for he never got over his discomfiture on this occasion, or forgave Swanton for the trick he had played him.

SHALL WE MAKE THEM 'COME IN'?

In Scotland, where Burns is read as well as sung, and where stately hospitals stand frequent monuments of the desire of a nation to learn as well as to teach, the difficulties which obstruct the education of the poor in England can be scarcely estimated. Not only are the hands of the legislature hampered by innumerable sectarian animosities whenever it attempts to deal with the question, but the people themselves are in most cases far from anxious for this boon of Universal Instruction to be granted. That, in the agricultural districts, the Employers—such is their wisdom—are often avowedly indisposed to allow their work-people 'to be made dissatisfied with their condition in life, by book-learning,' is true enough; but in the manufacturing counties it is the Employed, the Hands, who are found to have even a stronger objection of their own to the schoolmaster in any shape being sent among their children.

Yet, it is not too much to say, that, next to sanitary measures, next to the absolute necessity of improving the dwellings of the poor, this education of the mass of the people is the most pressing need of our social system. The machinery which is already working to that end is, indeed, of trifling power in comparison with the work required of it; but even if it were of ten times the force, the raw material, the to-be-instructed, would not be forthcoming any the more. Even as it is, the supply of schools, in many places, exceeds the demand; let church schools, dissenting schools, secular schools, what schools you will, be multiplied to any extent, and still we shall find, as we find now, that the children don't attend them. Even if the political zealots should agree—of which there is no reasonable hope—to sink their differences in the common good, and the political economists should waive their objections to a comprehensive scheme of government education, the scheme, nevertheless, would fail as matters stand, inasmuch as those whose good it contemplated would not accept the benefit. They might have the fruit of the tree of knowledge brought to them, but they would still decline to eat.

Such being the state of the case, a pamphlet bearing this title, *A Plan by which the Education of the People may be secured without State Interference or Compulsory Rating, and in Strict Accordance with the Principles of Civil and Religious Liberty*,* seems attractive enough; and its contents, we are bound to say, without pledging ourselves to all the author's sentiments, are scarcely less fair-seeming than the outside.

One point which Mr Wrigley—who is himself a manufacturer employing a vast number of work-people—insists upon mainly, and the one which seems to us also to need to be particularly urged, is this, that the interests of parents and child are, in the case of the poor, directly opposite and inimical to one another. You cannot persuade the father that that which takes money out of his own pocket, or which at least prevents money from getting into it, is for the good of his offspring. Even if the infant be sent to school at all, it is taken away to make money as soon as it can possibly earn any; and this so universally, that the average time that children in a manufacturing district remain at school is—according to the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners—*less than a twelvemonth*. The smallest gain to be made out of a child's labour is found sufficient to tempt the selfish parent to take

away from it all the advantages of education. We are far from being so pharisaical as to expect, where there is an absolute necessity for more money, any great moral sacrifice of this kind on the part of the poor; and we are only referring to well-to-do work-people in ordinarily good times, or, in other words, to the majority of the manufacturing classes. Even in districts where the wages average only 12s. a week, 'the working-man,' says one of the Reports, 'not unfrequently spends one-sixth of that sum per week in beer and tobacco;' and when the wages are higher, the waste is found to be proportionally far greater. Mr Watkins, a school-inspector for York, Durham, and Northumberland, in 1850, estimates the yearly cost of elementary education at from 14s. to 16s. a year, or 4d. a week at most.

Surely where wages are good, this would not be a very severe exaction; and where they are bad, the pamphlet proposes a special plan for gratuitous instruction. But in the first and general case, how is the workman to be induced to save the necessary 4d. for this purpose?

'I earnestly plead,' says Mr Watkins, after describing the causes which take ninety-five poor children out of a hundred away from school before they can possibly be benefited, 'for the solemn voice of the law protecting the child from parent and employer alike.'

The intelligent writer whose letters, signed 'A Nottinghamshire Clergyman,' we are familiar with in the columns of the *Times*, expresses himself thus: 'In my own parish, where we have a trained master, there are but three months in the year when there is any tolerable attendance. With the opening of spring, every child in the parish is called away to bean-dropping; that over, the school begins to fill, when, in a few weeks, it is again nearly drained by the osier-peeling; then comes weeding, hay-making, harvest, and finally hop-picking, so that until November comes round again, we have no certain or regular attendance of scholars, and the main body have had time to forget all they have learned. Nothing better illustrates this than the fact, that in one school in this district, with a hundred and forty scholars on its books, there were but five children last year for whom the capitation grant could be claimed; and in another of seventy, but two. No increase in either the quantity or the quality of the education offered, will in any degree meet this evil, which proceeds from want of appetite, or rather from the greedy appetite for money.' And he concludes with this remarkable statement: 'The only effectual remedy now, or at least the only one that can produce any speedy effect, is to make education in some shape or degree compulsory.'

These views, Mr Wrigley, who is a political economist and a radical, and not at all the sort of person to interfere with the civil and religious liberty of any man, most readily endorses. 'It is,' says he, 'the right of the child to be educated for its own benefit; and if, for the interest of society, it is necessary that it should be so educated, a clear right of interference is established in both cases.' Physical health in children is already insisted upon by the law in the case of vaccination, and why should not mental health be equally cared for? Among other propositions of which we have not here space to treat, but which seem to us to deal thoroughly with every branch of the subject, Mr Wrigley has this principal one: 'That, in order to secure the co-operation of all who are interested in the employment of infant labour, it is necessary to prohibit the employment of every child under a certain age, say eight to ten years; and that after that period, it shall only be employed on the production of a certificate granted by a public officer after examination, shewing that it has arrived at a certain standard of elementary education; and that a breach of this regulation shall subject both

* Manchester: Johnson & Hawson.

parent and employer to certain legal penalties.' This elementary education is to be given in the manner most pleasing to the parent; and upon this subject, after anticipating various other objections, he has the following: 'If there be one thing more than another that distinguishes this plan from all others, it is that it secures that which they are all aiming at, but fail to accomplish, whilst it successfully avoids the religious difficulty by which they are obstructed. It offers every facility for religious education, when it is desired, and at the same time preserves religious freedom untouched. The difficulty from the first has, always been that the country would not sanction any scheme of general education of a merely secular character, and hence it became clearly impossible for the government to initiate any plan so as to meet the sectarian scruples of every denomination.'

The pamphlet, indeed, is full of interesting and suggestive matter, and its propositions are the more striking, that they emanate, as we see, from Manchester, where any unnecessary interference of the government is not apt to be popular.

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER.

I think I must have been born with a travelling mania, for, from my earliest childhood, travelling has been my delight; and destiny has so far seconded my desire, that I have been a traveller from my cradle. With pleasure I commenced a journey, with pleasure pursued it, and usually with pleasure ended it. I was never sea-sick, never land-sick, and, in my earlier travels, never home-sick, for all I loved were with me. The proverb says, 'A rolling stone gathers no moss,' and I am not in a position to deny its truth; but the traveller picks up a rich store of thoughts and memories that will gladden more than gold the evening of his days, and before his mind's-eye there moves an ever-changing diorama, bringing back to him the bright scenes of his youth with a vividness that gilds the gray hairs of his age.

My first travelling adventure of any consequence was in South Africa—and it now stands before me as distinctly as if it was but twelve days instead of twelve long years since I dwelt in the lighthouse-looking fort, perched on a rocky promontory overlooking the surging green sea of the Fish River bush, from which my red-coated companions and I kept close watch for the Caffres, who never came within sight of our telescopes. What a dreary and monotonous life I found it, despite the beautiful scenery that surrounded us, and the occasional *commandos* on which we were sent out; and when, at the end of three months, I received orders to take command of another officer's detachment, at a post nearer to the frontier, how rejoiced I was, for I trusted that there a more soldierly life was in store for me, and I knew that, at all events, I should have the pleasant excitement of a journey.

There were two routes by which I might reach Fort Nash, the more circuitous of which was a wagon-track, while the shorter one was practicable only for horses; despatching my baggage and servant by the former, I set out myself on the latter, attended by a mounted rifleman, in the double capacity of escort and guide. And a tight Cossack-looking fellow was Steermann Draghooner, in his green jacket and leather trousers, with his rifle slung by his side, despite his Hollandish appellation and the flat Hottentot features, half hidden beneath the peak of his shako. There was infinite intelligence and good-humour gleaming in his rat-like eyes, and the white teeth that shone forth from beneath his woolly moustache. Yet once or twice I could not help smiling at the idea of this being my protector, as I looked back at the little fellow, perched, monkey-like, on the back of his large

steed, following me so gravely down the steep rugged path leading to the nearest *drift*, or ford, across the Fish River. But as a guide he was invaluable, for I knew not a single foot of the way; and therefore, as soon as we reached the bank of the river, our positions changed, and Draghooner, putting spurs to his horse, trotted on in advance.

Before us glided the river, filling almost to the brim its canal-like bed, for there had recently been rain among the mountains; while the rapidly rising tide was still further increasing its volume. Crossing the river obliquely, there was a line of broken water, rising occasionally into surges, which burst with a hoarse murmur, and lost themselves in the whirling eddies the opposing currents caused to froth immediately above. This line of breakers covered a ridge of rock, shelving irregularly on the lower side, and precipitous on the upper, its summit being our path across the river; a sufficiently perilous one at any time, for it is only during very low tides that the eye of the steed or his rider can see where the foot of the former is to be placed; but now, rendered infinitely more hazardous by the unusual depth of the stream and its increased velocity.

But with his usual quiet aspect, the Hottentot brought his horse to the brink, and the animal stepped into the water with a readiness which must have been the result of experience; for my own English-bred horse at first refused to follow his example, rearing and curvetting on the bank, as if resolved not to wet a fetlock. At length, considerable coaxing, and the sight of the troop-horse far in advance, induced him to enter, when he went picking his way cautiously along his unseen path, as if he knew the truth—that a single false step would send him over the ledge among the gurgling eddies which wrenched themselves almost within reach of my hand. But he betrayed no further repugnance to the foaming waters, save now and then a snort when they surged up unpleasantly near his nose.

I had advanced nearly to the middle of the river, and had reached a part where the breakers were becoming larger, when a loud snort or puff, apparently close at hand, startled me, and sent my horse plunging almost over the ridge. I looked hastily round, but nothing was to be observed except what appeared to be an old shapeless boat, turned bottom up, coming floating down with the stream. Could that sound, I thought, be the smothered cry of some unfortunate being drowning beneath the overturned boat? and I spurred on my horse, hoping I might be in time to aid a fellow-creature perishing so near.

Another moment, and the old boat reached the ridge, and immediately, to my astonishment, began to rise above it, higher and higher, until there stood out in contrast with the snowy foam a huge black head, garnished with two gleaming tusks. Both horse and rider stood still and silent with amazement, as next came forth the shoulders, and then the body and rock-like legs of an enormous hippopotamus, down whose wrinkled sides the slimy mud, which the water had diluted without being able to wash off, rolled in inky rivulets, while the huge creature puffed and panted as if wearied by the effort he had made.

I felt more astonished than alarmed at the sight of my new neighbour, for I knew that a meeting with a hippopotamus is rarely dangerous, if he is not meddled with; and I confidently expected he would shortly continue his route down the river. But, to my great discomfiture, he turned sharply to the right-about, so as to face me, and commenced his rolling march towards the shore along the very path in which I stood. My horse started back, neighing in affright, and became nearly unmanageable, while onward the monster came, splashing recklessly among the breakers.

Had I been on dry land, or in smooth water, I would have turned round, and fled without striking a blow in my own defence. As it was, I dared not venture on such a step, lest my horse should stumble and be swept down the river, with whose course and dangers I was unacquainted. The only plan, therefore, left me was to retire before the intruder as I would from the presence of royalty—that is, backward; and a very difficult matter I found it, for my horse was trembling with fear and anger, as he gazed with starting eyeballs on the immense creature before him, and restive at being forced backward along a path the dangers of which he knew, but could not see, and of which I myself could only guess the direction by the line of foam stretching before me.

Meanwhile, the new-comer, rolling lazily along, drew every moment nearer, yet still appeared unconscious of our presence, unless I was correct in fancying that there was a wicked gleam twinkling in his small sunken eye. How much force that thought added to the desire already boiling within me, to discharge my pistol into that sole vulnerable spot! But prudence deterred me, by reminding me how small was my chance of slaying my adversary compared with that of enraging him; and so, with the best grace I could, I retreated along the path I had found so difficult when advancing. But oh! when we reached the shallow water, and turning off, were able to dash along the bank, how wild a neigh of joy burst from my horse's lips—if ever there was an equine 'luzza,' it was that!

When my steed's mad gambols were over, and I had space to look round me, there was the Juppopotahus rolling slowly after us. But he soon turned off towards the river, and let himself luxuriously down into a huge mud-pond among the sedge, breathing forth his satisfaction in loud grunts, that sent the birds fluttering off from the neighbouring trees.

Having seen the enemy thus safely disposed of, I returned to the drift, on the further bank of which Steermann Draghooner was standing in evident astonishment, and once more essayed to cross the ridge. But scarcely had my horse entered the water, when I found the tide was now nearly full, and that he was compelled to swim. However, the animal's blood was up, and he made no difficulty, but breasted the rushing waters gallantly, cutting his way through them with the boldness and grace of a water-dog. It was well he possessed the energy and courage, for, as we got further into the stream, I perceived that, no longer opposed by the tide, the swollen current was running rapidly, and that we were unable to hold our way. Further and further down it swept us, despite my good steed's efforts and the encouraging cries of Steermann; and though we gradually neared the other bank, I began to think the passage of the Fish River would prove a more serious matter than I had anticipated, for the grassy bank was beginning to be checkered by patches of impervious jungle, which I feared would shortly prevail. But I need not have troubled myself; for the next minute my horse threw back his head, striking me on the forehead, and sending me reeling from the saddle.

When I recovered recollection, I was lying on the grass a little below the drift, and the first object which met my eyes was the dripping form of Steermann Draghooner, bending anxiously over me. My gallant little escort! he had thrown himself into the water, and at the risk of his own life saved mine. Brave-hearted Hottentot! how little he made of the deed, and how little he comprehended my gratitude, or the reason that made me thenceforth his fast friend. Meantime, left to himself, my horse had scrambled to land, and now stood with drooping head awaiting my recovery. But it was more than an hour ere I was fit for the wearying walk up the steep

hill which bounded the Fish River valley on the Caffreland side, where the rocks and stumps obliged us to lead our horses.

At length the ascent was achieved, and gladly we vaulted on our steeds to refresh our spirits by a canter over the level prairie, and make up in some measure for lost time. On we went, laughing to see the wondrous bounds of the springboks, or Cape antelopes, and the ungainly carriage of the ostriches, as they sped along in mortal terror at our appearance. At length some dark specks became visible at a distance on the plateau, but were soon lost again among the groups of trees that dotted the plain like islands in a grassy sea. I inquired of my companion whether they were hartbeests or gnus—two animals I had never seen.

'Dem Caffre, sur,' replied Steermann, drawing near; 'and dey got no pass.'

'How do you know?' I asked.

'Cos dey hide. Ah, de black tief come for plenty troubles,' ejaculated my escort, shaking his head with an air of experience.

Having no opinion to give, I held my peace, and rode quickly on, directing my course close by the green isles where the black specks had taken shelter, mentally resolving to inquire into the truth of the Hottentot's suspicions. As I drew near the groups of trees, the light feathery foliage of the acacias that composed them forbade the thought that they could conceal a Bushman, far less a party of stalwart Caffres. At last I approached one which the thickly clothed branches of the laurel and the wild plum rendered nearly impervious. Here, if anywhere, were the fugitives; and cantering round to the opposite side, followed by Steermann, I came on a party of four coal-black Caffres, crouched beneath the trees, each with his bundle of assagais laid close by his side.

Calling Draghooner forward, through his interpretation I demanded to see the pass by which alone a Caffro was entitled to enter the territory between the Fish River and the Keiskamma, and then only unarmed. My trusty attendant had divined rightly, for there was no pass forthcoming, and the clumsy excuse they made of having lost it on the way, was too palpable; so, assuming an air of official dignity, I reproved them for being found in the neutral territory without a proper authority, and commanded them to return at once into Caffreland. But even, while speaking, there came over me a sense of the ludicrous, in the idea that I with but the two rifle barrels of my escort at command—for my gun had been lost in the river, and my pistols wetted completely—should thus defy men, who had each, lying by their right hands, the price of five lives. Fortunately, the Caffres did not view the affair in the same light, but with an affectation of great humility, they gathered up their weapons and karosses, and departed across the flat, comforting themselves, probably, with the reflection, that any other moonless night would serve their turn as well.

Having arranged this business, I was at liberty to pursue my journey, though the tall grass among which we had now entered, reaching sometimes to our horses' knees, at others nearly to our own, was a great impediment to our progress. Owing to this, together with the long delay at the drift, night fell while we were still many miles from Fort Nash; the road was bad, too, and there was no moon, so we had nothing for it but to unsaddle beneath the nearest acacia patch. This necessity in so delicious a climate we should have regarded as no great hardship, had we only been provided with supper; but though many a buck and hare had crossed our path that day, we had been in too great haste to draw trigger at them: so our repast consisted only of a few biscuits and the contents of my hunting-bag.

But short-commons and fatigue appeared to have no effect on the spirits and energies of Steermann Draghooner, who bustled about as if all the duties of an establishment devolved on him—knee-haltering the horses, and turning them off to feed—gathering sticks and making a fire on a spot he had previously denuded of the tall, dry prairie-grass that covered the whole region—searching about to discover whether any birds or hares resided in our neighbourhood, or any ostrich-eggs had been deposited about; and though all his quests were fruitless, still, not losing heart, but whistling, as with a wisp of grass he rubbed down the horses before he tied them to a tree, to insure their being forthcoming in the morning. Long after fatigue and my river-adventure had made me glad to roll myself in my cloak, and making a pillow of my saddle, stretch myself on the soft, dry grass, I could see his dark form sitting in the fire-light; and every now and then, as I stirred in my sleep, the tones of his low, sweet voice, as he sang the long-drawn cadences of Dutch hymns, echoed in my ear.

At length the Southern Cross had mounted high into the heavens, the fire died out, and Steermann, wrapping himself in his cloak, lay down beside it. We must have slept for hours, when I was suddenly awakened by the loud neighing and stamping of the horses, and then I became conscious of a suffocating sensation, as though the sirocco were blowing over me, and covering me with its burning sand, and an impenetrable rushing sound seemed filling my ears.

I sat up instantly, but the oppressive heat was still around me, and louder than ever was that strange sound, while the whole atmosphere seemed filled with a lurid glare. Calling on Steermann, I sprang to my feet, and looking round me, saw that we were enclosed by a wall of fire. On every side were long forked tongues of flame leaping up wildly into the air, or springing on the scattered acacia trees, and wreathing them with their fearful beauty for a few moments, till they fell into the blazing sea below; for like billows of fire did the conflagration rage, rolling along with almost incredible speed, as the dry prairie-grass yielded quickly to its influence; while, above, all the deep, hoarse voice of the furious element rose in triumph.

Thus surrounded, my companion and I stood beneath the trees beside our struggling horses, while the hot thick smoke that now began to roll in volumes over us, oppressed our breathing, and confused our scarcely awakened senses; while the burning belt drew rapidly closer. It was a fearful moment, and we gazed on the scene around us in silent horror. Heaven grant that when death really comes, he may not come in that guise. Suddenly the Hollentot beside me cried in a sharp, bitter tone:

'Dem rascal Caffre, dey fire de grass all round—hope roast us like buck!'

'Then we can do nothing?' I said, roused from my bewilderment.

'Nothing, sar; only die,' was the desponding reply. 'We got no wings to fly, and would need jump higher than springbok to jump dat fire. Oh, it hard to die while Caffre laugh!' he added bitterly. 'If me could only catch him!' and he raised his rifle menacingly, the next moment to throw it down in despair; then going over to his horse, he took his head silently between his hands, and leaped his own face upon it. The horse ceased its restless stamping: they were friends, that horse and man, and it seemed as if the fond curses brought comfort to the hearts of both.

But it is not in the nature of an Englishman to yield his life without a struggle to save it. I looked round. The onward roll of the fiery waves made the view a narrow one: I glanced at the trees above our heads, but the sight of one blazing not far distant reminded me that they too would share the general

destruction. Then I thought of the grass: could we not tear away sufficient—for men work hard when the wage is life—to permit us to stand in safety, though the flames raged around us? I made the attempt, but the strong wiry grass resisted; I only cut my hands. How bitterly, now when too late, I repented our want of caution in passing the night where there was no water; but our horses had drank half an hour before we stopped, and it was some distance to the next *vly*, or pond.

In such times, much both of thought and action is crowded into a short space. It was not more than ten minutes since I awoke, and already the flames had approached so near that I could feel their burning breath upon my cheek. It seemed as if the martyr's fate was close upon us, without the martyr's holy motive to bear us up. I felt I had not nerve to watch that fiery death advancing upon us fathom by fathom; I could better meet it in the bustle and hurry of action; and calling to Steermann to follow my example, I sprang on my horse's back, and putting spurs to his sides, galloped him madly at the flames.

On we went, through a body of living fire that rent our skins and burned our hair and clothes; on through a plain of burning stubble, that burned our horses' feet; on, with a speed greater than that of the fleetest racer, while our blazing garments flew on the wind behind us; on, on, until at length we reached water. And only they who have passed through a like fiery ordeal can tell with what delight both men and horses cast themselves into the cool element.

At last day broke, and, remounting our suffering horses, we rode on to Fort Nash, where we arrived so burned, blackened, and haggard, that none could recognise us; and it was many weeks ere any of us, biped or quadruped, recovered the effects of that momentous ride through fire and water.

ON THE PATH

On the path toiling, I thought not of toil;
Troubles might meet us, I did not recoil;
Sunshine above us, but in our hearts more,
Rich in bright hopefulness, outwardly poor:
'Twas thus we started, thy hand clasping mine,
Thou my love owning, my faith built on thine.

'On the path,' saidst thou, 'together we'll keep,
Though it be thorny, love, though it be steep.
Alone one might falter, but we hand in hand
Strength each from each, love, can ever command.'
Yet I—the weaker—have held to the track,
Singly have reached the goal; thou hast turned back.

On the path, sadly and lonely I sped,
Silently, tearlessly, buried my dead;
One by one buried them out of my sight,
Deep in the heart that, near thee, was so light.
Hope with its blossoms all withered and shed,
Love, Faith, and Fellowship—these were my dead!

On the path still, but my toil is nigh done;
I've but to enter the home I have won.
Home!—what a word! but the name is too sweet
When the heart rests not, and the tired feet,
As o'er the threshold they wearily tread,
Raise by their echo the ghosts of the dead.

From the path stepping, too clearly I see
Not what is present, but what was to be:
From the dark grave where I laid them to rest,
The Love and the Faith that were dearest and best,
Like phantoms arise which the tomb cannot keep,
And I lose them anew, having leisure to weep.

RUTH BUCK.

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A WEEK AMONG THE HEBRIDES.

FIRST ARTICLE.

EIGHTY-FIVE years ago, when Johnson, in following out a long-cherished wish, set forth on his famed journey to the Hebrides, his friends thought he was undertaking an exceedingly distant and dangerous expedition; and Boswell, his companion, on whose 'gaiety of conversation and civility of manners, he relied for counteracting the inconveniences of travel,' has told us that on his mentioning to Voltaire his design of visiting the Western Isles, the philosopher of Ferney looked as if he had 'talked of going to the north pole.' Nor were these apprehensions ill founded. Not to speak of the ordinary difficulties of land-travelling in Scotland in 1773, the islands, stretching at lesser or greater distances along its western coast, were reached only by small boats, requiring no little skill in management, or by casual sailing-vessels, by which the very limited trade of the islanders was conducted.

Now, what a change! Railways on land, and steam-vessels on the seas, have worked such wonders, that a journey which was terrifying eighty to ninety years ago, and even much later, can now be performed with perfect ease, expedition, and certainty. What occupied Johnson about two months, may now be performed in about ten days. What he actually saw in the Hebrides during three weeks, may now be seen, and to infinitely greater purpose, in three or four days, while, in point of cost, the comparison is equally in favour of the present modes of conveyance.

Accustomed, once a year, to make a run for a few weeks on the continent, I resolved that this summer I should confine myself to the attractive scenery of the Hebridean isles; and others, I doubt not, may be similarly influenced. The recent regulations and troubles about passports—things disgusting to an Englishman at the best—have set us all to consider whether, within the compass of the British Isles, there are not scenes as picturesque as the Rhine, as grand as the Swiss mountains, and in all respects as interesting, in a social point of view, as anything presented in continental travel. I am at all events hopeful that some little account of what I saw and heard of in a short excursion among the Hebrides, may draw the attention of tourists to a line of route as remarkable for striking scenery as for the comfort and security with which it may be pursued. To give some assurance on these latter points, let me endeavour, in the first place, to describe what may be called the *mechanique* of travel to and from the Western Isles.

Boswell and Johnson, it will be recollected, took a

tedious and painful route through a mountainous region from Inverness by Glenelg to Skye, which was the first island they touched at, by crossing a ferry in an open boat. Modern tourists have a choice of two principal routes—one by railway to Inverness, and thence along the Caledonian Canal, at the western extremity of which steamers are ready to take them to the islands; the other by the Clyde, the islands, and the Caledonian Canal, being just a reversal of the preceding. The plan we should recommend to tourists from London and the central parts of England, is to proceed by railway direct to Glasgow; there, going on board one of Hutcheson's steam-boats, they have no further trouble, being conveyed in a series of elegant floating hotels for hundreds of miles, stopping here and there every night to sleep at nicely furnished inns on the islands or mainland. This being done as far as wished, the tourist may finish off with the Caledonian Canal to Inverness, taking, if he pleases, some picturesque side-routes on the way home by Edinburgh. With Glasgow and the Clyde, the stranger cannot fail to be astonished—a great, populous, and prosperous city, the creation almost of the last seventy or eighty years, and a great navigable cauary made by enterprise and industry out of a very ordinary river, which was not long ago only fit to bear boats and gabbards, and now carries to the ocean large American steamers. Among the marvels accomplished by the people of Glasgow, none is more surprising than their steam-boat system. It was the Clyde on which the first steam-vessel was attempted in Great Britain; and since 1812, when Henry Bell made this memorable experiment, the Clyde has kept the lead both as to building and running steamers. Favoured by the profusion of these handy vessels, Glasgow may be said to have dispersed itself along the shores of the Clyde and its lochs nearly as far as the ocean. Stretching along the lower slopes of the hills, nestling in nooks, and perched on craggy eminences, are seen, an endless variety of cottages, villas, and castles, the summer or permanent residences of a wealthy and comfort-loving mercantile community. From point to point, at which commodious piers have been thrown out, steamers may be seen plying at all hours of the day; so that, according to pleasure, you may travel about agreeably on the water from place to place—now running up a Highland loch, environed by ragged mountains, next skirting along a villa-ornamented shore—and so seeing and enjoying a vast deal in a day at a most insignificant outlay. Of course, this immensely convenient system of steaming attained comparative perfection on the Clyde before it was

extended to the western islands; and but for the enterprise of one individual, to whom the world owes something, it would in all probability not have yet gone that length—at least to an extent worth speaking of. I allude to David Hutcheson, one of the remarkable men of his time, who lives to enjoy the reputation of having opened up the Hebrides to a course of modern improvement. Mr Hutcheson's life, like that of Bianconi in Ireland, shews in a particular manner what one thoughtful and energetic man may do to advance the interests of his country. A notice of his projects embraces little else than an account of the existing Hebridean organisation of steamers.

Beginning his commercial life about forty years ago as a junior clerk to one of the earlier steam-boat companies on the Clyde, Mr Hutcheson was afterwards for many years connected with the firm of J. and G. Burns, a large shipping concern in Glasgow and Liverpool, and principal proprietors of the Cunard ocean steamers. Among other places on the coast, Messrs Burns sent steamers to the Western Isles; but this branch of their trade, it seems, did not pay, and was willingly resigned to David Hutcheson, who had formed his own opinions on the subject. With an enthusiastic, and we should almost say a poetic, admiration of the West Highlands and Islands, and desirous not only to make tourists acquainted with their scenery, but to develop the resources of their immeasurable solitudes, he entertained the notion, that by giving large and finely appointed steamers, and doing everything on a liberal scale, the intercourse with the Hebrides might be established on a solid and prosperous basis. Animated with this idea, he began his operations about 1851, assisted by his brother, Mr Alexander Hutcheson; and latterly, the firm of Hutcheson and Company has included Mr D. Macbrayne, a nephew of the Messrs Burns.

Passing over Mr Hutcheson's initiatory attempt to establish an enlarged traffic between Glasgow and the Highlands, we come to what more immediately concerns tourists—the present arrangement of his steam-boats, which is in peculiar adaptation to the nature of the waters to be traversed. Looking at a map of Scotland, we see that the long peninsula terminating in the Mull of Cantire cuts off the lower part of the Clyde from any ready access to the western coast, but that to accommodate the transit of small vessels, the Crinan Canal has been formed across the neck of the peninsula—this very useful canal, about nine miles in length, commencing on the east at a place called Ardrishaig on Loch Fyne. Carrying the eye northward on the map, we perceive that, having got into the western sea and as far as the top of the Linnhe Loch, a transit can be made by the Caledonian Canal to Inverness. Now, independently of sea-going vessels to go round the Mull, here are several kinds of vessels in requisition to sustain the intercourse of a line of route which is awkwardly broken into distinct parts. All, however, is provided for. The Hutchesons possess altogether twelve vessels of different classes, consuming in the aggregate per annum 24,000 tons of coal, which for convenience are placed in dépôts at various leading ports.

To begin with the largest in this effective fleet, we have the *Clansman* and *Stork*. These are strongly built for sea, broad in the beam, and with powerful engines—that of the *Stork* having a power of 220 horses. Both are fitted for carrying goods and passengers; and as a night has to be passed on board, they can each make up fifty sleeping-berths in separate cabins and on sofas. One of them leaving Glasgow every Monday and Thursday, proceeds round the Mull of Cantire, calls at Oban, Tobermory, Portree, and other places, their regular destination being Stornoway in the distant Lewis. They, however, make more extended calls beyond Stornoway; as, for example, Lochinver on

the mainland, a favourite residence of the Duke of Sutherland and family, likewise Ullapool, and Gairloch in the western part of Ross-shire. Over this wide range they ply unitedly from March till November, and one alone plies once a week in winter. Twice a year, for the special accommodation of herring-fishers, they go round the north of Scotland to Thurso. Unless one were to visit the strangely indented west coast and islands, he could scarcely realise the importance of these voyages of the *Clansman* and *Stork*, which, after passing Islay and Jura, pursue first a sinuous course through the Sound of Mull; then rounding the extremity of Ardnamurchan, enter that narrow and intricate channel between the mainland and Skye called the Sound of Sleat; lastly issuing into the more open Minch, they take a route direct for Stornoway—throughout their long and devious course among the islands, landing and taking in passengers and goods, and, as it were, sowing the seeds of civilisation and prosperity in places which, but for their periodical visits, would be as difficult to reach as if situated in another hemisphere.

The next class of vessels to which we may draw attention, are those steamers of handsome structure, sharp in the bows, and of light draught of water, which are designed exclusively for passengers on the route from Glasgow by Ardrishaig and the canals to Inverness. This continuous line, as already mentioned, is effected in several stages. The first part of the journey is performed from Glasgow to Ardrishaig by means of the *Iona*, a vessel which I should imagine to be unmatched for its elegance and speed. Built in 1855 by J. & G. Thomson, of Glasgow, at a cost of £10,000, this beautifully moulded steam-boat, measuring 234 feet in length, with 21 feet breadth of beam, draws only 4½ feet of water, along the surface of which it skims with a rapidity of nearly nineteen miles per hour. As to its remarkable speed, of which I can speak from some experience, it is said that it has more than once run between the Cloch and Cumbræ light-houses on the Clyde, a distance of fifteen miles and two-thirds, in 47½ minutes; and it may be doubted if a like velocity has been attained by any steamer of its dimensions in Europe. With the rate of speed reached by American river-steamers, it is unnecessary to make any comparison; for where the safety of lives is of no importance, and disaster incurs no obloquy, vessels can be urged to a degree of velocity alike excessive and dangerous.

The *Iona* is propelled by two oscillating engines, one working on each side of a fixed exhausting cylinder—an arrangement which secures a certain ease of motion; and this latter quality is further promoted by the use of patent feathering floats on the paddles—that is to say, each float, after making its propulsive stroke, rises slopingly and with the least possible resistance from the water. The smoothness of action, along with a certain saving in force effected by this peculiar process, would render its adoption very desirable for ocean-steamers, but for the risk of derangement. The feathering requires a good deal of mechanism intermixed with the floats, and were any part to break while a vessel was far at sea, the result might be serious; whereas an accident occurring on the Clyde or west coast could be easily remedied. Strength and security are matters of prime consideration in building British sea-going steamers; speed and easiness of action being properly of secondary importance.

In point of interior fittings, the *Iona* is likewise entitled to be called a crack boat. The long open deck is furnished with an abundance of cushioned forms and chairs, and the saloon is decorated in a style of great comfort and elegance—ranges of sofas covered with red pile velvet, long mahogany tables, mirrors and gilding, along with appointments

in the steward's department as good as at any first-rate hotel. A health-seeker and gourmet might do worse than to live for a week or two in the *Iona*, travelling daily up and down the Clyde, inhaling draughts of fresh air, seeing beautiful scenery, feasting on salmon so fresh as still to retain its creamy curd, and on herrings caught only an hour or two ago in Loch Fyne—herrings *par excellence*, for in comparison all other creatures of this species are next to worthless. I may here add once for all, that not only in the *Iona*, but in all Hutcheson's vessels, particular attention is paid to the alimentary departments. These, indeed, are conducted by the respective stewards on their own account, but according to certain terms as to quality and charge; and the good principle is followed of allowing no gratuities to be asked or taken by any one whatever. The usual charge is 2s. for breakfast, and 2s. 6d. for dinner; at each meal, besides the ordinary fishy delicacies, there being a profusion of dishes, and water with ice. Lest any one should be impatient for an *Iona* breakfast, I should explain that it is not served till a few minutes past nine o'clock, when the vessel has taken on board passengers at Greenock. Starting on its trip from the Broomielaw at seven, passengers have two hours to grow hungry, which they never fail to do; and the sight of Dumbarton Castle in the foreground, with Greenock in the distance, is for the most part looked for with an interest unconnected with the history of these places. Those who do not choose to encounter this salutary hungering process, start by rail an hour later from Glasgow, and come on board at Greenock just as the steward's lads are carrying the hot dishes from the cooking-house to the saloon.

On board and breakfasted, the tourist complacently lounges on the deck, either skimming the morning's news in the *North British Daily Mail*, which he buys from a boy with a basket of books and papers, or gazing delightfully on the ever-shifting outlines of the Argyleshire hills. Touching at Dunoon and Inellan—populous villa-towns of yesterday—next, running into Rothesay in Bute, celebrated for the amenity of its climate, and then proceeding through the narrow zigzag channel known as the Kyles of Bute, the vessel at last reaches Loch Fyne. Up this arm of the sea it goes, detaching at Tarbert a boat-load of passengers, who design to cross the peninsula in order to reach Islay by means of a separate steamer; and at a distance of about twenty miles from the mouth of the loch it arrives at Ardrishaig—a village consisting of a few houses and a hotel. Here, about one o'clock, all quit the *Iona*, and walking one or two hundred yards, they get to the banks of the canal, where lies a pretty track-boat called the *Sunbeam*, which the Hutchesons keep for the convenience of their passengers. Drawn by three horses at a smart trot, the *Sunbeam*, with its load of passengers and luggage, glides smoothly and silently along the canal, that winds among craggy knolls, overhung with hazels, ferns, and wild flowering plants, and offering at various points glimpses of residences of Highland gentry; the more imposing of these seats being the princely mansion of Portalloch, which is said to have cost as much as £100,000. As the *Sunbeam* is necessarily detained at the several locks, the time spent in the transit, is fully two hours. If the weather be fine, many prefer walking a few miles. On arriving at the western extremity of the canal, we have before us an inlet of the sea, with a pier, at which lies hissing the *Mountaineer*—a steamer bearing a close resemblance to the *Iona*; its only difference being that it is not quite so long, and is otherwise better adapted to pass through the seas which surge along the western coasts. The transference of passengers and baggage to the *Mountaineer* occupies but a few minutes. As regards their luggage, about which

tourists are usually somewhat nervous, they may keep themselves quite at ease, for at each end of the canal it is shifted in attendant carts and trucks by properly appointed servants of the company; everything, including boats, carts, men, and horses, forming part of an apparatus which has for its exclusive object the forwarding of passengers with the smallest degree of anxiety or trouble to themselves. For those who may prefer riding from end to end of the canal, there are always Highland cars, open and covered, in attendance for hire at Ardrishaig. Matters are so arranged that passengers brought by the *Sunbeam* from the west find the *Iona* on their arrival, and ordinarily, therefore, on the small quay of Ardrishaig there are for a few minutes two contending floods of people—one streaming out of, and the other into, the *Iona*. It is further arranged that that very important affair, dinner, takes place in the *Iona* while passing homeward down the comparatively tranquil waters of Loch Fyne, and in the *Mountaineer* while proceeding up the Sound, which is bounded by the islands of Scarba and Linga on the west, and Luing and Sluna on the east.

By the time that dinner is over, the lofty peaks of Jura are sinking in the horizon; the *Mountaineer* is now ploughing her way past Seil, on the right; and on the left, are seen towering the gigantic mountains of Mull, one of the largest of the Hebridean isles. Holding on with an inclination towards the east, the vessel nimbly passes into a narrow sound, bounded on the west by the rugged but green island of Kerrera; at length, about five o'clock, it steams into the beautiful land-locked bay of Oban; and the traveller has reached what is yet only a pretty village of good white-washed houses, but which, from its favourable position and mild climate, must eventually become the metropolis of the west Highlands and Islands.

Oban, of which more shall be said afterwards, is a favourite centre-point for tourists, who wish to make a trip in any direction—to the islands of Iona and Staffa on the west, Skye and Lewis on the north, Inverness on the east, and also in an easterly direction, the vale of Glencoe, Loch Awe, and a number of other places celebrated for their singularly grand scenery, as well as their connection with the stirring events of history and tradition.

After calling at Oban, the *Mountaineer* proceeds up the Linnhe Loch, by Fort-William, to Corpach, where it arrives the same evening. Passengers immediately transfer themselves to a spacious omnibus, luggage is put into two vans, and the whole, in less than half-an-hour, reach Banavie, where they remain for the night. Tourists to whom time is of importance, or who habitually rush past everything, as if that which was worth seeing is still somewhere further on, place themselves next morning in one of Hutcheson's vessels, kept for the passage of the Caledonian Canal, and so at once get forward to Inverness in the afternoon of the same day. Others, more considerate, make a short stay at Banavie or Fort-William, to visit, if not to ascend, Ben Nevis, to see the ruins of Inverlochy Castle, to visit the parallel roads of Glenroy, or to make a trip of a few miles along the banks of Lochail to Glenfinnan, where the unfortunate Charles Stuart first planted his standard in 1745.

Reverting to Oban as a general rendezvous for tourists planning Hebridean excursions, it needs to be explained that to afford scope for sight-seers the Hutchesons station here a third vessel of their swift class, the *Pioneer*, which on certain days proceeds to the highly interesting islands of Iona and Staffa, and on others to Loch Leven—a branch jutting inland from the Linnhe Loch—at the upper extremity of which vehicles are in attendance for a trip to Glencoe. Curiosity being there satisfied, tourists

may return by the same vessel to Oban, or choosing not to be in a hurry, they can stay at the hotel at Malakullish, and be taken up by the *Mountaineer* next day, on its way to Fort-William and Corpach. Let it further be remembered that, if after excursioning among the Hebrides, one wishes to return direct through the Highlands to Loch Lomond, and adjacent districts, he has a stage-coach from Oban quite at his service.

Having expatiated at such length on Hutcheson's system of tourist-steamers, it seems only necessary to add, that as these beautiful vessels are employed chiefly in summer, his organisation is completed by the running of two steam-vessels of lesser size, the *Cygnets* and *Lapwing*, which go through the canals and ply with goods and passengers to and from Inverness during the whole year. They are a smart and well-found craft, with comfortable sleeping-berths; they touch at Oban and other places, and by their agency a constant intercourse is kept up with Glasgow and the northern parts of Scotland. We do not need to particularise the more circumscribed steam-system of the Hutchesons in connection with Inverary; it will be of greater public interest to state that, by their means generally, in co-operation with other causes of improvement, an extraordinary impetus has lately been given to the establishment of new mail-routes, light-houses, buoys, and beacons; the plantation of villas along the shores of the Highlands, and, above all, the extension of hotel accommodation for tourists.

A resident in the south, who probably pictures the Highlands as little better than an unmitigated wilderness, can hardly by any force of description be brought to understand that at Dunkeld, Inverness, and Oban, he will find hotels about as extensive and magnificent as those at Euston Square and Paddington—very much better than the generality of hotels in the heart of the metropolis. The Caledonian Hotel at Oban, which has lately undergone considerable enlargement, contains a hundred bedrooms, the equipments in which are all of first-rate quality; the saloon has dining accommodation for upwards of sixty guests; so that the other day, when I formed one of thirty-eight at the table-d'hôte—dinner faultless—this large and elegant apartment seemed to be half empty, though, as the season advances, it will soon be filled with strangers from all parts of the world. The *Times* (of the preceding day), without which an Englishman does not well make out existence, was lying on one of the side-tables. This is but a type, however, of many Highland hotels; and, in point of fact, anything shabby will no longer do. Where Johnson and Boswell were fain to sleep on a couch of heather, and eat oat-cakes, you will find handsomely built inns, furnished with all the appliances of civilised life. At the Trossachs on Loch Katrine; at Tarbert, Inverness, and Inverarnan on Loch Lomond; at Arrochar on Loch Long; at Inverary on Loch Fyne; at Bala-lulish; and at Brodick in Arran, travellers will find capital hotels, where they may agreeably spend a few days, and drive about in a very luxurious sort of way. Tourists on the grand route by the Caledonian Canal—the greatest work of its kind in Britain, and which should by all means be included in a northern trip—have an opportunity, as already hinted, of ruralising pleasantly at Banavie. There are here two hotels, an old and new one, under the same management, which make up unitedly sixty-two beds; and an addition is now making to the new house, which, we understand, will raise the number to eighty beds. The new house—an aspiring mansion in the Italian style—was built a few years ago, at a cost of several thousand pounds, by Cameron of Lochail. And who is the enterprising lessee of this hotel-villa but our Napoleon of Highland steamers—David Hutcheson—who thus insures, through a sub-tenant, Mr John

Mackenzie, the best accommodation to his Hebridean passengers.

If any one be disposed to accept our advice on the subject of Scottish tours, we should repeat the counsel, not to hurry too quickly over the very interesting stretch of sea and land between Glasgow and Inverness. Don't push on as if between death and life. Do the thing deliberately and satisfactorily; stopping a day or two here and there; making little side-trips to see deep mountain gorges, strange geological formations, scenes of deep historic interest, and waterfalls which we can assure Londoners will be found somewhat more effective than that at Shanklin Chine. With Hutcheson's steamers, with boats and light Highland cars, which can be hired on every desirable occasion, and hotels with which even the most fastidious can find no reasonable fault, what can be more exhilarating—what, to many, more new in physical and social aspect—than a well-arranged excursion in the West Highlands and Hebrides.

W. C.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

THE theatrical world, considered more particularly as a branch of that literary and artistic 'Bohemia' which has recently attracted public attention, is in all probability a *terra incognita* to the majority of our readers. Next door to the theatre, however—'next door' to every temple of the drama we know—is invariably a public-house, where we can at any time see the world in question, a world embracing managers and actors, and their satellites and hangers-on in general, but more particularly made up of lessors, shareholders, renters, acting-managers, stage-managers, prompters, leading men, leading ladies, heavy ladies and heavy men, singing chambermaids, juvenile tragedians of both sexes, first old men, first and second light and low comedians, walking gentlemen, respectable utility gentlemen, character actors, eccentric men, copyists, scene-painters, clowns and pantomimists, leaders of the band, *repertoire*s, fiddlers and other musicians, wardrobe-keepers, theatrical tailors, dressers, dancers, chorusers, ballet-masters, ballet-girls, master and working carpenters, gas engineers, property-masters, property-men, cleaners, stage footmen, supernumeraries, box book-keepers, money and check takers, and nondescripts of all kinds (including the watchful maids of the afore-mentioned leading ladies and singing chambermaids), the more particular designation of whom can only be known by an inspection of the treasury books—the treasury being a place certain to receive a visit at least once a week from the whole corps of theatrical hangers-on, the dramatic playwright himself not excepted. In addition to these, we have a countless number of dangles after actresses, admirers of actors, adapters of plays, theatrical critics, garrulous old playgoers, whose great point is the *début* of Mrs Siddons; stage-mad people, whose ambition is to talk theatrical slang and give imitations of Kean; a small poet or two, a few painters, and three or four budding authors, who have always a manuscript tragedy in their pocket. These varied elements, properly mixed together, like the brandy and water they consume, make up, as the old poet says, 'a mad world, my masters.' Next door to the theatre, then, at the actors' house of call, we might see representatives of this motley crew, and from their conversation gather an idea of their world. We say *might* do so, if we would; but, fortunately, we are not compelled either to endure the smoky atmosphere peculiar to the actors' house of call, or submit to suffocation from the fumes of the hot spirits and water which are there the fashion. Lend us your eyes, kind reader, and look upon this broad sheet with us, and we will put you on another

and a better plan for your explorations of this mimic kingdom and its painted inhabitants. Our advice to persons wishing to view the theatrical world is to study the *Era* newspaper.

The most correct idea of the theatrical world, and its appurtenances of men and things, is undoubtedly to be obtained from that world's own oracle and friend, the *Era*, which is, to those engaged in the theatrical profession, what *Bell's Life* is to the members of the sporting world. In the *Era* we find the week's theatrical affairs detailed at full length. No matter what branch of the profession we desire to scan, in that paper we find the necessary particulars—all that is known about theatres, opera-houses, singing-saloons, tea-gardens, circuses, and exhibitions in general is chronicled, from the announcement 'to proprietors of first-class concert-halls, gardens, &c.,' of the disengagement of that eminent nigger, Herr Guildenstern, 'the great original performer on ten tambourines at one time,' to the astounding intelligence that Mr Waverley Mortimer Blank, 'the renowned tragedian,' is again, and for the third time, re-engaged at the Theatre Royal, Sloughington. We can see also, in the new-columns, that the walking gentleman, who was advertising his services in the number of a fortnight ago, has been engaged at the theatre of Bagot-on-Shipston, where, we are informed, he has made a favourable impression on the Bagotonians; but we regret to find that 'the heavy man,' whose wife is useful in the 'singing chambermaids' (their joint terms being very moderate), is still out of employment. Poor gentleman! perhaps he is too heavy for the present state of theatricals, which are indeed tending decidedly to a lighter style than has marked their progress of late years.

There is no want connected with the profession that cannot be supplied by the advertising columns. As an example of what is done, let us take the case of the aspirant to stage-honours. He will find from an advertisement that he can be 'practically instructed and completed for the theatrical profession,' by a gentleman who for twenty years has been 'manager, author, and actor of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, Lyceum, Strand, Adelphi, Olympic, and Surrey Theatres.' Or if the aspirant be a lady, here is her chance: 'Miss Charming has returned to London for the season. She is prepared to resume dramatic instruction to ladies, and undertakes soon to render them competent to fill situations. Terms moderate. It is desired to form a company for the provinces, to commence about September, and those who evince aptness will be engaged.' Supposing the stage-struck hero to have undergone the necessary cramming as to the 'business' of the boards—that he has been taught how to kneel to a lady, how to cross from P.S. to O.P., and further, that the gentleman of twenty years' standing has given him hints on the expression of stage passions—that 'madness opens the eyes to a frightful wildness, rolls them hastily and wildly from object to object, distorts every feature, and appears all agitation; the voice sometimes loud, and sometimes plaintive, accompanied with tears,' or that 'affectation displays itself in a thousand different gestures, motions, airs, and looks, according to the character,' &c. Supposing the curriculum of practical instruction to have been achieved, the next business is to procure a wardrobe, and an engagement. We presume, of course, that the tyro, ere reaching this stage of his career, has like all other novices, laid in a large share of burnt corks, so useful in the fabrication of stage-beards, eyebrows, &c., and also a few hares' feet for the due distribution of the rouge and pearl powder, so essential to what is called 'the make-up' of all

kinds of stage-heroes. The wardrobe is easily managed, especially in London, and we presume it to be from the great metropolis our Novice is setting out. Let us suppose, also, that he has already applied to the theatrical agents, in order to have his name placed on the roll of actors wanting an engagement. If his instructor has not himself introduced his pupil to one, he finds the address of several in the *Era*. Having 'stumped up' what the agent will facetiously designate 'the needful'—about half-a-guinea, more or less—his name will then be entered on the book, and an engagement ought to follow in due time. The agent of course inquires carefully as to his 'props'—that is, his properties, in the shape of dresses, swords, &c.; and finding that the youth is unprovided in those indispensable articles of dress which all actors are expected to find for their own use—as boots, collars, tights, shape-hats, swords, &c.—the agent pretends to glance at the *Era*, and then starting up from his chair, he hauls off the youngster, exclaiming rapidly: 'It's all right, my boy; come along with me to Sam Days; he's advertising again, and I'll get him to do it at a moderate figure for you;' and so the business of costume gets settled; and of course, as the agent is Days's friend, it is but right for him to pocket a trifle of 10 per cent. or so on the transaction.

At this stage of the affair, we may almost hail our youth as a member of the theatrical world; he has now the *entrée* at the agent's chambers—agents' chambers are usually to be found in a public-house—and that gentleman very condescendingly partakes of the Novice's beer, and tells him stale anecdotes of the players in return. In due time, the promised engagement comes on the tapis; some Saturday morning, just as the Novice is getting restive, the *Era* announces that 'Mr De Courcy Smythe intends visiting London, for the purpose of making arrangements for his ensuing seasons at the Theatre Royal, Slopperton, and the Royal Lyceum Theatre, Swindleham; and will be prepared to treat with acknowledged stars and professional talent, for the regular company, on and after the 20th instant: all applications to contain a stamped envelope for reply, and to be addressed to L. Suckem, at the Sword and Tights, Wych Street, Drury Lane.' The moment Novice reads this, he is off to Suckem's, at full speed, and insists upon that gentleman procuring him an immediate engagement in Smythe's company. As Suckem does not see his way to any more plunder, in the shape of beer or additional goes of brandy and water, he reluctantly complies; and in the course of a few days, Novice finds himself in the green-room of the Theatre Royal, Slopperton, an undoubted member of the 'profession,' and certain to have his goings and comings duly chronicled in the *Era*, for the edification of the public in general, and the theatrical world in particular.

There now opens to the greedy eye of Mr Novice that inner theatrical arcanum, veiled from the common gaze by the impenetrable green curtain; and for the first time he sees the mass of people connected with the theatre, of which he is but a unit, all in motion like the heavenly bodies circling round a common centre—that centre being Algernon De Courcy Smythe, the sun of the theatrical world of Slopperton. We will not attempt to describe 'Smythe's lot,' as Suckem calls them. They are sufficiently seedy in their apparel, and starved-looking in their appearance, to indicate at once their profession. Our aspirant soon finds out how much of tinsel and paint is lavished upon all things behind the scenes; he also finds how unreal the talk is of the mimes; how much each is for himself, and how little he cares for his neighbour, except when he wishes to borrow his best pair of tights. He listens

respectfully, while the heavy woman retails her titbits of scandal about the singing chambermaid; or, by winks and nods, insinuates that the low comedian's wife was seen, upon a late occasion, in suspicious proximity to a pawnbroker's office; how beautifully, too, she throws out a little innuendo about the leading lady's penchant for brandy and water; and, finally, after settling these small matters, observe with what an air she manages to borrow five shillings from the edified Novice. Out of doors—in the tavern, frequented by the company—our young actor, not having much study to get through, mixes in the outer, theatrical world, and has already even a hanger-on or two wholly to himself, simply because he belongs to a place that has such an undefined charm about it as to command a larger amount of attention than almost any other world, whether of science or art. There is centered in the theatre so much that is novel or wonderful, that even the utility actors of a fourth-rate town command their little circle of followers. In high life, does not the *Court Circular* chronicle the exits and entrances of the great heroes and heroines of the lyric drama? Does not my Lord Fitzkernel get the programme of the opera season sent down to him by special train the moment it can be had—damp as it is—from the printing-office? Of course he does; and there are a score of other noblemen who are equally ardent; and if our aristocracy do this, is it any wonder that Tom, Dick, or Harry, follow suit, and like to know all they can about what is doing behind the scenes of the Theatre Royal, Slooperton?

But time flies, and the Theatre Royal, Slooperton, after languishing for a few weeks, and entertaining but scanty audiences, abruptly closes its doors; the manager, as the low comedian says—accompanying the information with a wink of the eye and a twist of the tongue—is 'nowhere,' and the company, left without salary and with no prospect of immediate engagement, make the best of their way to the nearest harbour of refuge. But our Novice needs not be discouraged yet; he will frequently have to encounter such mishaps; they are a part of the system. But how is it, we are asked, that the Theatre Royal, Slooperton, is obliged to shut its doors? Slooperton is a large manufacturing town with an intelligent population, fond of theatrical entertainments; and, in former times, when its population was much smaller than it is now, it gave to London some of its greatest actors. It was one of the nurseries for the London stage. Kemble, Kean, Munden, Dowton, O'Neil, Liston, Mathews, Bannister, Incledon, and a dozen others equally celebrated, trod the Slooperton stage on their way to London. We cannot tell, but so it is: the class who now attempt the reanimation of our provincial theatres are, with some few exceptions, mere parodists on the players of the past.

We may now, leaving our friend to find out a new field for the exercise of his histrionic talents, just glance at the country theatre. It is generally a dim dirty house, with a repellent poverty stricken air, and situated in some hidden corner of the town, which only the most determined perseverance will enable one to find out. You pay your half-crown, and enter. At once you are unfavourably struck with the dismal appearance of the place. The old tattered seats, damp and mouldy, the old torn green curtain, that never will come down straight, the old scenery bare and worn out, the old battered drinking flagons and other 'properties,' that have been shewn at innumerable banquets presided over by innumerable Macbeths, are all characteristic of the place. Year after year are represented the same old stock-plays—*George Barnwell*, or, it may be, *Castle Spectre*, with the everlasting farce of *Fortune's Foe*, or the *Ploughman turned Lord*. There is no thought of attracting the refined and elegant, nor even of inter-

esting the intelligent mechanic; no idea is entertained of keeping pace with the advancing spirit of the age. In fact, the provincial theatre fell fast asleep fully forty years ago, and has not yet awakened. But if the country theatre is bad, the country manager is a great deal worse. In nine cases out of ten, he is a mere adventurer, with little or no education, low-bred and vulgar, with bullying manners, and a tendency to oblivion in all pecuniary transactions. We don't allude to the managers of first or second class provincial theatres, who are most of them respectable men. The specimen we select takes a country theatre as 'a spec,' goes to some dramatic agent, such as Suckem, and so collects a company. He hires a wardrobe from some Jew costumer, and by hook or crook gets himself and his company forwarded to the scene of operation. For the first week all goes well, the company obtaining the whole amount of their salaries. 'Business,' as it is called, continues brisk, perhaps even for a fortnight, and then a dismal change comes o'er the spirit of the scene. Some fine evening, it gets whispered about that the manager is 'nowhere,' and early next morning, the leading lady, who is inclined to be stout, has the misfortune to be caught stuck fast in the rather narrow window of her apartment on the ground-floor—a predicament she has got into through a vain attempt to escape the just demands of her landlady. Her 'properties'—consisting of five silk stockings, a pair of black velvet shoes, one and a half pair of white satin slippers, a much-used suit of silk fleshings, one sandal, four skirts, an old red silk train and a tinsel crown, with a box of worn gloves and a white muslin robe—have been previously spirited away by the leading lady's mamma, who travels with her. The low comedian of the company, who travels only with a pair of tights and a few wigs, has been more lucky; he never takes his 'props,' as he calls the articles in question, to his lodgings, but always leaves them next door to the theatre in case of accident. After the escapade of the leading lady, a miserable attempt is made by the company, as a republic, to keep the place open for a night or two; but the mysterious disappearance of the wardrobe creates a difficulty which no amount of ingenuity can overcome; in addition to that, the printer (a green hand, newly arrived in the place) is wondering who he is to look to for payment of his bill; while to crown all, the landlord has taken possession of the key of the theatre, glad to get quit of the vagabonds without any rent, and the place is peremptorily closed. So ends a season which is the exact counterpart of many more, and thus runs the theatrical world its exciting round.

We can assure our readers that the picture we have painted of the unscrupulous manager who takes a theatre as a 'spec,' and the dire consequences which follow, is not over-coloured. As a companion portrait, we present that of an honest manager struggling with adversity—it is painted by himself, and no touch from our pen could make it more graphic. As will be seen, it takes the shape of an address to his audience at the end of a disastrous season:

After the usual thanks to the 'ladies and gentlemen' for their presence, he proceeds: 'At the conclusion, however, of a season which is well known to be about the worst there has ever been in this town, you will not expect anything very cheerful of me, especially when I tell you that I am very ill, that my wife is worse, and that we are both weighed down with turmoil, anxiety, and disappointment. I commenced my unfortunate season with an opera company for a fortnight, which was very unsuccessful. I then commenced with the dramatic company, which was still worse. . . . Finding everything going the wrong way, I strenuously endeavoured to procure the visits of some first-class

"stars." One, however, was in America, another settled for the time in London, and a third did not think this town would pay him—and those who did come, soon found such was the truth. With such stars as I could get, our receipts never exceeded £5, 1s., and were as low as £2, 17s. My friends, however, assured me that if I could weather the storm till Christmas, and then get up a pantomime, I might be sure of a reward at last. I tried the experiment; produced one—with much difficulty—that I believe gave general satisfaction; but, alas! although there were one or two fair houses, the receipts fell during the first week of its run to L.4, 13s., and during the second to L.3, 1s. 6d. I unfortunately entered into a contract to pay the enormous rental of L.225 for the season, of which—notwithstanding the bad business and general depressions—L.175 has been paid. (Cheers.) Finding it impossible to pay the last instalment, I made an appeal to the proprietors, and assured them that the L.60 I paid down was sunk, that what money I brought with me was gone, what I had raised was spent, and what I had borrowed was unpaid—that having lost my all, my wife being so situated as to be compelled to give up her professional duties—with an anticipated increase to my family—my season at an end here, and nothing settled for the future elsewhere, I must throw myself upon their consideration, and—a good rental having been already realised—hope for a release. To all this I received no answer, but a brief inquiry about what security I could give for the balance. I replied that I had exhausted every resource, and could pay no more; but that I was anxious to do all an honest man could do—that there was a great holiday coming on the occasion of the Princess Royal's marriage, and I would get up a strong entertainment, and they might put their own men at the doors and take the receipts. (Cheers and cries of "Bravo.") Now, ladies and gentlemen, I know that not one man in twenty would have made such an offer, and I ask you if mortal man could do more? ("No, no.") Well, to that proposition I could obtain no answer; but all at once, while I was expecting one, I found the bailiffs in the theatre. But I had acted according to a hint I had received, very carefully removing all my best things, and safely disposing of my wife's dresses, upon the value of which I had heard certain parties had been calculating; so when the bailiffs came in, they found little more than would pay for the distraint. (Tremendous cheering, and cries of "Bravo," and hisses from the proprietors.) It is to that fact, ladies and gentlemen, that I am enabled to appear before you this evening. I was therefore placed in a position to treat; but no thanks to the proprietors if I am not now obliged to leave the town without one article of wardrobe, consequently, unable to take any other theatre, or even an engagement in one—for the wardrobe is to an actor what tools are to mechanics—and as the result, in a short time, perhaps, to find my children wanting bread!

As is the country theatre, so, generally speaking, are country actors. The damp and mould of the one, with its ragged seats and tattered scenery, are but representatives of the muddled brain and seedy habiliments of the other. One cause of their decline is, that, in the present day, they can have no hope of 'a career.' The two great theatres of the metropolis are closed to the British drama: the one is a temple for foreign music and dancing; in the other, horsemanship, tumbling, antipodean feats, Tom Thumbs, and performing elephants, have taken the places of Munden, Dowton, Kean, and Mathews; in other places the sublimity of the tragic scene has been usurped by the red-hot bombast of melodrama; and the fine old comedy of other days has been banished

to make room for the 'screaming' faces and the extravaganza. If we are so fortunate as to have even one great man to play a hero, he is surrounded by a mob of nobodies—ill-trained, and worse dressed, having no fitness for their profession whatever, except their consummate impudence. A shadow, in fact, has fallen upon the stage; and at present we have few players worthy of the name. The great ones of former days, and the best of their offshoots, are dead, and their memories are all that is left to us, for nobody has caught their mantles.

London, however, is still regarded as the common centre of the profession. Country managers—of whom there is about one hundred, not including the directors of the few strolling companies still extant—always resort to the great metropolis to gather together their little band, and pay their annual round of visits to such of the theatres of London as have an open door, and play in the national tongue; at the present time, there are about twenty of these, of various kinds and ranks. The country manager, and also the respectable country actor, have both of them a great liking for London. There they can enjoy a peep of that greater theatrical world of which their little town is but the miniature. The respectable provincial manager has usually the *entrées* to the best of the London houses, because most of the London managers being actors, he receives an annual visit from them, in their capacity of 'stars,' and so keeps up a friendly acquaintance. He thus gets wonderful peeps into the inner circle of some of our London houses, and obtains ideas as to how all the different 'oracles' are worked which help to oil the machinery of a London theatre. He sees the great man in his 'sanctum,' finds out the true relation between the London dramatic author and the critic of the daily paper, and sometimes stares to find them one and indivisible. Most of our play and farce writers are 'on the press;' and a shrewd manager takes care to select his authors accordingly, knowing that they form a clique, of which each member is bound to puff the other's production, because all in their turn need a similar favour. Still, however, the production of the new farce requires tact and 'management;' and there are numerous interviews between the author (translator, ought we not rather to say?) and manager, before matters get finally arranged, and the puff preliminary is sent out. Outsiders rarely get a piece accepted; but when they do, what a gantlet of criticism they have to run!

The country manager of the old school—Mr Placide, we will call him—not being engaged to dine either with Mr Buskin or Mr Roscius, his two most profitable stars, both of whom are managers of London theatres, steps down to Wych Street to the Sword and Tights, to enjoy a quiet pipe before the parlour fills with its wonted company. The organ of the profession, which he finds lying on the table, opens up a new world to him: he recollects the time, not many years ago, when the drama had no such expositor; and he is more than astonished, as he glances over the advertising columns, at the wonders with which it is filled, never having known before that there were so many kinds of public amusements competing for patronage. What particularly strikes Mr Placide is the manner in which the actors and actresses of the present day advertise and puff themselves, and how men, who are but fourth-rate actors in a second-rate London theatre, pretend that they are stars of the first magnitude in the provinces. Then in every second advertisement he comes on the word 'professional,' and determines to hate it, because it is a new word to him. He likes better the old word comedian or actor: 'professional' includes, he thinks, all sorts of horrors, such as niggers, bounding brothers, anti-podeanists, and equestrian troupes.

'Ay, ay,' says Placide to himself over his pipe, 'no wonder we managers can't make our salt now, with such entertainments surrounding us on all sides. Here is no end of concerts and exhibitions, where the public not only get amusement, but beer as well. What theatre, I should like to know, can stand against beer? Or, if we can beat the beer, by means of either Buskin or Roscius, can we stand up against the performing monkeys who are starring all the year round at the theatre; or, suppose we can even do that, how about the niggers in the concert-halls? A new Shakespeare could have no chance against the niggers—that he couldn't. Then, again, here in London we have the squalling Italians: there's Tamberlik going to get a cool thousand a month; there's a palace been run up for them in five months' time. Who would run up a palace in five months for the British drama. I should like to know?' And Mr Placide having vented these opinions quietly to himself, replenishes his tumbler, and re-adjusts his pipe, and has what he calls 'another go in at the paper.' But we need not follow him further. Suffice it to say, that he cannot tolerate the modern system of advertising at all. 'Only to think,' says he, 'that men have such impudence—men I would not give fifteen shillings a week to! Advertising; ay, it may be all very well for Mr Smythe—I can't afford it. Here is the thing for me;' and Mr Placide runs over the advertisement of the 'Inauguration of the Burial Ground of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick-fund Association.' 'Ay, the grave will have us all at last; I'm glad to see that there is sense enough left in our actors to provide for this last scene of all, Truly doth Shakespeare say:

Life is but a walking shadow—a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more; it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.'

And with these axioms of the great bard, we humbly take our leave of both the country manager and the THEATRICAL WORLD.

THE STORY OF A GREAT DISCOVERY.

It is always difficult to shake off ancient prejudices. Without a struggle, the truth of no new theory has ever yet prevailed against the errors of long-received opinion; for the latter is strong at once in all the strength of its own prescription, and in all the weakness incident to the novelty of its assailant. Of this truth one striking instance familiar to our readers occurs in the history of the Struggles of Vaccination.* Another instance, more striking still, presents itself in the story of that Great Discovery from which the birth of modern physiology must be dated.

The history of the discovery of the circulation of the blood, which M. Flourens has a well-established claim to have told for the first time with scientific accuracy,† extends, from Galen to Harvey, over a period of more than fourteen centuries. It may be difficult, but it will not, I think, be impossible so to strip it of its technicalities as to make the story not only intelligible, but interesting to the least scientific reader.

The arteries which, during life, as we now know, are distended with blood, are found, after death, to be not only in a great measure emptied of that fluid, but to contain air in considerable volumes. Reasoning from these facts, the physiologists who

preceded Galen, and especially Erasistratus and his school, maintained the theory that, like the windpipe, the arteries were simply air-passages, the air which penetrated to the lungs by the trachea being conveyed by the venous (or, as we should call it, the pulmonary) artery to the left cavity, or ventricle of the heart, and thence by the aorta, or great arterial trunk, and its innumerable ramifications, to every part of the system. From the functions thus hypothetically ascribed to them, the arteries derived the name they still retain (from Greek, *aer*, the air, and *tercin*, to preserve, as a pipe preserves the breath).

With this theory, Galen was so little satisfied, that, while yet a young man, he set himself first to investigate, and then to overthrow it. He proved, by a series of experiments on the living body, that the arteries during life contained blood, but did not contain air; he showed that the air which entered the lungs by inspiration did not penetrate beyond their air-cells; and he even ascertained that in some essential property the arterial differed from the venous blood. But here this great physiologist stopped. He had made, indeed, a great stride in advance of Erasistratus; but he had not, from his necessarily limited knowledge of anatomy, the means of determining the real nature of the respiratory functions. He believed that the office of the air was simply to cool and refresh the blood; nor was it fairly ascertained until some years after the death of Haller, whose opinion coincided with Galen's, that the lungs, and not the heart, are, in truth, the centre of animal heat.

The service, then, which Galen rendered to physiology, was to establish beyond a doubt that air did not pass *en masse* into every part of the body—that it did not distend the arteries, nor cause the pulse to beat. His discovery that arterial differed from venous blood in some essential property, he accounted for by a theory which subsisted—so enduring was his authority—until the middle of the sixteenth century. The veins as well as the arteries—so ran the new hypothesis—were necessary to supply the system with blood. But the blood of the latter had its origin in the left ventricle of the heart, and therefore, as the more spirituous, nourished only the more refined and delicate organs, such as the lungs. The blood of the former, which issued from the right ventricle, nourished the more gross and solid organs, such as the liver. But the venous blood, without an infusion of the spirit of the arterial, would not always be able to perform its functions. The wall, or *septum*, therefore, which separates the two ventricles, must be so perforated as to permit the inferior fluid to be easily and uniformly supplied with a portion of the ethereal properties of the superior. I have already said that it was not until the middle of the sixteenth century that this error was corrected and exposed by Vesalius, 'the father of modern anatomy.'

But here, in his turn, Vesalius stopped. The discovery of the pulmonary circulation was reserved for a man who had devoted his energies not to anatomy but to controversial theology, and whose name has, by a terrible and melancholy event, been inseparably associated with that of John Calvin—Michael Servetus.

* Here, however, it may be necessary to remind the reader, that in all the higher classes of animals there is a double circulation, the one wholly distinct from the other. The first is that which, under the name of the *pulmonary* circulation, transmits the blood through the lungs for the purpose of its being exposed to the influence of the air in respiration. The second is that which, under the name of the *systemic* circulation, distributes it, after having been so exposed, throughout the body.

Servetus, like Vesalius, denied in *time* the truth of Galen's hypothesis, that a spirituous influence of

* See Journal, vol. vi, p. 16, and vol. viii, p. 283.
† Histoire de la Découverte de la Circulation du Sang. Par P. Flourens, Membre de l'Académie Française, et Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie des Sciences (Institut S. France), Professeur au Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, &c. Deuxième Edition. Paris. 1857.

some kind is transmitted from the left to the right ventricle through perforations in the septum. But he so far agreed with him as to admit, first, that there was an essential difference between the venous and arterial blood, and, secondly, that by reason of the *spirit* it contained, the latter was fitted to perform a functional part in the finer processes of the system for which the former was utterly unfit. But here again the two hypotheses clashed. The air we inspire, Servetus argued, has nothing at all to do with the refrigeration of the blood—nay, it is the very *spirit* which Galen pointed to as distinguishing the arterial from the venous fluid; for the venous artery* conveys the blood from the right cavity of the heart to the lungs; there the artery divides itself into a multitude of smaller vessels, which again unite to form the pulmonary vein; and by the pulmonary vein the blood is transmitted to the left cavity of the heart. 'It is during its passage from the one system of vessels to the other that the blood comes in contact with the air, assumes a scarlet colour, and is purged of its impurities, which are expelled by expiration.'

It was reserved for modern chemistry to demonstrate the nature of the chemical change which the air undergoes from its contact with the blood in the lungs. It was reserved for Harvey to discover that the blood is transmitted through the artery and pulmonary veins, not in small quantities, but in torrents. Otherwise, Servetus's exposition of the pulmonary circulation, when divested of its metaphysical entanglements, is clear and satisfactory. The difference of the two circulating fluids was pointed out. The unity of the circulating current yet remained to be demonstrated.

Servetus fell a victim to Calvin's intolerance. His treatise *Of the Restoration of Christianity*, which contained his discovery, and of which only a few charred fragments remain in the Imperial Library of France, was burned with him, and the discovery itself was for a time lost. At length, about six years after his untimely end, Realduus Columbus, a professor of Padua, then the most celebrated school of anatomy in Europe, arrived by an independent process at the same results, and began to teach the doctrine of pulmonary circulation exactly as Servetus had laid it down. He was followed at Pisa by the celebrated botanist, Cesalpini, who was the first to introduce into anatomical nomenclature the now familiar phrase of the 'circulation of the blood.'

Amongst the most distinguished of Vasellius's pupils was that Fabricius d'Aquapendente, who during fifty years filled the chair of anatomy at Padua, and contributed more perhaps than any other person to the scientific reputation of the school. In 1574, he discovered the valves of the veins and the mechanism which permitted circulation, and thus made another important step towards a knowledge of its true theory. 'But he did more than this; for Harvey was his pupil; and it was under his instructions that the mind of the young Englishman became stored with that knowledge, and was trained in those habits of reflection, which enabled him, some years afterwards, to arrive at results so important not only to science, but to the welfare of mankind.'

Fabricius survived his great discovery five-and-forty years; and it may well seem strange that he should have gone down to the grave without having seen its full significance. This was seen by Harvey, and by Harvey alone, of all the anatomists of that age; and in 1618,† the very year of Fabricius's death,

he first proclaimed the great truth to the world from his professorial chair.

'I remember,' says Robert Boyle, 'that when I asked our great Harvey, in the only discourse I had with him, which was but a little while before he died, what were the things which induced him to think of a circulation of the blood, he answered me, that when he took notice that the valves in the veins of so many parts of the body were so placed that they gave free passage to the blood towards the heart, but opposed the passage of the venal blood the contrary way, he was invited to think that so provident a cause as nature had not placed so many valves without design; and no design seemed more probable than that, since the blood could not well, because of the interposing valves, be sent by the veins to the limbs, it should be sent through the arteries, and return through the veins, whose valves did not oppose its course that way.'

In 1628, Harvey published his famous *Discourse on the Motion of the Heart and Blood*, which forms the basis of modern physiology. From a passage in this great work, it would clearly appear that its author fully anticipated the rancorous opposition which the startling novelty of his discovery excited. It was assailed at once by men of science, and by men of letters. By the former, the great anatomist was stigmatised as an impostor; by the latter, as a daw in borrowed plumes. 'By the vulgar at home he was held, says Aubrey, to be crack-brained; and, as he tells us himself, of all his proselytes amongst the faculty, not one exceeded the age of forty. On the continent, his assailants were numerous, powerful, and uncompromising. The opposition of the Paduan anatomists may have been in some degree influenced by jealousy of their ancient pupil; that of the medical faculty at Paris arose exclusively from what M. Flourens calls 'their ridiculous infatuation' for Galen. Still, the doctrine was early taught in the Jardin du Roi by Durozer, and by Dionis, the first surgeon of that age. 'If M. Durozer,' says Guy Patin, in one of his amusing letters, 'knew nothing more than how to lie and the circulation of the blood, his knowledge would be limited to two things, of which I hate the one and despise the other. Let him come to me, and I will teach him a better way to a good medical practice than this pretended circulation'—to Patin, whose practice was limited to bleeding and the administering of senna! 'We save more patients with a good lancet and senna, than were ever saved by the Arabian physicians with all their sirups and opiates.'

In France, however, as M. Flourens remarks, 'this folly was confined to the faculty; it did not belong to the nation. Molière ridiculed Guy Patin,* and Boileau ridiculed the faculty, and Descartes, the greatest genius of the age, proclaimed his belief in the circulation.'

Dr William Hunter has said that, after the discovery of the valves of the veins, the remaining step towards the discovery of the circulation might easily have been made by any person of common sense. It is remarkable that the simplicity of great discoveries should always be made to derogate from the genius of those who make them. Now, Aquapendente was surely a person not devoid of common sense, and yet even he failed, as we have seen, to perceive the true bearings of his own discovery. 'He said, indeed,' as Mr Lewis has remarked, 'that the purpose of the valves was to prevent the accumulation of blood in the lower parts of the body!' Nor would it be a hard task to prove, in spite of De Blainville's insinuations to the contrary,† that, even as a possible process, the true theory

* The *vena arteriosa*, or pulmonary artery, it may be as well to remind the reader, is so called because, although it has the structure of an artery, it contains venous blood.

† Dr Willis, in his *Life of Harvey*, published by the Sydenham Society, antedates this event three years, without assigning any reason for so doing.

* Guy Patin is the Diablotin of *L'École des Médecins*.

† *Histoire des Sciences de l'Organisation*, vol. II. p. 227.

of the circulation was suspected by no European anatomist during the time which elapsed between 1574 and 1618, except by Harvey—who, as even Hunter admits, was at work for many years 'upon the use of the heart and the vascular system in animals.' Any attempt, therefore, to rob our countryman of the glory of his great discovery 'must be silenced by a decisive verdict.'

'Perhaps,' said Sir Humphry Davy, in reply to some one who was remarking on the value of his discoveries in the decomposition of the earths and alkalies—'perhaps you give me more credit than I am entitled to. Others discovered the voltaic battery; the time had arrived when it was to be applied to the purposes of chemistry; and it was into my hands that it first fell.' Something like this, perhaps, may be said of the discovery whose history we have been considering. A little earlier, and it could not have been made; a little later, and it would have been made by some one else. With the old dogma of a perforated septum unexploded, the discovery of the venous valves would have attracted no attention; and before the discovery of the venous valves, the idea of a double circulation would have been laughed at. Step by step in this wonderful story we mount, from Erasistratus to Galen, from Galen to Vesalius, from Vesalius to Servetus and Columbus, from them to Aquapendente, and from Aquapendente to Harvey, who, gifted with a more comprehensive genius than any of his contemporaries, took advantage of the labours of his predecessors, traced analogies which had been overlooked, laid bare the fundamental organism of the higher animal economy, and demonstrated the laws by which it is regulated.

DOWN AT THE GRANGE.

III.

It was on a Tuesday, in the midsummer, and the squire was gone to a meeting, likely to be a stormy one, upon education, at the neighbouring town; Miss Markham, ever desirous of a little shopping, had accompanied him, and I had intended to have done so likewise, had not the illness of a parishioner suddenly prevented it. His case requiring certain ailments which were not within the scope of our resources at the vicarage, I walked down to the Grange, according to custom, to request that they might be sent to the sick man's cottage. Mrs Markham was not within; but the beauty of the afternoon enticed me upon the terrace, the extremity of which communicated with the walled garden. The gate was always kept locked, I knew, and only the squire and the head-gardener had the keys of it. Sauntering slowly along upon the turf, and drinking in the prospect dreamily, I had reached the extremity of the walk, and was about to turn, when I heard the whispering of voices. I could not see who the persons were, for they were behind the wall in the garden close below me; they had no business there, I knew, and had probably come after some very choice melons of the squire's. I made no scruple, therefore, of listening; but after the first few words, I felt as though I would have given both my ears rather than have done so.

'I tell you, Jane, that now or never is the time. There is a heap of money in his desk to-day which will go to the bank to-morrow. Markham is away at Ruffham, and it will not kill him when he comes to find it gone.'

'Never!' said a clear full voice which I knew to be Mrs Markham's. 'I will die first. I will go away with you yourself, before I would rob my husband.'

'Your husband?' said the other with a sneer. 'Pooh, pooh! you need not be so squeamish for a few pounds, since you are in for so many pennies already. Why, you've made free of hundreds.'

'Not a shilling,' she interrupted vehemently—'not one single shilling have you touched of his. My own luxuries, my comforts, the wants of God's own poor, have gone to support your profligacy; but not one farthing of his, Heaven knows.'

'Jane,' said the ruffian slowly, 'take you good heed to what I say: I'll blow upon you, and tell all to his face. I'll carry you off, I swear it, before his very eyes. What you have known of me hitherto is nothing to what you shall know of me when you and I come to live together again.' I seemed to see and feel through the wall itself the shudder that ran through that poor lady's frame at these words. If I had thought the worst of her, instead of being assured, as I then was, that her wicked husband Heathcote was indeed alive, and persecuting her with a power more terrible than ever, my heart would not have bled for her less painfully, my indignation against him would not have risen higher; but as it was, my teeth were grinding in my wrath, and my stick was furiously gripped, as though it were a sword. Silently, like a thief in the night, I stole down to the wall, and setting my feet in some convenient crevices, peered cautiously above it. Both, luckily, had their faces turned away from me; but I could see, even on the man's back, scoundrel and coward written. His poor wife's wrongs and goodness, and all that I had heard of his brutality, swept over me in a sea of indignation. Oh, for one quarter of an hour of my college-days, before I had put on that ecclesiastical garb! Oh, to have given him ever so brief an example of that 'one, two,' which I remember to have had some skill in, in the bygone time. My years and profession, indeed, were already so far forgotten, that I rather wished he might just have laid his hand upon her in his rage. My stick was an ash one, and would not have broken for some time, I think. He wanted to do it, I could see by his twitching fingers: the bowed and trembling, but still graceful figure; the appealing sob, of which I could only guess the meaning; the young life withered and struck down in its joy by his cruel threats and presence—they moved him not one jot. I dared not trust myself to look any longer, but resumed my station at the foot of the wall. After a storm of menaces, met by almost hysterical expostulations that grew feebler every moment, I heard him say: 'You know where I am to be found, woman; and if what I demand does not come to my hand within the next eight-and-forty hours, I come to this house as surely as you are my wife, and claim you.' I heard a fall upon the ground, and knew that his poor victim had fainted; but I waited until the wretch—who healed her no more than if she were a log—had left the garden and plunged swiftly into the copse that fringed its northern side. I ran in then at the open door, lifted Mrs Markham from the path, and revived her at the spring that flowed hard by. She was afraid, on coming to herself, to look up at me, taking me for Heathcote; but I told her how I had walked in, seeing the gate open, and expecting to find her gardening, and how I feared the heat had been too much for her. She was ice-cold, poor thing; but she murmured: 'Yes, the heat, it was the heat,' as I supported her homewards up the hill. I got away immediately, and pretending a telegraphic message, packed up a little carpet-bag, drove down to the railway station at full speed, and arrived in time for the up express, as I had hoped.

IV.

On the next Wednesday at noon I was back again, and at once took my way down to the Grange. Mrs Markham had been very ill, I heard, and was now no better; the squire was even then at her bedside. I sent for him upon the plea of very urgent business, and he came down into the library at once. If I had

not been in his own house, and expecting to meet no other but himself, I should not have known him. His eyes were swollen and dull, his gait tottering, and his features white and drawn like the face of a dead man. She had told him all at last; his first and only love, his true devoted wife, the partner of six happy, happiest years, was to be torn from him by another, and doomed to a life of misery.

'Grantley,' said he, in a hollow unnatural tone, 'I have that to tell which will wring your heart, I know—it has already broken mine.' He had fallen into a chair, like one whose limbs refused to sustain him, and the tears coursed down his cheeks unchecked and unconcealed.

'Markham,' said I, 'I know all—everything—more, I think, than you can tell me. Your agony is not for yourself, but for your—for her, I am well assured. She shall not be dragged away. Be comforted. He shall never touch a hair of her head.'

His despairing eyes turned towards me not without a touch of hope. I was about to speak further, when the front-door bell rang gently.

'The man is come,' groaned the poor squire, as if inexorable fate had laid its very hand upon his shoulder.

'Shew him in,' said I to the servant, for his master seemed to have lost all power of speech. For my part, I drew a hopeless angury from that delicate bell-ringing: a ruffian that had nothing to fear would have pulled with both his hands.

Heathcote slouched in with an insolent air, half sneak, half bully.

'I don't want the parson to hear what I have got to say to you,' were his first words.

Mr Markham, who kept his back turned towards him, waved his hand to me in sign that I should speak for him.

'You may say whatever you will,' said I quietly. 'I am aware of the object of your coming: you want to extort the money from this gentleman, which you tried to persuade another to steal from his own desk.'

'Oh, she told, did she?' said the villain, with a diabolical smile. 'It will be the worse for her, presently, that's all.'

'No, sir, she did not, if you mean your wife, Mrs Heathcote. Ay, sir,' added I, as he started back, 'we are aware of all that and very much more. You were overheard in the garden. There is more than one thing known, witnessed, Henry Heathcote, of your old doings, which you are not aware of.'

I saw him turn as pale as the poor squire himself. 'Whether or no,' said he after a little, 'I shall have the money or I shall have my wife—who has committed bigamy—whichever that gentleman there pleases.'

'That gentleman,' said I, as I observed Mr Markham was about to speak, 'is not to be intimidated mouth after month, as Mrs Heathcote was, into supplying your bottomless purse. Nay, sir, your oath is not to be trusted; I hold in my hand a warrant for your apprehension, procured yesterday from Hampshire by Mr Raby, upon a charge of forgery, the proof of which I have now with me. The consequences are upon your own head, remember, and when you leave this house, it will be for a jail.'

'I was quite prepared for this, sir,' said the ruffian, with a look of indescribable malice. 'Mrs Markham that was, will, however, accompany me to prison. Fine food for the scandal of the county that will be; and a good convict's wife she will make to me in my banishment without doubt.'

Mr Markham writhed like one in torture upon his chair. We were indeed in the man's power, as he said, and my journey into Hampshire had been but of small service. One desperate course, however, which had been suggested by Mr Raby, was left to me, and

I tried it. 'Miserable man,' said I sternly, 'do you then dare to force us to extremities; you scoff at banishment, but what say you to the gallows? you!'—I strode up to the trembling wretch, and laying my hand upon his shoulder, whispered aloud—'you murderer!'

The sweat stood out upon his pallid brow, his knees smote together, and his hair seemed absolutely to bristle up, so abject was his terror. 'Mercy, mercy! I never found the notes,' he murmured. 'No,' said I; 'but here is the packet'—and I produced it—'and red with the blood that still cries out against you!' At the sight of this frightful evidence, the coward knelt upon the floor and covered his face with his hands.

'Rise, wretch—go!' thundered the squire, who had risen up like a man returned to life from the grave. 'Here is money, the sum that you demanded—take it. If ever again these eyes of mine light on you, as sure as there is a sun in heaven, I hang you.'

The cast-down, half-paralysed figure of Mr Markham seemed to dilate as he said these words; he looked like some incarnate Nemesis denouncing a certain vengeance upon the creature at his feet. It gathered itself up like a stricken hound, seized the proffered notes without daring to look up into the donor's face, and rushing out of the door and from the house, as though the executioner was even then upon his heels, sped away under the flaming eye of noon from Woodislee, for ever.

v.

Mr Raby's guess had been a true one. The pocket of Heathcote had been picked by one of his wicked companions in the bush, and he had murdered the thief for the purpose of recovering the packet, in which hope he had been foiled. This having been found upon the body, had been judged conclusive to identify it with his own remains; and for these so many years he had not dared to shew himself in civilised parts to gainay it, but had lived the marauding life of a bushranger. Tired of this, and having by a successful pillage obtained enough money for his transit homewards, he had ventured back to England. Finding his unfortunate wife well married and in such great happiness, his hatred of her was redoubled, and his determination strengthened to persecute her further at all hazards. The poor lady had never before had strength of mind to reveal his extortions, nor the horrid truth of his being still in existence; and now her confession, and the certainty of having to leave her beloved Markham for this dreadful husband, had brought her into the most dangerous state. She had prayed for death more fervently than any dying man for life; when, therefore, the squire had carried up to her the result of my interview with Heathcote—for he did not needlessly distress her with the account of his new atrocity, and of the means whereby he had finally got rid of him—she was almost beside herself with joy. Her gratitude towards me was without bounds, and as she strove to raise her attenuated form from her couch to receive and thank me, tears choked her utterance. The squire was but little more composed. With their mutual confidence, which had been but this once broken, quite restored, and their very life-blood, as it seemed, set once more flowing in their veins, it fell to me to wake them from their dream of new-found happiness, by reminding them of the real position in which they stood. The reaction from the extremity of despair to the certainty of safety, had been too great to admit of any thoughts save those of unalloyed content. Good and Christian man as the squire was, the circumstance of Mrs Markham being still the lawful wife of Heathcote—whatever that man's character might be—and

therefore making her continuance at the Grange impossible, had never once occurred to him. The man having been thoroughly got rid of, and all idea of personal annoyance at an end, Mr Markham had dissociated her in his mind from all relations with her first husband at once. The poor lady must have indeed thought often of her sad case, but had put it from her, probably, as something too horrible to be dealt with justly; nevertheless, she was the first to see the rightness of the path, which it was my duty as a clergyman to point out to both of them. If ever there was a case wherein spirit and letter seemed at war; if ever one wherein an innocent error seemed to be more terribly avenged than crime itself, I acknowledged that it was this of theirs. My heart was wrung for them to its core, but I had no glimmer of doubt as to what was necessary for them to do. Tenderly, but firmly, I put it before them; and before I had done, Mrs Markham sighed to me that it was enough. 'I go,' said she, 'dearest George, at once, while I have still strength to travel.'

'The vicarage, madam, is of course your home as long as you please.'

'I thank you, dear Mr Grantley, but I leave Woodislee,' said she, 'as far behind as possible this very night.'

'And I,' chimed in the good little old maid, whom we had almost forgotten, she had been so silent a spectator—and I with you, sister Jane, to the end of the world, if you will. She is my care, George, from henceforth, for I have wronged her in my heart.'

The squire's grief was terrible to witness; but he made no opposition. Miss Markham had a small estate in a distant county, to which it was arranged that the two ladies should immediately remove. Boxes were hurriedly packed, the travelling-chariot ordered to the door; and after such a leave-taking as I trust does not often fall to the lot of mortals, the invalid was lifted in, in a fainting state, and borne away swiftly into the night. Darkly, indeed, it fell upon the Grange, where the widower was left mourning for the wife that was yet alive. Weeks and months passed by, but he would not be comforted. The sketch-book on the table, the piano in the hall, the flowers that her graceful hands had tended in and about the house, the garden wherein she had loved to busy herself, her favourite walks, the very prospect which her soul had so delighted in, were robbed of all their charms for him at once. Tears instead of smiles sprang forth at the sight of them, horror was born of them in place of joy—skeletons of their former selves wherefrom the glory had departed, and into which the life was no more breathed. As kind and as good as ever, his cheerfulness seemed quite to have forsaken him, and he was growing old at heart and gray on head apace. Mrs Heathcote—for she had reassumed her former name—never wrote one line to him, nor he to her; but his sister corresponded with the squire daily, and to receive those letters and to talk with me and others who had known her of his departed wife was his sole pleasure.

It was some two years after the reparation of Mr and Mrs Markham, that I exchanged my vicarage at Woodislee for the summer months, on account of the sickness of my eldest child, for a parish on the seacoast, and with much difficulty, I got the squire to accompany us. The novelty of the mode of life and scene were somewhat benefiting him, and long excursions on the water affording him most amusement, I persuaded him to take them continually. (One evening, while he was thus employed, I was suddenly sent for to the beach, to see what could be done for a poor fellow who had fallen off the cliff. He was, the messenger told me as we hurried along, a well-known accomplice of the smugglers infesting that part of the

coast, and had met with this accident, it was supposed, while signalling to some of them the approach of a revenue cutter. A little crowd had gathered round him on the shore, but not evincing that sympathy which is usually felt among the poor in places of that sort for victims to the excise-laws; they had, however, furnished him with a mattress, and were giving him water. He was speechless, and scarcely sensible, they said; but a glance at his terrified eyes as I came up convinced me to the contrary. Mangled as he was about the head, and altered by what appeared to me to be the certain approach of death, I recognised the wretched Heathcote at once. He was borne, by my directions, to the nearest cottage, and a man on horseback despatched for medical help, although I saw it could be of little avail. I remained by his bedside all through that night, and it was a fearful one. When the doctor told him that, without doubt, he was a dying man, I thought it would have killed him on the instant. 'I have done everything that is horrible, and nothing good my whole life long,' he said. I gave him such comfort as I could with truth afford him, and urged him to penitence and prayer. His murder, his felony, and whatsoever other crimes he may have committed, did not seem to oppress him so heavily as his treatment of his poor wife. 'An angel, an angel,' he repeated constantly, 'and I was a fiend to her. Markham, Markham, he will make her happy yet. Poor Jane!' 'Poor Jane!' were his last words. When, after his burial, I told the squire this, he was affected to tears. 'My hatred of that man,' said he, 'has stood between me and heaven, I believe; but I forgive him all.'

In twelve months' time from that forgiveness, he stood within this church upon the hill at Woodislee, and was married afresh unto Jane Heathcote by me. It was a happier day than any of us had hoped to see at the Grange again; the only person who shed a single tear was dear little Miss Markham, but that is her way of expressing intense satisfaction. Not a villager was there who did not rejoice in their joy, from the ancient clerk of eighty years, who kissed the bride's hand at the door, to the little school-children who scattered flowers before her feet. There is very little else to tell. Besides, see, there comes toddling up to us a little fellow before whom nothing further must be said; a pleasant-looking, handsome lad with the smile—the old smile that is worn again now—of his mother. Once upon a time, I remember, she said that she was happy not to have him; but they were both glad at the Grange, too, I think, to welcome the young squire.

• OCCASIONAL NOTES.

MEDICAL WOMEN.

In a recent number of our *Journal*, we took occasion to make further known the very interesting history of the education of Dr Elizabeth Blackwell of New York; the first woman, or certainly the first Englishwoman, who has become a regular diplomated physician. Such trials and difficulties as that lady had to go through and overcome are now happily at an end for all others of her sex who contemplate making themselves useful to humanity as healers of disease.

A female medical college—of the sort which Dr Blackwell in 1849 trusted to see instituted 'in course of time'—has been established at Philadelphia for some seven years, and we hold in our hand the valedictory address to its students of Ann Preston, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.

This seems to us to be a prudent as well as an eloquent composition. There is no indignant declamation about women's wrongs or alleged intellectual inferiority, and no ambitious exaltation at the idea of

'medical men' being supplanted by medical women. The sphere of the new practitioners is declared to be mainly confined to the sufferers among their own sex, who 'are especially the victims of a wrong hygienic condition, and need medical advisers with whom they can commune freely,' and by whom they can be physiologically instructed. In the *Appeal of the Corporators* of the college, affixed to the valedictory address, this point is also judiciously urged:

'They consider that woman, as a wife and mother, pre-eminently needs a clear understanding of the functions of the human body and the means of preserving health; and that high-toned and intelligent female physicians, from their relations to their sex, must be most important instrumentalities in imparting such knowledge, where it is most needed and will do the most good.'

'It is well known that there is a vast amount of suffering among women, which is left without relief, from the shrinking delicacy of its victims, and it is therefore a demand of humanity that women should be put in possession of the requisite knowledge to administer the required treatment in such cases.'

Indeed, among the more liberal of the faculty here in England, we have often heard it admitted that women would be, for many reasons, far fitter medical attendants upon their own sex than men; 'but,' add these ungallant sons of *Æsculapius*, 'though we believe they have nerve and intelligence in plenty, we fear their *crotchets*: we scarcely ever knew a woman of mind without some twist in it.'

Dr Ann Preston, however, affords an example of one who has either been born without the twist, or whose professional education has enabled her considerably to rectify it; she gives satisfactory evidence, too, upon another matter, concerning which the ladies have been much maligned.

'Notwithstanding the common reproach that women are ungenerous to women, and that they exhibit pettiness in transactions of business, I am glad to be able to tell you that in my intercourse with them I have found, with few exceptions, the reverse to be true: nobleness, generosity, and sympathy all unhoped for, have been largely manifested, and my professional experience has deepened my respect and regard for woman and for humanity.'

'Ladies, if you prove yourselves capable and worthy, as we believe you will, society is ready to receive you; on every side the demand for your services is becoming more imperative.'

'But you must not expect a lucrative practice to spring up in a day. Solid superstructures are the work of time; and slowly, carefully, woman also must work her way, building up the reputation which is her professional capital.'

The opposition which these female practitioners have had to encounter has, of course, been very considerable; and even now the professor warns her class of the unacknowledged, or but half-acknowledged, position which they must needs occupy. 'That sympathy and assistance from older members of the fraternity, which the inexperienced practitioner so much needs, will indeed be given you by many of the wise and good: even now, numbers of those who are recognised as standing among the highest in the profession will meet you freely in consultation; but still we cannot ignore the fact that, as a body, physicians have not yet welcomed woman into their ranks as a needful or desirable auxiliary.'

The whole cost for two or more courses of lectures and for graduation at this Philadelphia college is only 17½ dollars. And for the encouragement of those whose means will not allow of the usual expenditure, six students will be admitted annually on the payment of twenty dollars per session, exclusive of the matriculation, demonstrator's, and graduation fees.

A department of remunerative and virtuous activity is indeed thus opened, with very moderate outlay, to females. And we cordially agree with Professor Ann Preston, M.D., that those women who shew themselves competent for the medical profession, deserve without doubt to succeed in it. 'Fitness and capability will indicate themselves against the world: they are God's endorsement of the rightfulness of any position.'

EXORCISM OF THE SMOKE FIELD.

An act is to come into force next month for the final putting-down of smoke in factories. It becomes of course a point of wisdom with factory proprietors to prepare for a change which it will no longer be possible to avert; for, though their reluctance to make the required alterations has heretofore baffled local acts and local authorities, we apprehend that this will no longer be possible with a general act, any more than it was with the proprietors of the Thames steamers four years ago—all of which are now smokeless, much to the comfort of the public. We have no doubt that the old proverb, 'where there is a will there is a way,' will receive fresh illustration on this occasion. The old objections as to impossibility of preventing smoke in engine-furnaces without diminishing power, can no longer hold, after what we have seen on the Thames, and what we see in many furnaces on land—our own, for example, where for nine years past there has been no smoke whatever, excepting for a few minutes each time the fire is put on after an interval of work, and this without any detriment to the efficiency of the machinery. Our plan, thus proved so effectual, and by which *ten per cent. of fuel is saved*, is Jenkes's patent (revolving bars for slow feeding); but there are many other effective plans, some of them perhaps even simpler,* and it is likewise ascertained that, with ample boiler-power, good draught, and a regulated and moderate admission of air into the furnace, there can be no offensive amount of smoke. There will, therefore, be no valid excuse for breach of the law. Its violators must be helped making plain confession that they refuse to take a little trouble and incur a little expense to save the public from this intolerable nuisance; and they will stand the consequences.

We most earnestly hope that there will be no slackness on any hand in carrying out the behests of the act. The physical annoyance sought to be put down is 'gross, open, palpable,' leaving no excuse for neglect of remedial measures; but it requires only a little reflection to see that there are also moral and social consequences of smoke, and these of no light importance. In large towns much exposed to smoke—Manchester and Liverpool form marked examples—we everywhere see a tendency of the upper class of people to live in places by themselves out of town, the main purpose of the movement being to get pure air. That the smoke is the main grievance sought to be avoided, becomes evident when we view the case of a city like Edinburgh, not much polluted by smoke, where we find no similar tendency. There, the people really live in town. Now, when families are thus dispersed, and for any intercourse a large space has to be traversed, it becomes impossible to have an easy and inexpensive style of entertainment: hence an encouragement to ultra-luxurious habits—itsself a great evil. The worse evil, however, is, that the cultivated and intelligent classes are wholly separated after four or five o'clock every day from the mass of their fellow-citizens, who, thus deserted,

* The system of revolving bars necessitates the use of a kind of coal which does not form large scoria (clinkers), as these make a choke at what is called 'the bridge.' Where the suitable coal cannot be got at a moderate price, it will of course become necessary to resort to some other plan.

seek amusements and indulge in tastes of their own, wholly free of the moral element which an upper class can impart. A separation of sympathies also becomes unavoidable, and thus it may be that revolutions are partly prepared for even by so apparently insignificant an agent as—*smoke*. If this be so, then, can be effectually put down in our large industrial cities, we conceive that an improvement is effected, not merely in our daily physical experiences, but in our social and political estate.

DAS SECHSE LÄUTEN, OR THE SIX O'CLOCK BELL.

In the present age, when practical usefulness and scientific inventions are driving poetry and imagination from the field, the old customs and festivals of former ages are rapidly disappearing. We are not amongst those who desire to mourn over the departure of 'the good old times.' If, with the sports and pastimes of former days, something of light-hearted mirth and fun has passed away from this worky-day world of ours, we believe it is only the shadow we have lost, and that the substance still remains; we believe that with fewer stated periods for festal enjoyment, man is a happier, nobler being than in the days of tourneys and morris-dancings, of May-poles and mummings. But we would not have the memory of these things die; they are interesting as signs of the times; and indications of national manners, customs, and feelings, deserve a place more important than is usually assigned them in the pages of history. These fêtes, which melt under the progress of civilisation like snow before the mid-day sun, still linger in some parts of Europe, and are cherished by the inhabitants of certain districts or towns with fond reverence. One of these national festivals which prevails still at Zurich, is curious and interesting enough to merit especial notice. It is called 'Das Sechse Läuten, or the Six o'clock Bell.' This custom has existed from time immemorial, and its origin remains a matter of dispute.

Those who refer its commencement to a historical event, tell of a time when Zurich, having expelled from its councils certain men obnoxious to the state, was threatened with an attack from these malcontents, who incited the neighbouring Counts of Hapsburg and Toggenburg to join them in their treacherous design. The plot was defeated by the penetration of the boatman employed to ferry them across the Limmat, who, detecting in their words and gestures something which savoured of treason to his beloved city, contrived to sink the boat, and bury the conspirators in the waters. Meantime, a boy who had been concealed behind a large stove, had overheard words which betrayed the treacherous plan, and conveyed intelligence of it to the burgomaster; the great bell of the church tolled an alarm, and quickly the inhabitants flew to arms: those conspirators who had escaped drowning were met by men prepared for their reception, and speedily put to the sword. A walled-up door was formerly shewn in the church, as a memento of the bloody night, through which some traitors attempted in vain to force a passage to stop the ringing of the bell. This account of the origin of the Sechse Läuten is accepted by many, who affirm that on the anniversary of that day of deliverance, a kind of carnival was held in the town.

Another version, and one more consistent, we believe, with probability, is, that it was a festival in honour of the approach of spring. When the sun begins to rise higher and higher in the heavens, and the winter is retiring before his warm and life-giving beams, then the people rejoice with great joy; and on the first Monday after the spring equinox, the fête is held. On this day, the bell of the principal church

begins to toll at six o'clock P.M., and continues its evening chiming until the autumnal equinox returns. Those alone who know what a winter amidst snowy mountains is, can comprehend the joy of the Swiss peasants when the days begin to lengthen, and the sun penetrates for a few more hours daily the deep recesses of the valleys. Nature, which has so long presented one monotonous and dreary aspect, puts forth new signs of life; green leaves appear, and tiny flowers peep above the snow; the meadows look fresh, and the birds begin their sweet spring songs; the snow yields its place to verdure; and the brooks, forced from their icy fetters, dance as if from joy. Then the human heart rejoices too; the intercourse between the mountain hamlets and the towns, so long suspended by snow-drifts, is resumed; and man once more meets his fellow-man in the market-place or in the church. Surely it is a season for joy and thanksgiving; and as a celebration of this return of life and gladness, we are inclined to regard the Sechse Läuten.

It is impossible to fix any date to the commencement of this festival; it seems to have been held annually, and reminds us strongly of the ancient German festivities with which the return of spring was hailed—remnants of which may still be found in the Steiermark, Silesia, and Bohemia, &c. Here, as there, the fir-tree—usually associated with Christmas in other parts of Germany—plays a conspicuous part; it is decorated with garlands and bright ribbons, and carried through the town by girls dressed in white.

The Zurich records furnish accounts of the various modes in which the Sechse Läuten has been celebrated. The ceremonies observed were in some points always the same, but additions and variations were made each year, which prevented monotony. The Zünfte or guilds of the different trades undertook the chief management. The freemen or livery of each guild assembled in their respective halls to share the mid-day and evening meals; the rooms were ornamented with boughs, garlands, and streamers; and as the six o'clock evening-bell tolled its first note of welcome to the spring, the halls, brilliantly illuminated within and without, resounded with shouts and toasts, songs and speeches. Processions were formed, and one particular hall having been selected as the place of rendezvous, the guilds assembled there. A silver goblet, chosen from the plate-chest of the corporation, was borne by the leaders in the procession, filled with sparkling wine, and quaffed in sign of the amity and harmony existing amongst the trades.

While these processions and festivities were enacted, the hills around the town were blazing with huge bonfires, in one of which an effigy of Winter was burnt. The figure represented a decrepit old man, with hoary hair, and a long snowy beard, enveloped in warm wrappings. It was borne about the town amidst universal derision and contempt; and finally, suspended over an enormous fire, it was consumed, while the people shouted for joy, and piled fresh straw and fagots on the flame, until not a vestige was left of poor old Winter but a heap of burnt-out ashes.

These are the usual ceremonies of the fête which are always observed, while each year some new sport is invented, adding fresh interest to the scene. These often take their rise in political events, local reforms, or social changes. The custom had fallen somewhat into disrepute, when, in 1819 A.D., it was revived with fresh vigour; and from this time it seems to have flourished in unbroken prosperity. Sometimes one guild took the lead, sometimes another; the processions were ordered with much care and forethought; beautiful coloured lamps were borne by the members of the corporations, on which were painted their arms and the insignia of their

trade; banners were embroidered, the halls beautifully decorated, scenic representations given of historical events, the costumes for which were carefully prepared; declamations and speeches both grave and gay were held, and imagination tasked each year to produce some novelty. While the citizens were thus busy in their guilds, the people caught the spirit, and added their part to the gaieties of the scene. Early in the morning, boats, adorned with flags, and steamers filled with peasants from the neighbourhood, arrived, all in gala costume, and the streets swarmed with festive groups.

In 1830, for the first time, processions passed through the streets in broad daylight, with bands of music, all who joined in them being attired in the costumes of the olden times. In 1838, the guild of the smiths undertook to solemnise a political change which had taken place in the canton, in which a young Zurich had been actively engaged in destroying old customs; in grief for these innovations, the guilds, headed by the smiths, bore their colours in funeral-procession to an elevated spot above the town, and buried them beneath a group of lime-trees.

We shall endeavour to give a more detailed account of two of these singular festivals, each of which was characterised by peculiar and interesting ceremonies. On one occasion, after a very severe winter, during which great hardships had been endured by the Swiss people, there seemed an unusually eager desire to make the Sechse Luten brilliant and imposing. As the spring broke with its promise of warmer days, and relief from the pressure of want, the joy of the people was unbounded; a general enthusiasm pervaded all parties: crowds filled the streets; and beggar and burgher, peasant and townsman, joined heart and soul in the rejoicings and festivities.

By noon, the burghers, in their plain but honourable craftsman-dresses, were seen hastening to meet their brethren at the well-furnished tables in their halls. After the dinner was ended, it had been arranged that the visits to the different guilds should then be paid, rather than defer them until the evening. The processions were marshalled accordingly. First came the butchers, in the full costume of their trade, attended by their apprentices, dressed as maidens; twenty-five of these bold butchers' boys bore on their shoulders a gigantic sausage, measuring fifty feet in length, and containing three hundredweight of the best pork, veal, and beef; across its aldermanic proportions lay two huge knives and forks, which subsequently served in the carving and distributing slices among the people. Next came the fishermen and boatmen, carrying on a large pole a fish of enormous dimensions; this proved to be a sham specimen of the finny tribes, which, when ripped up, showered abroad a quantity of perches and smaller fry, composed of sugar and sweetmeats. Amongst the bakers, a prize had been offered for the best and largest loaf; and in their procession, these prize-loaves were placed on gaily decorated carts, bearing other specimens of the skill of the Zurich bakers. The largest of these loaves was two feet wide, and ten feet long, and weighed 200 pounds. These guilds were succeeded by others too numerous to be mentioned particularly, each one bearing specimens of their particular trade—in wine, cheese, tobacco, and other wares. Before each division, a silver vessel was borne, filled to the brim with sparkling wine. About five o'clock, all the processions, after parading the town, formed into one line, and proceeded to the Baugarten—a kind of park on the shores of the lake. Here the sausage was cut up and, with the other good things, dispensed among the admiring crowds; and soon the bell was heard pealing forth its solemn tones, calling on all to join in one song of universal thanksgiving. As the evening advanced, and the shadows deepened into

night, fires blazed from the hills, fireworks shot their brilliant lights of varied tint high into the air, and the quiet stars shone brightly down on the scene—all lay reflected in the tranquil waters of the lake. Night deepened, the fires were burned out, the rockets were spent, the lamps dimly flickered, the crowds returned to their various homes; another winter had been dismissed into the abyss of time, and a new summer was opening on the joyous and grateful people.

The next Sechse Luten we propose to describe was celebrated in 1856. Expectation had been highly raised: it was noised abroad that preparations were being made on a scale of magnificence unequalled in former years. On the morning of the 7th of April, the city began to fill; steam-vessels from all parts of the lake arrived, bringing crowds of passengers; gay motley groups of peasants in their pretty picturesque costumes, ladies in fashionable attire; officers, priests, people of all ranks and ages. Hundreds of little boats covered the waters, and train after train brought new multitudes of eager spectators by the railway. This new means of conveyance, but recently established in the country, tempted thousands from all parts of Switzerland, so that Zurich had never before seen her streets so densely crowded.

Hitherto, these annual festivals had been peculiarly local in their character; this year, for the first time, they assumed a cosmopolitan form. The march of civilisation was felt even in the remote cantons of the republic; the spirit of innovation—that restless sprite whose influence no nation can resist—asserted her right to share in the Sechse Luten of Zurich. The guilds, inspired by one idea, agreed to unite in carrying it out in the best manner possible, and the result surpassed all expectation. Zurich was to be regarded as the centre-point of all the railways in the world; trains were supposed to arrive from all the four quarters of the globe, bearing deputations from all nations and peoples, who subsequently forming into processions, paraded the streets. Switzerland, with the strong prejudices peculiar to her national character, had long opposed the introduction of railways: at length one or two lines had been constructed, and the wild whistle of the locomotive, the whizzing and hissing of the steam, were heard resounding amidst her mountains and valleys, disturbing their peaceful tranquillity, yet bearing in their train blessings undreamed of by the alarmed inhabitants. It was a happy thought to mark this epoch; to bring before the Swiss people thus assembled from all parts the advantages which intercourse with other countries would bring their own, and, in sport, present them with pictures suggestive of so much future benefit.

The hour appointed for the opening of the festivities approached; every window and balcony was filled; the streets and roofs of the houses presented a dense mass of heads; the guild-halls gay with banners; music sounding everywhere; and all was gaiety and expectation. Suddenly the sound as of a rushing wind was heard; smoke curled in dense clouds from the chimney, the whistle shrieks, and the huge engine appears in sight, the *Miracula Spectacula*, covered with the flags of the federal states. Eight carriages followed in its rear: the northern and north-eastern trains; the eastern and south-eastern; the southern and south-western; the western and north-western, bringing people from every country lying between the poles and the equator. Soon the streets were alive with the various groups which these trains had conveyed.

To describe the scenes which now followed each other in quick succession would be impossible; every moment brought a new party under notice, all mingling in seeming confusion, yet each retaining its individuality. In the northern car arrived groups in

full costume from the Black Forest, from Saxony and Mecklenburg, &c.; here was seen a wedding-party from the rich Altenburgher peasantry, with gaily dressed maidens and gallants on horseback; there, a gala-coach filled with Hamburg merchants and brokers, with a shipful of Vierländer (the people who live in the neighbourhood of Hamburg). These were followed by Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians; and bringing up the whole, Mr and Mrs Esquimaux were seen, seated in a fur-covered sledge drawn by six panting dogs. The north-eastern division sent forth vine-growers from the districts of the grape; a gay, summer-party from Munich; carriages, laden some with nobles, some with peasants, from Bohemia; Berlin with her Kladderadatsch (the 'Punch' of Germany), guarded by a policeman in Prussian uniform; Polish droschki's, accompanied by noblemen on horseback. Then came the Emperor of all the Russias, surrounded by his staff and guard of honour, Cossacks and Bazouks; while a huge Russian carriage filled with nobles, a cart with serfs, brought up the rear. From the arctic regions there were Tongenses and Finlanders with their reindeer sledges, and the whole summer establishment of a Kamschatka family. Amongst the eastern companies were seen the brave lads and lasses of the Tyrol and Steiermark, with Viennese citizens in gay attire; a marriage-party from Appenzell and St Gall; proud Hungarian magnates in their splendid gala costume, on horseback; horse and cattle dealers from the Carpathians, and in their suite a troop of dark-eyed gipsies. The east sent forth her fair Circassians, Tatars on foot and horseback, with wandering families in tented wagons; even the Celestial Empire deigned to furnish representatives for this great world's assembly. A Chinese fair was arranged, and a mandarin in solemn state was borne in rich eastern litter; and a Japanese general followed, attended by the clang of martial music. New elements came to the fête with the southern train—Italian serenades and carnival antics, bright eyes glancing, and soft mandolines keeping time to merry dancing feet; English tourists in Italy, brigands and Swiss guards; a strain of delicious church-music, wafted, one knew not how, from Rome; peasants from the Campagna in all the glowing colours of the rainbow; pifferari, friars, and monks; lazzaroni and Neapolitan fishermen, Calabrians and Corsicans. The new civilisation of the south-east, headed by the Sultan Abdul Meschid, seated in a carriage surrounded by his new Christian allies; fair creatures from the harem, for this day unveiled, and exposing their charms to vulgar eyes; deputies from the Suez Canal commission, marching under a huge umbrella borne by Egyptian attendants; grotesque Bashi-bazouks, Greeks, pious pilgrims to the shrine of Mecca, Bedouins of the desert—all following in the sultan's train. Then came the dreamy fire-worshipper, the follower of Zoroaster; the Indian nabob in his palanquin; a carriage filled with colonists from Sydney; and Lola Montes, with her graceful arts and wiles, taming the savages of New Holland. Africa, too, sent Arabs from Sahara, Algerine pirates, and the dark negro from Nubia, with Caffres and Hottentots from the south. Then came the aborigines from New Zealand and South-sea Islands, tattooed and draped in feathers. In the south-western division came Savoyard boys, with marmots, and organs, and plaster-casts; a bridal-party from the south of France; minstrels and herdsmen from the Sierra Nevada, smugglers from the Spanish coasts, and piccadors ready equipped for the bull-fight. The Spanish islands were represented by slave-drivers and planters, and his serene majesty Soulouque from Hayti, attended with his dusky suite; merchants from Buenos Ayres; and giants from Patagonia.

The birth of a young heir to the French imperial crown was marked by a stork bearing a child in its bill, while market-women (*dames de la halle*) brought gifts to grace the event; Paris sent her grisettes and students, soldiers and civilians; and the peace congress—at that time sitting in Paris—was duly represented; the four great western powers solemnly seated in an open carriage, with Prussia and Piedmont standing as footmen behind, and Elihu Burritt and Cobden sitting on the box attired like Mercuries, each bearing a palm-branch, the accompanying servants dressed in green, the livery of hope. In the western train was Barnum, with his wondrous shows; while Mexicans and Red Indians closed the procession. England came in the north-western division, with her weavers and colliers; the queen and prince-consort in an open carriage; milors and miladys, boxers and engineers; a faithful impersonation of John Bull accompanied by Punch; while Irish beggars and Scotch *sans culottes* brought up the rear. The processions took more than four hours to pass through the streets of Zurich. The whole was closed by an enormous cosmopolitan omnibus, and a peace-battery, from which guns fired amongst the people rounds of shot, consisting of little rolls of bread. The evening's amusements were terminated, as usual, by corporation visits to the various guild-halls; toasts were drunk, speeches made; and thus ended the curious and interesting festival of the Seclise Lauten of 1856.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE MOWING.

All shimmering in the morning-dew,
And diamonded with dew,
And quivering with the scented wind
That thrills its green heart through—
The little field, the smiling field
With all its flowers a-blowing,
How happy looks the golden field
The day before the mowing!

All still 'neath the departing light,
Twilight—though void of stars,
Save where, low westering, Venus sinks
From the red eye of Mars;
How peaceful sleeps the silent field,
With all its beacons glowing,
Half stirring—like a child in dreams—
The night before the mowing.

Sharp steel, inevitable hand,
Cut keen—cut kind! Our field
We know full well must be laid low
Before its fragrance yield.
Plenty, and mirth, and honest gain
Its blameless death bestowing—
And yet we weep, and yet we weep,
The night before the mowing!

THE QUESTION BETWEEN THE FARMERS AND BIRDS.

The truth seems to be this: during the spring, birds do great good by killing insects on which they feed themselves and their young; but when the corn is ripe in the ear, and ready to shed out, the crowds of birds which flutter about on the tops of the stalks are said to beat out the grain in large quantities, which falls on the ground, and is wasted. Young birds should be killed down before harvest; there will generally be enough left to breed in the spring. Something analogous may be said as to rabbits. They do very little harm, if any, except when the corn begins to form its stalk, and when the green crops, as peas, tares, &c., begin to start; then they do considerable damage. They should therefore be killed down during winter, a few only being left to breed.

—Correspondent of Notes and Queries.

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LETTERS.

THERE are few things by which the flight of time is more sensibly measured than by the difference of feeling with which at various periods of our lives we indite or receive Letters. In the dawn of life, indeed, as at its close, we have the greatest unwillingness to set pen to paper at all; but the causes of the disinclination are quite different. In those very early times, we are not perhaps confident about our *ps* and *qs*; whether our *is* should have a loop in them, or whether the personal pronoun should be a little *i* or a big one. Our spelling is entirely phonetic; and maybe we are not unconscious of our want of ear even for the attainment of *that* accomplishment; while, in addition, we are sure to have some misunderstanding with our own middle finger, which the writing-master requires us to straighten, and which Nature as imperatively demands shall be kept bent. Unhappy epoch of pothooks and hangers, how well do we remember it! when we could not persuade our teacher that a child could possibly be near-sighted, and 'Sit up, sir! will you sit up, sir?' sounded so implacably in our ears. How nose and chin followed closely that serious pen of ours in all its rounded turns and exquisite up-strokes! How our lips, through a sense of the overwhelming importance of the task, formed themselves into the shape for whistling—when whistling, goodness knows, was far from our thoughts—as it delicately dotted the *is*! How our whole face accompanied its horizontal movements, when it crossed—not the Rubicon, but—the Tees! Still, what we had to write, we wrote willingly enough; albeit, for the above reasons, and because composition itself was not at that time a very easy matter, our epistles were not of the longest; the paper superficies they covered was indeed considerable, but they did not in those early school-days contain much epistolary matter:

'MY DEAR MA—I am very well so is bob all our tin is gone, a cake would not be unexceptable we dont get enough to eat dear Ma indeed. Love to Pa and Nero who i hope is looked after.—Your dutiful and affectionate son, JEMMY.'

We always accomplished that 'dutiful and affectionate' without mistake, on account of our having to send off a 'holiday letter' at the conclusion of every half-year, which ended with those adjectives. Doctor Whackem himself set the copy of this for the whole school, and looked over our shoulders with painful frequency during the epistolary process. What a number of fine sheets, with lines so carefully ruled for us, did we spoil with blots and errors; and what

a hypocritical piece of composition it was when all was done, and how it smelled of india-rubber where they had tried to erase the pencil-marks!

'MY DEAR PAPA AND MAMMA—I am very well and happy here, for Minerva Hall is indeed a home to us; but I shall of course be very delighted to see you again. This is to inform you that the holidays begin upon the Friday after next, when Doctor Whackem will give out the prizes in the schoolroom at half-past one, D.V. The Earl of Reddiforaniman has consented, with his usual urbanity, to take the chair. I hope I shall please you, my dear parents, by getting a prize. Doctor and Mrs Whackem desire me to give you their kind compliments; and believe me to be your dutiful and affectionate son, JAMES GOODCHILD.'

It was a pleasure to write even such an epistle as that in those times, because of the holidays it heralded.

Then the Letters we *received* at school, how unexceptionably welcome they were to us, especially if they weighed somewhat heavier than usual, and cunningly and safely imbedded in the sealing-wax there was found the desired half-sovereign; or if they conveyed tidings of 'a parcel'—expression delightful in its very vagueness—already despatched to 'my dearest Jemmy' by the carrier, the contents of which were to be equally divided with our brother Bob. Alas! what memories the sight of one of those letters would awaken now; what regrets! what tears! We sometimes grudged poor Bob that equal share of his; we were glad when there were pots of gooseberry-jam sent—Bob didn't like gooseberries—and on all occasions drove too hard a bargain with him, he being the youngest. He never grew to manhood and to 'Robert,' but lived and died; and will be ever known among the rest of us—who are thinning by this time sadly—as our boy-brother, 'Bob.' There were no such associations about those school-letters then.

In our adolescence, letter-writing was even a blyther matter still. There was then never any necessity compelling us to it. Out of the abundance of our heart, the pen indited. Our honest thoughts, fresher far than afterwards—and not less true, perhaps, though somewhat crude—flowed from us without effort and without fear. What aspirations had we at that epoch, which—to our present shame, be it confessed—our cheeks would burn with self-contempt to hear now uttered by the friend to whom we wrote them; and he again had the like radiant visions, and laid before our sympathising eyes his own fond dreams of life. What vigour, what elasticity, what overflow of genial humour one must have then possessed to have filled whole pages *gratis*!

Now, unless compelled by direst need, we never catch ourselves leaning over foolscap, except for a consideration.

Love-letters—what a splendid occupation the writing of those was wont to be! How pleasant to issue from our mental mint a thousand honeyed synonyms for the Beloved Object! How we lingered over each soft expression, toying with it tenderly as though it were itself the half-angelic being to whom it was addressed!

She is sixteen stone by this time, and her (second) husband's name is Potts, a drysalter; but that dread future was, in mercy, unrevealed to us at one-and-twenty.

Jones was in love with her also; and I have got one or two of his letters now, which the dear girl let me have at that time, in the strictest confidence.

What an unsuspecting, generous, impulsive, affectionate young fellow he must have been! (I hope Jones has not got any of mine, composed about the same epoch). Wizenod, bloodless, grasping little money-seeker that he is, how *could* he have ever concocted such epistles! I can't fancy him inditing anything beyond 'Received yours of the 24th instant,' and 'I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant;' by which he means their commercial rival, and most uncompromising foe.

I wonder whether it would be possible for a man to write a *bond fide* love-letter to a wife; I mean, of course, to his own wife, for in the case of another's (we have heard) the thing is practicable, and even easy enough. One couldn't have the face to call her an angel, although one might wish her in heaven; and as to her being addressed as a fairy—think of Belinda Potts, and a fairy of sixteen stone! The handwriting of dearest Belinda resembled a slanting shower of summer-rain; and when it was crossed, as it very often was, by another slanting shower, it was rather difficult to decipher. I think, however, that only enhanced the interest of her delicious meaning, which came out, when it did come, all the fresher, like a flower from the mist. I could detect her long-looked-for communications by more than one organ of sense before they left the postman's hand; their envelopes being pink, and redolent of patchouli. That was how I discovered that Belinda was corresponding with young Hitchins, as well as with myself and Jones. Hitchins was her first husband, and ran away with her from her paternal roof. I should like to see any unassisted individual attempting to run away with the present Mrs Potts.

When Cupid has once departed, taking with him the golden pen and the red (heart's blood) ink, there is no more joy in Letters. They henceforth become a matter of business only and of compulsion. We strive to trick the post-office by making a single stamp do double duty, and, on the other hand, grudge bitterly having to pay the least over-weight in the communications of our friends.

In our married and settled condition the postman becomes to us a daily nuisance. He brings earnest manuscripts from our wife's brother, who is in want of a hundred and fifty pounds for a special purpose, after which, he says, he will be an honour to the family; affectionate notes from our mother-in-law, who is looking forward to spending three or four months with her dearest Jemima, and her James, who

seems like her very own blood; circulars from charitable societies, who 'make no apology for appealing to our sense of Christian duty' (there are no such satirists as your philanthropic people). Worst of all—because reminding us in the cruellest possible manner of the genial past—college bills for wine, cigars, or other vanity we had fondly deemed to have been paid for years ago.

Then, as we grow to be more and more of a *paterfamilias*, more and more bills; we groan in spirit as our delighted daughters hasten at that dread 'rat-tat' (rustling those expensive morning-dresses of theirs), to open the letter-box. What contents they bring us, to spoil our matutinal meal, and to impair a digestion which is already in the most artificial state imaginable!

Here they are. Bill, Bill, Business, Circular (social), Circular (religious), Death (Poor Smith gone; our own age, too, within six months or so, and similar habit of body; horrible!), Bill, Bill ('I wish, Jemima,' tossing it over to the wife of our bosom, 'you would dress the girls more like young people of moderate means, and less like balloons; I won't pay for such foolery, that's flat'), Mother-in-law ('Here's your mother coming *again*; let her pay for them'), Business, Brother-in-law, Bills.

Alas, this laughing mask of ours conceals a sad countenance. The satirist of our own day who calls old letters the best satires in the world speaks a frightful truth. Unlock the old chest full of them, the old drawer, or the old desk, and cast your eye over the yellowing rubbish it contains. Open the worn covers, superscribed in the forgotten handwritings, and read the once welcome words spoken by hearts that have long been changed: your mistress's, 'she that married the nabob, and for whom you now care no more than for Queen Elizabeth;' or your beloved sister's—ah, 'how you clung to one another until you quarrelled about the twenty-pound legacy!' This humour of the modern humorist is terribly grim!

A genius, of our own day likewise, but of a very different kind, has written something worthier than this upon the subject of Old Letters—of those fallen leaves which keep their green (he calls them), the noble letters of the dead. He shews himself sitting alone in his chamber at late eve, when the rest of the house have retired, and when, without, 'the white kine glimmer, and the trees lay their dark arms about the field,' reading aloud the old letters of his dead friend: when, strangely on the silence broke the silent-speaking words, and strange was Love's dumb cry, defying Change to test his worth; and strangely spoke the faith, the vigour, bold to dwell on doubts that drive the coward back, and keen, through wordy snares, to track suggestion to her inmost cell; and word by word, and line by line, the dead man touched him from the past, and flashed his living soul on his— Thus he held awful converse, till the doubtful dusk revealed the knolls once more, where, couched at ease, the white kine glimmered, and the trees laid their dark arms about the field: till, sucked from out the distant gloom, a breeze began to tremble o'er the large leaves of the sycamore, and fluctuate all the still perfume; and gathering fresher overhead, rocked the full foliaged elms, and swung the heavy-folded rose, and flung the lilies to and fro, and said, 'the dawn, the dawn,' and

died away; and East and West, without a breath, mixed their dim lights like Life and Death, to broaden into boundless day.

A WEEK AMONG THE HEBRIDES.

SECOND ARTICLE.

IMAGINE a pretty little town of white-washed houses stretching like a semicircle round the head of a bay with a sunny western exposure—a background of irregular protuberances rather than hills, which terminate on the right in the woody heights and picturesque ruined castle of Dunnolly, and on the left by a similar piece of rugged scenery, amidst which, among embowering trees, are placed two or three villas; then, imagine that the bay is bounded so completely in front by a green and pastoral island, as to seem enclosed by the land, and you may have some notion of Oban—an object so calm, so pretty, so uncongenial on these wild and secluded shores, that at first sight it occasions an emotion of surprise. A little inquiry makes the stranger aware that Oban, like many other towns in the Highlands, is a modern Scots-Saxon settlement, founded for the purpose of improving the country; and that latterly, very much through the efficacy of Hutcheson's steamers, it has undergone considerable extension. Tasteful villas are perching themselves about on the rocky knolls behind the town; branches of banks and other commercial undertakings are being established; and hotel and lodging-house accommodation is recently much enlarged. Already, I have spoken of the Caledonian Hotel as a high-class establishment; but there are some other good hotels for tourists: I am, in short, told that the town can accommodate five hundred strangers, and that, by casual visitors alone, as much as £10,000 is spent annually in the place.*

Two objects of much antiquarian interest in the immediate neighbourhood, the ruined castles of Dunnolly and Dunstaffnage, usually attract the notice of visitors. By the politeness of the proprietor of Dunnolly, the small party of excursionists of whom I formed one, were permitted to visit the ruins, which, clothed in ivy of the brightest green, and placed on the summit of a huge rock overlooking the sea, form a beautiful and imposing feature in the landscape. Dunstaffnage Castle—gray, massive, and of greater historical interest than Dunnolly—is situated at the distance of three miles from Oban; and being shewn by a resident keeper, it can be seen at all times with no more trouble than a short walk or ride. No stranger should omit visiting Dunstaffnage, for independently of its connection with events during the old Scottish monarchy, and its being the original repository of the famed Stone of Destiny, now forming part of the coronation-chair in Westminster Abbey—the scenery around, a happy blending of sea, rocks, islands, and lofty mountains, of which Ben Cruachan is the most conspicuous, cannot fail to evoke the most pleasing emotions.

It is time, however, to be getting on. While I have been talking in a very rambling way about how tourists are to transfer themselves to Oban, and of some things that are to be seen there, the *Mountaineer*, distinguishable, like all other of the Hutcheson boats,

by its red funnels, is hissing and snorting at the pier like an impatient Highlander, and threatening to break away and be off on what was intended to be a special cruise among the islands. It is a summer morning in the end of June, and our party, seven in number, having hastened from the hotel, are now on board; the hissing ceases, the paddles begin to rumble, and in five minutes we are steaming at the rate of nearly eighteen miles an hour down the Sound of Kerrera. It was a very joyous-looking day, bright patches of sunshine interspersed with deep shadows on the hills of Lorn; the air crisp and dry; and the sea in a tolerably well-disposed mood.

Our first destination, of course, was Iona, that illustrious island, which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion. To reach this classic spot, steamers proceed from Oban according to wind and tide, either round the north or south side of Mull: if by the northern route, Staffa is first visited; if by the southern, Iona—the usual practice, we believe, being to go one way and return another; by which means the tourist circumnavigates Mull, and has an opportunity of seeing, close inshore, various lofty and jagged precipices, and several ruined castles standing in desert loneliness on half-insulated peaks over the white foam which dashes on the iron-bound coast, while far above and beyond these objects he will have a view of huge, misty-topped mountain masses, one of which, the giant of a particular group, attains the height of 3000 feet. The voyage to Iona, by the shortest or southerly passage, ordinarily occupies about four, but on the present occasion, it was effected in three, hours. We left Oban at seven, and at ten were in the Sound, a mile in width; which has the Ross of Mull on the east, and Iona on the west the isles of Colonsay and Jura being seen far away in the south. At this point, the territory of Mull sinks into tameness, and offers some scope for cultivation, with space on the level shore for a village, whence there is a boat-ferry to Iona, which, at a glance, we perceive to possess the same unpicturesque features as the opposite coast.

Running up within a hundred yards of the island, a boat is seen to put off, manned by two or three natives, the leader of the crew being Alexander Macdonald, an intelligent and obliging Highlander, who speaks English, and acts as guide and interpreter to strangers. Approaching the shore, which is covered with big boulders partially overgrown with sea-ware, and over which, on landing, we pick our way to the dry sward beyond, we perceive that, in the present day, the island of Columba is a simple pastoral bit of land, rising in the middle to a height of two or three hundred feet, and with a slope towards the sea, on which is concentrated within a space of a hundred yards all that is interesting to visitors. But, then, such interest! Standing right in front of this gentle slope we have, first, close on the shore, a row of low huts covered with thatch, a species of roof not seemingly able to encounter of itself the gusts occasionally blowing from Mull, since it is enshrouded in a netting of straw-ropes, held down by big stones, in a manner rather threatening to the heads of the Celtic children, who are sprawling about in their little kilts before the smoky doorways of the clachan. It is proper to understand that this collection of some forty hovels is called, in Gaelic, Baile Mor, or the Great Town. I have no doubt that it is considered by the natives a very fine city, more especially as it possesses a slated house at the south end, where refreshments of a simple kind are dispensed. Baile Mor contains no inn, nor are any spirituous liquors sold within it, on which account it requires no policeman or magistrate. Considering its size, it is well off for churches. At a

* Parties under any difficulties respecting their movements, may apply to Mr. McArthur, agent at Oban for Hutcheson's steamers. His office is on the quay, and he will be found an obliging and useful adviser.

little distance, on a rocky point of the shore, stands a newly built Free Church; and scattered about behind the village are an Established Church, a parish school-house, and manse for each of the two ministers. These last-mentioned buildings, which are of respectable dimensions, are, I believe, the only dwellings in which lodgings may be obtained by persons who desire to make a deliberate inspection of the island and its curiosities.

Let us have a look, however brief, at what distinguishes this otherwise uninteresting island. Partly behind the row of thatched huts, and partly a little to the north, amidst enclosures of low stone dikes, are a series of ruins in three detached groups, to which we gain access by a rude kind of pathway, enlivened by the patches of potatoes and corn of the humble villagers. Guided by Macdonald, we do not reach the ruins in the order of their antiquity, but according as they happen to lie. The more southerly group reached first in the series, is a nunnery, of which the chapel, with walls tolerably entire, is the principal remnant. This monastic establishment for females is said to have been founded in the early part of the thirteenth century, a date almost indicated by its finely rounded Saxon arches. Within and around it are some flat tombstones commemorative of prioresses and ladies of rank who were here interred. On one, considerably mutilated, the sculptured figures are exceedingly fine, representing the last prioress; her head supported by angels, and the figure of a little dog on each side—indicating, possibly, that she had been attached to these animals. The date of her death is 1543. Turning round an angle of the building after examining these relics, there stood before us, ranged demurely along a wall, about a dozen little girls, each holding in her hand a small plate of pebbles and shells, which were silently offered for our inspection and purchase. There was something affecting in the attempt of these poorly clad, but clean and orderly children, to pick up a few pence in exchange for the only articles they could find for sale, the coloured stones—bits of serpentine, quartz, and felspar—which had been worn by the attrition of ages on the shore of the adjacent seas. We selected and purchased some of these tiny fragments; but on giving a shilling to be divided among the party, we were disconcerted to find that the girls did not understand a word of English—a circumstance not very flattering, I must needs think, to those who charge themselves with their education. Luckily, Alexander Macdonald made them all happy, by translating and explaining our intention. Strangely enough, it is alleged that the custom of offering pebbles and shells for sale dates uninterruptedly from the period when pilgrims to the shrine of Columba piously bore away relics of the saintly island; morsels of serpentine, in particular, being prized for the purpose of being set in rings, which possessed a certain protective virtue against divers accidents and misfortunes. Wordsworth, it will be recollected, alludes in one of his sonnets to the pebble-sellers of Iona:

How sad a welcome! To each voyager
Some ragged child holds up for sale a store
Of wave-worn pebbles, pleading on the shore
Where once came monk and nun with gentle stir,
Blessings to give, news ask, or suit prefer.

The next group of ruins to which we are admitted is that of St Oran's Chapel, being apparently a sepulchral chapel in the midst of the burying-ground, which had received the remains of Irish, Scottish, and Norwegian kings for several hundred years, besides those of abbots, bishops, chiefs, and others who had deemed it an honour to be entombed in what, during the middle ages, was one of the most noted resorts of learning and piety in Western Europe. Several rows

of flat tombstones, sculptured and in good preservation considering the usage they have received from iconoclasts and fanatical relic-hunters, are pointed out by the guide; the whole being of a durable species of mica slate, but gray, and partially covered with vegetation. Eight hundred years ago, this spot of earth received the mortal remains of Duncan—an historical event of which Shakespeare, with his usual tact, makes proper use:

Rosse. Where is Duncan's body?
Macduff. Carried to Colme's-kill;
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And guardian of their bones.

The various names given to Iona can hardly fail to perplex a number of tourists. On the tombstones, it is uniformly called by a word formed of the single letter I or Y—pronounced E. Colme's-kill, sometimes written Icolmkill, signifies the cell of Colme. Latinised according to the medieval usage, Colme becomes Columba, and I is euphonised into Iona. The real name of the island, therefore, is I, or, in pronunciation, E. While so called, it became in 563 the chosen residence of a handful of Irish missionaries, who, under the charge of Colme, their gifted superior, introduced the knowledge of Christianity into Scotland. Of St Colme, or Columba, however, the island cannot with certainty shew any trace. The early and simple edifices of the apostolic band were merged in edifices of a more aspiring kind, which sprung up under the ritual of the Church of Rome. The nunnery, as already seen, is a comparatively modern erection, and so is the third or last group of buildings to which we are conducted, consisting of the cathedral, which latterly became the seat of the bishops of the Isles. This edifice is the most imposing of all the ruins. Its tall square tower, seen at the distance of several miles, rises from the centre of a cruciform structure, of different ages—to the older Saxon arches there being added the pointed Norman, along with decorations of a still later period. It will be for ever matter of regret that the rage for indiscriminate destruction which marked the Reformation in Scotland, should have been carried the length of pulling in pieces all that was artistically beautiful, all that was consecrated by learning and religion in Iona. Buildings were destroyed, clergy and educators chased away, piles of documents of vast historical value dispersed, and the island allowed to lapse into barbaric rudeness; the only parties benefited, as was usual in such cases, being those singularly disinterested personages who accepted from the crown gifts of the varied patrimony of the colony of Columba. After much dilapidation, some care has been taken by the proprietor, in conjunction with the Iona Club, to secure the ruins from utter demolition; nevertheless, it is painful to say that the whole place is kept in a shabby, ill-assorted condition, and if something be not done to secure by masonry several finely groined vaults, damp and decay will speedily lay them prostrate. Both in going to and walking about the ruins of the cathedral, the visitor sees several upright crosses, consisting of slabs of sculptured slate; such being everything that remains of some hundreds of similar elegant objects with which the island was at one time adorned.

Once more on board, the *Mountaineer* steamed rapidly out of the Sound of Iona, with her bows pointed in a northerly direction to Staffa, which was seen right ahead, at the distance of six or seven miles; the view towards the east disclosing Ulva, with the small island of Cometa, at the opening of a bay on the coast of Mull. As Ulva, like Staffa, is a basaltic formation, we now may be said to have got into an archipelago of a very remarkable kind,

geologically; it being far from improbable that the whole is but part of a range which comprehends the Giants' Causeway. Perhaps nothing more strikingly marks the low state of public intelligence which prevailed eighty to ninety years ago respecting the Western Islands, than the fact that Staffa was then unknown as an object of scientific interest. Pennant, who made his journey in 1772, did not land on the islet; he only speaks of seeing it at a short distance. Sir Joseph Banks visited it a month afterwards; spent two days on it, having brought a tent for the purpose; and he was really the first man of science who became acquainted with its wonders. Before either Pennant or Sir Joseph had made any public statement of their discoveries, Johnson and Boswell visited the Hebrides; and, strange to say, they knew nothing, and were told nothing, of either Staffa or Ulva. Boswell observes that when about to quit Col, 'they were informed that there was nothing worthy of observation in Ulva;' and so they took boat to the small island of Inchkeneth, on their way to Mull. It may be doubted whether these wandering philosophers would have cared much for seeing Staffa, even if they had heard of its natural marvels. Johnson had no regard for scenery, however grand; he liked to go from one private house to another, conversing about social and political questions; while, in his peregrinations generally, he was at the mercy of any one who had a boat, and would, as circumstances served, generously send him on from island to island. However this may be, the fact is certain, that not till 1774 did the world know anything of Staffa, of which Sir Joseph Banks, in a burst of enthusiasm, says, 'compared to this, what are the cathedrals or the palaces built by men?—mere models or playthings, imitations as diminutive as his works will always be when compared to those of nature.'

Staffa makes no great appearance from the sea. It is only when we get near it that the grandeur of its character becomes apparent. Ordinarily, boatmen with boats from Ulva are in attendance to land passengers from the steamer. When the sea is calm, they conduct their boats to the inner extremity of Fingal's Cave, which penetrates a high precipitous cliff with a southern exposure. On the occasion of our visit, the sea was too turbulent to admit of our taking this liberty. A boat from the steamer landed us on a lower part of the rocky shore near what is called the Clamshell Cave; and thence we climbed to the grassy surface of the island. We were enabled to make this ascent by means partly of a wooden flight of steps, that forms one of several appliances with which Mr Hutcheson has provided the island for the convenience of passengers by his steamers. To leave nothing in this respect undone, he has leased the island, and sublet it at a loss for feeding sheep, of which we saw a few browsing about. The surface is irregular, shelving generally down in a northerly direction with a kind of ravine in the centre. The only appearance of a human habitation is the open ruin of a hut on the higher grounds; and besides its sheep, the only inhabitants of the island are various kinds of sea-fowl, which are seen in myriads, hovering and screaming in front of the precipitous headlands. To have a view of Fingal's Cave, the party walked along the tops of a lower range of basaltic columns—not very even footing—which skirts the shore on the east, and in a scrambling fashion got safely round to the cavern. The description of this wondrous recess—70 feet in height and 230 feet inwards—has been so often given, that it would here be superfluous to offer any account of it. By means of a rope, held by iron bolts to the rock, visitors with nerve to do so, may walk on the slippery tops of columns some way within the cavern, about half-way from the water to the roof. None of us tried this hazardous experiment. The

crested billows rolled angrily inward, dashing themselves on the irregular sides, and surging up in masses of foam on the further end of the gulf. The Queen, on her visit to Staffa a few years ago, was so fortunate as to be favoured with that degree of calmness in the ocean which enabled her to be rowed in a boat to the innermost recesses of the cave, a feat in which her Majesty shewed her usual intrepidity.

For the sake of science as well as art, it is to be regretted that there are no means of making a protracted stay in Staffa. During the necessarily short time allowed to tourists, they can just see that the whole island is a mass of basalt, broken irregularly into columns, perpendicular and sloping, some large and some small, some entire, and others which, being broken off midway, offer a convenient footing to visitors in their rambles about the shores. A regular inquirer into basaltic phenomena would, however, need to extend his investigations far beyond Staffa. Besides the curious formations of Ulva, there will be found fantastic groupings of columns on the coast of Mull, Skye, and Eig; those in the latter island being of magnificent dimensions, towering as they do to the height of thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea.

From Staffa, the *Mountaineer*, still early in the day, steamed her course northward; passing on the left Tiree and Col, and on the right Ardnamurchan, a bold headland, the most westerly point of the mainland. We then proceeded towards the Sound of Sleat, leaving on the left the conspicuous islands of Muck and Eig, and more distantly the island of Rum. Entering Sleat Sound, we had on the right successively the districts of Moidart, Morrer, and Knoydart—all bold, rocky, and with huge hills forming extensive pasturages; the coast being indented at several places with long withdrawing lochs, of which Loch Nevis seemed to be the most extended. On the opposite or northern side of the Sound was that part of Skye called the Point of Sleat, near which, amidst plantations, stands Armadale Castle, the seat of Lord Macdonald, the principal proprietor in the island. Although passing quickly up the Sound, we could see that on each side beyond the sphere of his lordship's grounds, the slopes of the hills were dotted over with the diminutive thatched huts of that aboriginal race of crofters whose miserable existence is an anomaly in the middle of the nineteenth century.

In the afternoon, a drizzle came on, the mists settled down on the summits of the hills, from which and other appearances, it was judged prudent to cast anchor for the night in the small and well-sheltered bay of Eilan-Oronsay, in Loch-na-dall. Here the *Mountaineer*, accordingly, came to a pause about a hundred yards from the shore. The idea of lodgings for the night at a small inn was suggested, but overruled. The steward had provided bedding for the sofas in the saloon, and could accommodate us all nicely; so there was no further trouble on that score. It was proposed that after dinner a good deal should be done in the way of fishing over the side of the vessel, with lines provided for the purpose at Oban. But, here, again, anticipations expired in talk. The evening was pronounced rather moist for any amusement of this sort, and lighted candles and whist for a time banished the notion that we were moored within hail of a state of social life which had not been seen in England since before the landing of Julius Cæsar. A long day's exposure to the air made us all sleep soundly. On retiring, if such a phrase may be employed under the circumstances, a law was passed enjoining heavy penalties on snoring, a crime which, as it turned out to the credit of the whole party, no one was even in the most distant manner charged with.

Next morning, betimes, all were alert. At seven, up anchor, steam let on, and off we were again in

continuation of our cruise. A council being called, it was resolved to proceed first up Loch Hourn, an arm of the sea projected eastward into Inverness-shire from the Sound of Sleat, and which is bounded on the north by Glenselg, and on the south by Knoydart. Loch Hourn is so rarely visited, that to nearly all on board the excursion was perfectly new; nor probably would it have been quite safe, if we had not had the good-fortune to have with us a retired veteran in Hebridean navigation—Captain M'Killop, who, it may be noted, was the conductor of her Majesty when visiting the Western Isles.

On entering Loch Hourn, which varies from a mile to less in breadth, we are struck by the picturesque mountain masses, here swelling into rounded pastoral hills, and there rising into lofty jagged peaks, from which, down precipitous gullies, dash long foaming cataracts that, from their whiteness, resemble at a distance streams of milk, while around the more elevated hill-tops, at the height of a thousand feet, play the morning vapours not yet dispersed by the sun. On the lower braes, browse flocks of Cheviot sheep; and these, with the figures of shepherds and their dogs, not less than the absence of smoky huts, plainly tell us that Knoydart has passed into the hands of an improving low-country landlord. The scenery, interspersed with natural oak and hazel, continues beautiful as far as the steamer can advance. At a turn of the loch, a boat having been sent ashore to a village for a native pilot, the vessel securely passed into an inner reach of the loch, up which it proceeded to nearly its furthest limits. Here, on the south side, the party landed, and, favoured by a bridle-path, which, by and by, widened to a sufficient breadth for carriages, we walked several miles to the pass into Glen Quoich, a gorge in the mountains environed with huge isolated rocks and boulders strowed about in all the rude grandeur of nature. Retracing our way, and again on shipboard, the vessel proceeded by Glenselg Bay into Loch Alsh, and then struck up Loch Duich, the mountain scenery at the upper extremity of which transcended, as we thought, even that of Loch Hourn. At the entrance to Loch Duich, situated on a rocky knoll on the beach, are the ruins of Eilan-Donan Castle, an ancient seat of the Mackenzies, 'high chiefs of Kintail.' On the same side of the loch, in Loch Alsh, are seen various modern improvements, including the mansion and new inn of Balmacarra.

About this spot, the channel between Skye and the mainland makes a sudden turn, and the steamer shortly passing through the strait of Kyle Akin, where there is a ferry, enters a wider Sound, and for our gratification turns to the right up Loch Carron. The scenery on this loch, which is about twenty miles long, is no doubt fine, exhibiting here and there along the shore good specimens of raised beaches; but we are by this time not a little spoiled for sights; after Hourn and Duich, nothing of the loch nature will pass muster; and returning to the more open Sound, we hasten on to Portree in Skye, where we are to pass the night. This part of the voyage was made by first touching at Broadford, where there is an inn, and then, after rounding the north of Scalpa, proceeding past Rannay, on the shore of which island stands Rannay House, a handsome modern mansion—an improvement on that in which Johnson was hospitably entertained; the estate having passed from the hands of the Macleods into the possession of Mr G. Rainey, by whose great changes for the better have been effected.*

* It will be recollected that Johnson and Boswell went in an open boat, manned by four rowing natives, from Corriechatchin, near Broadford, to Rannay, the doctor, as Boswell says, sitting high in the stern, 'like a magnificent Triton.' Malcolm Macleod, one of the Rannay family, celebrated in the year 1748-6,

The harbour of Portree, so completely environed by jutting high grounds as to afford the best shelter to vessels, received ours for the night, and all went ashore to Ross's Hotel, a house offering good and extensive accommodation. Portree—a name signifying King's Port, being so called from a visit of James V. of Scotland, on one of his western excursions—is a substantial little town occupying "the brow of a high ground overlooking the harbour. The place was thrown somewhat into commotion with the unexpected visit of the *Maintainer*, but the inhabitants gradually subsided into tranquillity, and unmolested we rambled about the neighbourhood in search of anything to look at. The only objects which attracted us were a recently erected octagonal tower, on a conspicuous height, hastening to ruin from sheer neglect, and on some low grounds a parcel of those dismal straw-covered biggings of which we had seen distant specimens on the coast of the island. Aided by an interpreter, a gentleman and I ventured on paying our respects to the inmates—but such a scene of dirt and poverty presented itself as filled us with horror and compassion. Bare stone walls, rafters overhead glittering with soot, and on which a few fowls were perched, the smoke of a peat-fire in the middle of the floor, finding its way out by a hole in the roof, window-holes, and door; the sty-like beds, straw and dingy blankets huddled in confusion; the clay floor and ragged yet healthy-looking children. In only one of the houses was English spoken. And how do these wretched people live? Small patches of ground under crop, but ill cultivated, and showing about as many weeds as stalks of corn or potatoes, are their principal reliance, along with fishing or executing any odd jobs that come in the way. In one of the huts, on looking into a gloomy recess separated from the rest of the apartment by a few ill-put-together boards, we saw a man lying ill—a sad spectacle of human desolation. The only house in which there was an effort at cleanliness was that in which English was spoken. The inmates here appeared to labour under the like desperate poverty; yet there was an air of the most pious resignation to what was probably felt as a dispensation of the Divine will. I could almost wish that habitual grumblers about trifles had been with us on this occasion. On one side of the peat-fire, which, as usual, was in the middle of the floor, sat an aged and lame man, the father of the family; on another side was the old mother, carding wool; while on a kind of cushion on the ground, with legs drawn up and helpless from rheumatism, was placed their daughter, who, according to her own account, had been so afflicted for the space of ten years. Administering on our departure some slight gratuity to this unfortunate being, the melancholy consideration was forced upon us that the old crotching system, which is throughout signalled by this depressed and hopeless kind of existence, is totally wrong, and should be obliterated at every available opportunity. Situated as they are, the poor people of whom we had a specimen, can neither do any good for themselves nor in any sense benefit mankind, and but for what to many may seem a certain degree of harshness, they would absorb in the form of poor-rates more than fill the rental of the land. The common sense of the country, I should think, must come to this conclusion

acted as pilot, and sang a Gaelic song, which was chorused by the boatmen. 'We sailed,' adds Boswell, 'along the coast of Scalpa, a rugged island, about four miles in length. Dr Johnson proposed that he and I should try it, and found a good school, and an episcopal church. Malcolm said he would come to it, and have a printing-press, where he would print all the Bibles that could be found.' With such lively chat, did they try to mitigate the terrors of what seems to have been a very tedious sail of several hours. In the present day, one of Hutchinson's steamers would have carried the party from Broadford to Rannay in an hour, as easily as an omnibus would take them from Charing Cross to St Paul's.

at last. Cruel as it may appear, there is nothing for the poorer inhabitants of Skye, and some other portions of the Highlands and Islands, but emigration. It is true, an outcry has been raised against expatriating an old race, for the sake of depasturing their lands with sheep for a southern market; but let any one visit the smoky hovels which are scattered along so many damp and unreclaimed hill-sides, and see how utterly hopeless is the condition of their inhabitants—their very contentment being not less an evil than the language which cuts them off from any chance of intercourse with the busy world beyond—and seeing all this, say whether the removal of this Celtic population to scenes calculated to evoke their latent energies would not manifestly be a blessing.

Having caught a few glimpses of the Storr, the Cuchullin Hills, and some other striking features in the scenery of Skye, we returned with the *Mountaineer* to Oban.

In this voyage homewards, the vessel, after passing Ardnannurchan, proceeded down the Sound of Mull, by adopting which we were afforded an opportunity of calling at Tobermory, a neatly built modern town within a sheltered bay on the north-eastern shore of Mull. On the opposite and equally bold coast of Morven, a part of the mainland adjoining Ardnannurchan, we observed in succession, placed on craggy steepes overhanging the sea, the ruins of three old castles—Mingarry, Aros, and Ardtornish; this last the scene of the opening passages in Scott's *Lord of the Isles*, having been the residence of the proud chieftain of Lorn, whose

Turrets' airy head,
Slender and steep, and battled round,
Overlooked dark Mull! thy mighty Sound,
Where thwarting tides, with mingled roar,
Part thy swarth hills from Morven's shore

On the point of Mull, at the entrance to the Sound, are the remains of another of these strongholds, Duart Castle, an ancient residence of the chief of the Macleans. On the point of Lismore, a long green island which we skirt on the route to Oban, is seen another picturesque ruin. Associating these old Hebridean fortlets, places of importance in their time, with Dunnolly and Dunstaffnage, Dunvegan in Skye, and other remains of a similar nature—all admirable studies for the landscape painter—along with the still more touching ruins of Iona, the conviction arises in the mind that here, in this western region washed by the waters of the Atlantic, and in ages long past, there existed a state of refinement, which receives little notice in the page of ordinary history—in fact, we see what till this day is so very limited known in the eastern and more populous districts of Scotland, that the sight for the first time, not only of these decaying remains of art, but of the grand and more imperishable features in nature, comes upon one with something like the effect of a revelation.

A special object with us in returning to Oban, was to visit the sinuosities of the Linnhe Loch as far as Lornbell and the entrance to the Caledonian Canal, and this was pleasantly accomplished by the *Mountaineer* in the space of a single day. What tourists have an opportunity of seeing in this accessible quarter, has been already hinted at—Glencoe, the scene of the unprovoked and horrid massacre of the Macdonalds in February 1692, being alike for its historical interest and sublime physical features, a spot pre-eminently deserving of a visit.

An impression left on the mind by a Hebridean excursion is, that the world generally is as little aware of the deeply interesting character of the scenery of the western islands and coasts, as of the comparative ease and inexpensiveness with which a pretty lengthened tour, by means of Hutcheson's boats and other

appliances, can now be effected. Another thing which, being pressed on our notice, affords no little satisfaction: I allude to the obvious improvement of the country, mainly, as we learn, through the transfer of property to men of capital and enlarged intelligence, from England or the Lowlands of Scotland. In sailing about, you can always see at a glance, by the erection of substantial villas and farmhouses, the clearing and draining of fields, the growth of plantations, and the building of piers and wharfs, that energetic Anglo-Saxon minds are busily at work; and that at no distant day, by the gradual thinning of the numbers of the aborigines, the state of the Highlands and Islands will be entirely changed, of course vastly for the better. It is very pleasing to know that the progress of improvement is found to be compatible with the preservation of much that is picturesque and admirable in Highland costume and character; and perhaps I do not exaggerate in saying, that many of the new English proprietors are in this respect, by adoption, more patriotically Highland than the Highlanders, and possess as keen an appreciation of the matchless scenery to which they have migrated as the Celt of twenty generations.

W. C.

A SCREW OF TOBACCO.

AMIDST the whirlwind of the late tobacco controversy, any statement irrespective of party, illustrative of that unfortunate narcotic, would have been listened to by either side with impatience. Now that the storm has somewhat abated, all the smokers who are likely to be convinced at all having given in their adhesion to moral and medical authorities, and the rest being beyond the power of eloquence—a brief narration, having tobacco for its subject, may perhaps be borne. Being merely annals and impartial history, we say, the author of that celebrated tract, entitled *The Pipe-smoker's Fate, or the End of a Cigar*, may appreciate the information we have to give him, equally with the wretch who may read it with a Havana in his mouth.

We are tobacco-merchants ourselves, and therefore open to the charge of prejudice if we took it in hand to give our own account of this matter; and we have accordingly selected the most sagacious-looking of the very oldest bundle of cigars we have in our possession, and requested him to narrate to the public his own story:

My ancestors first visited this country under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh; they were at that time foreigners, nor, indeed, are any of the thousands of us born and reared here, acknowledged to be sons of the soil up to this present writing. By a pleasant fiction of the tobacco-dealers, readily entered into by their agreeable patrons, we are supposed to be indigenous only to alien climes. As a matter of fact, we flourish almost everywhere. The American branch of our family is supposed to be the best—a word which signifies in that country, as in this, the richest. In Virginia, we are the *crème de la crème*, the weed of weeds. Next to that favoured region, perhaps Kentucky is entitled to make her proud boast of us. From Maryland we come with light bright faces, and are exceedingly esteemed in this country. Those of us who belong to South America differ much from their northern brethren. Brazil tobacco is a very short scrappy-looking leaf of the family tree, and is covered with the scale of the plains. That of Columbia is more tolerable, and of a fair complexion. German tobacco is a poor relation whom we are loath to own, with a most prolific growth—which poor relations always have—of dark-coloured leaves with little flavour. Havana is unquestionably our ancestral seat;

the heads of our family there reside, respected and esteemed, and emitting a most agreeable odour. Yara, an independent member of our race, with a dry—almost sarcastic—sneering kind of disposition, has also his admirers. In Turkey, we are very bright coloured and sweet tasted, without having, however, much strength in us. *Letakia* is an especially aristocratic, enervated, listless species of this description. Greek, Hungarian, and Chinese tobacco assimilate to the Turkish. In Java, we are said to be 'of volcanic growth and gutta-percha flavour,' an evidently malignant and exaggerated definition, invented, as is most probable, by a detected cabbage; in Holland, we are very respectable; but all these latter branches of us can be purchased in the London markets at from 8d. to 7d. a pound.

The great object of the manufacturer of tobacco is to make a mixture of us that will stick together, and absorb as much water as possible without our getting absolutely mouldy and fermenting—through sheer sulkiness and indignation, and when all bounds of endurance are passed. One species of us, cut by itself, is too strong; another is too mild: one will break to pieces in cutting; another bears to be pulled about in all directions. Different proportions of us are used in different seasons, in summer, in autumn, in winter. The quantity of water each kind of us will imbibe is calculated to a drop, and its increased weight known to a fraction; the profit is confined to one or two per cent. At first, a moderate quantity of water was applied to moisten us; *wou*, the demand for cheapness, and the increased competition, compel us to derive one-third (nearly) of our total weight from moisture, and drive us, as it were, to drink, whether we will or no. The ancients may have had perhaps a higher moral standard for their commercial transactions; the moderns must needs have a sliding-scale of principle, it seems, unless they would visit Basinghall Street, and we suffer from the times. The genuine Yankee tobacco wont take much water; but the German—poor stuff enough in its natural state, without any Anglo-Saxon blood in him—soaks like a sponge; these two, therefore, are mixed together, and other growths are added of all kinds. Next to making us heavy, the great object is to render us 'flescy,' so as to be held up in a large piece of several pounds-weight together; for the retail shopkeepers will not buy us when we are 'short,' as it is called, for then being weighed and sold out in small quantities, but too much of us becomes dirt and dust. The object of the importer is of course to get a perfectly dry leaf, so that the enormous tax upon us may be levied independently of any weight of moisture. He buys us from samples drawn at the Custom-house, and very queer stuff we look when he takes us for the first time out of our bales. These bales, by the by, are generally made of the hides of the animals of the Pampas, and are sold, on account of their enormous strength, to oyster-dredgers. We resemble, on our first release, about up fans, of the colour and texture of dried haddock; we are then called 'hands,' on account of our possessing five leaves, or fingers, upon each stem; but so brittle are we, that we can't bear even shaking.

We suffer ourselves, however, to be softened by steam, and in the thus warmed state, become perfectly pliable and supple. Our backbones, or stalks, are then extracted; we are next mixed together in great cakes, squeezed in hydraulic presses until rendered solid, and then subjected to an improved chaff-cutter, which chips us, with the perfectest regularity and dispatch, to any degree of fineness. When cut, we are passed through a steam-chamber, which expands us a good deal, then—having been shaken about on a heated copper, and all objectionable foreign substances being removed—we remain cooling in little

mole-hills for twelve hours or so, and are then ready for sale. Our leaf, cut without the central stalk, is called *Shag tobacco*; when cut with it, *Bird's-eye*. Different prices are caused by certain varieties, in colour and flavour; and to produce these, we have to be sorted, out of an original imported case.

Cigars are made from different kinds of tobacco: Havana, Cuban, Yara, Columbian, and German are most generally used. Each cigar consists of three parts; the interior is composed of what is called 'fillers,' with scraps of leaf of every sort and kind: this is surrounded by a tolerably large piece, which is yet not good enough to form the outside 'wrapper;' and this last, selected for its beauty of appearance and smoothness, is the mummy cloth which encloses the whole. There is great difficulty in getting leaf to 'dress itself' well enough for this purpose; it is apt to look shabby and torn, and scarcely decent. German leaf makes the neatest and cheapest wrapper. Both the inside and outside of a cigar are of course made of materials varying as their price. A cigar that sells at threepence, is made of Havana inside and out; one at twopence, of Cuban inside, and German out; one at a penny, of German inside and out; or, as some assert, of straw inside, and cabbage out; but that has nothing to do with us.

When we are rolled into cigars, we have more aliases bestowed upon us than pickpockets, 'a great deal of water, and a great many names,' as the wags say. Your twopenny cigar, for instance, is *Woodrille*, alias *Huyde*, alias *Cubana*, alias *Tiaguencia*, alias *Marina*, and is a scamp of the deepest dye. Names mean absolutely nothing. Boxes, brands, and labels are all imitated, or made up by the junior clerks out of the Spanish dictionary.

Foreign cigars are rarely met with in any quantity, the price being so very great that dealers scarcely care to keep them. They pay nine shillings a pound duty, and cannot be sold under fourpence each. They are superior to those of home-make in appearance, in consequence of having been made up soft, and dried gradually upon their voyage from the Havana; the material also being in that country of comparatively little value, only the best parts are used. Otherwise there is no reason why they should be better than the best English cigars made from the best foreign leaf. The foreign cigars are packed in hexagonal bundles of one hundred each. Manila cheroots have been analysed by an eminent chemist, and proved to contain no opium—which has been the heinous offence hitherto laid to their charge—and they are clearly of a more rational form than the cigar. The point of the latter is made with considerable trouble, only to be bitten off and thrown away. Cheroots would be made of as good a material as are cigars, were there as great a demand for them. The cigar-makers turn out three or four hundred daily, and earn from one to two guineas a week. While they work at their desks—in the large establishments, to the number of thirty or forty in a room—one of them, whose work is of course done for him, is often accustomed to read aloud to the rest. The employment of these human rollers is an easy, ladylike one enough, and might be practised instead of *potichomanie*. Every fragment of us saved is applied to some purpose. Our stalks are made into Scotch snuff, the Irishwoman's 'soit roe' ground up very fine, sifted and scented (or not) with different mixtures. Rappée snuff is our leaf powdered to a gunpowder grain—sifted, and wetted, and scented with otto of roses. Roll-tobacco, used for 'plugging,' is made of the richest Virginian, spun into different thicknesses, and pressed for months. There are far worse things done with us in some places than those I have here described; there is quite a Borgia system of poisoning administered to the British public, under pretence of

the pipe of peace, I am myself, however, in a respectable house. I am bandied round with a spangled ribbon, like those worn by Spanish dancers, in company with ninety-eight of my fellows. The name that I at present enjoy is that of an *Imperial Lopez Regalia*; but to-morrow I may be a *Nicholas*, and the next day an *Omar Pacha*. Tobacco for pipes comes to the consumer, as I have said, with but small profit to the dealer, but the cigar must be paid for—as that cadet of our family, Snuff, would say, 'through the nose.'

But, alas, alas, I am in the hands of a purchaser; it is well that my story is told; for my existence will be but for a few minutes longer, and then my ashes will be scattered on the winds!

THE FALSE DREAM.

SOME time after Louis XVIII. was restored to the throne of his ancestors, when the last of the emigrants had returned and set themselves up in the dilapidated *hôtels* of Paris and the still more ruinous *châteaux* of the country, with a large display of old crests and titles, and a great diminution of ancient state and style: when the Fanbourg St Germain and its adherents firmly believed that the Bourbons were never more to be rooted up, but the régime would go on from one generation of Louises and Charleses to another, always maintaining etiquette and keeping down the people—the entire house of Courtois was thrown into confusion by two young persons, who insisted on getting married.

The house of Courtois belonged to the noblesse of Brittany. It was very numerous and very poor, with the exception of its venerated chief, a marquis of seventy-three, who had come back in the time of the Emperor, recovered all his own estates and part of somebody else's, married in regular succession three handsome dowries, wore crapes for the ladies who accompanied them, and was now a widower with no children. The marquis kept fast hold of all that came into his hands, and gave laws to the whole of his kindred. They knew he would die some day, and as most of their prospects depended on his testament, there was not a more absolute monarch in ancient or modern history. They managed their houses, they educated their children, they were married, and, it was said, born according to his commands. The number of the families that existed on the hope of his demise, and obtained consideration from their neighbours and credit from their tradesmen in consequence, may be imagined, from the popular assertion, that there was not a town or village in France destitute of a Courtois. Every one of them enjoyed a pedigree reaching from the first crusade; but, for the sake of ancient blood, it is to be lamented that not only fortune, but nature herself, had behaved in anything but a liberal manner to that noble house. It was a fact not less generally recognised than their numbers, that all the sons were stupid, and all the daughters plain; and the disposal of either was always a difficult business. The disturbing young persons above mentioned were striking exceptions to this family rule. Silvestre had been born at Bordeaux, and Adeline at Avignon. They were both orphans. Their relationship was that of cousins thirteen times removed. The gentleman's estate consisted of a ruinous building, half farmhouse and half château, which one of his ancestors had built for a hunting-lodge in Bas Bretagne; but the surrounding domain had diminished to some metres of garden-ground: and the lady's dowry was limited to a pearl necklace and certain trimmings of

old lace bequeathed to her by her grandmother. The whole house of Courtois had, nevertheless, formed high expectations of their future. Silvestre had taken so many honours at college, that his grandmother, who was confessor to one of the Duchesses de Bourgogne's maids, promised to get something done for him if he went into the church; and Adeline came from the convent of St Clair such a pretty, graceful girl, that her cousin, the count's widow, who wanted somebody to enliven her large dreary *hôtel* in the Fanbourg, and cheer up her very small parties, said she would introduce her to good society. Who knew but the girl might make a brilliant match, and the marquis might give her a dowry?

If there was ever the slightest probability of the latter event, it was rendered null and void by an unlucky meeting at mass in the Madeleine, where Silvestre saw Adeline, and Adeline saw Silvestre. Both remembered that they were relations. An acquaintance and a love-making followed; and then, in spite of all good advices and every manner of warning, the pair would make a match of it. Of course the marquis was consulted by a family deputation, for he lived in strict retirement, at least from his relatives, though his house was never empty of company and cards. His decision was given in the course of a fortnight: that the young unmanageables should be married with all convenient speed, supplied with two cheap suits each, and sent to live at their ancestors' hunting-lodge in Brittany. These orders were carried into immediate execution. The lovers promised to pray for the marquis all their days, and went rejoicing, with the two cheap suits, to lead a life of Arcadian simplicity and unalloyed happiness, under the administration of old Jaquette, who had been Silvestre's nurse, and stewardess of the château and garden-ground, ever since he grew too tall for her management.

Their appointed residence was situated in a wild and solitary dell about a league from the village of St Amand. The country round was half marsh and half moorland: it had once been a forest, and in some spots there was still underwood enough for the wolf and wild cat to bring up their families. The house had been a low square fabric, with four turrets; these were gone, and so was part of the roof. There were just four rooms habitable on the ground-floor, and only two of them furnished, with chattels which Jaquette had inherited from her grandmother; but the arms of Courtois were still discoverable over its moss-grown entrance. There was a tradition that a robber had been hanged there by one of its ancient lords, so the whole country was proud of the place, and called it the Château St Amand. St Amand itself was one of the poorest and oldest-fashioned villages in all Brittany. Under the roofs of its timber cottages, the cows and the sheep, the hens and the family, all lived sociably together. They ground corn there with a handmill, and believed that the oxen talked to each other every Christmas-eve. No physician or notary had ever looked for practice there, no government had ever thought it worth while to appoint a *préfet* or postmaster in that village. All its public affairs were managed by Father Martin; he had said mass in St Amand for thirty years, and so many changes of governors had occurred in that time, that the good man could never distinctly make out who had last come back to the Tuilleries; but nobody had ever known him to forget a fraction of his own ducs. Under such temporal and spiritual direction, a Breton village might do very well without physicians or notary, postmaster or *préfet*; but it could never do without a wise woman; and that important office was, by common consent, assigned to the stewardess of the château. Nobody knew her age; the more her hair grizzled, the more carefully did Jaquette cover

it with the red handkerchief which formed her only head-dress. Sun and wind had brought a naturally dark complexion to the identical tint of the russet woollen gown she wore invariably week-days and Sundays. Jacquette's costume was not recherché, nor her beauty striking; but she was a short, robust, muscular woman, very active, very thrifty, generally good-humoured, and always proud of herself and her mansion. In one of its furnished rooms she had lived with her cow for the last ten years, keeping the other, which contained the flower of her grandmother's legacy, religiously shut up against the coming of the young master; for it was her conviction that, when Silvestre made his fortune, or a great match in Paris, he would retire to his family seat and live like a Courtois. In the meantime, Jacquette looked after her one cow and bit of garden-ground as the only estate she had to manage; and never were cow and garden turned to greater advantage. The good woman was accustomed to boast that she grew the strongest garlic, and made the hardest cheese, in the commune. Certain it was that on the cow and garden she lived, and contrived to save something—how much, no man was permitted to know—and that mystery, as usual, added importance to the subject. But though deeply respected on this account, Jacquette was still more venerated by the villagers for a faculty she had of dreaming. It was asserted even by Father Martin, that no event, public or private, had ever fallen out in the land, without information of its coming being conveyed to her somewhere between the setting and rising of the sun. The number of births, deaths, and marriages she had thus foretold, would have astonished anybody but a Bas Bretonne. The loss of cattle and sheep, the falling of old houses, and the occurrence of thunder-storms, had been made known to her without measure. The young people of St Amand were accustomed to consult her regarding the prosperity of their love-affairs, the old about the probabilities of their harvests; and Father Martin himself held conferences with her in hard winters touching his Christmas dues.

To this gifted woman, her cow, her garden, and her two furnished rooms in that crumbling old house, came the newly married pair. Of all the relations, Jacquette had been most disappointed and indignant at the match, particularly, it was thought, because she had received false information on the subject in some of her dreams, and predicted a charming bride and a surprising dowry for Silvestre. The honest woman scolded them to the whole village till they arrived; then she did her best to make them welcome: opened the state-apartment, turned the cow into an empty one, worked early and late to make things go far enough for three, taught them all she knew of gardening and cow-management, and kept a sharp eye on their conduct, for Jacquette knew they were but foolish young people. Count nor seigneur had resided in that neighbourhood for three hundred years; the villagers had, in consequence, an immense respect for nobility; and, as the young strangers were of the house of Courtois, did not wear sabots, and enjoyed the protection of Jacquette, they were received with uncommon reverence at the church and market of St Amand. It was not a gay life or a very promising one, but Silvestre and Adeline were in those years when prospects are of little account, and in that state of mind which makes people everything to each other. The young man had not been long enough in view of having something done for him, to miss that outlook and all its accompaniments. The girl had seen just sufficient of her cousin's good society to know that it regarded her as a young person brought home from the convent to be disposed of if possible. They had been poor and despised in Paris, it was better to be poor and revered in

Brittany; so they lived contentedly under Jacquette's government, shared her labours and her fare, and repeated to each other all the verses they could remember about the happiness of a quiet country-life, far from the cares of courts and the sins of cities.

Things had proceeded in this fashion for about six months at the château St Amand. By good-luck, no more of its roof had fallen in, nor had the cracks in its walls grown much wider, and there was every probability of its holding out for the rest of that season, as the winter storms were almost over and Easter at hand; yet her cow and two old hens, accustomed as they were to the good woman's eccentricities, must have been astonished one Saturday morning, for Jacquette got up sighing and groaning, as if not only her own days, but those of the château had been numbered. The young people were not permitted to know it, but they could not help seeing that there was something wrong: she groaned over her spinning-wheel, she grieved to her garden spade, she paused in frying an omelet to cross herself devoutly, and admonished them to go and say their prayers. More amazed than edified by these signs of affliction, they naturally began to fear that Jacquette's senses were giving her the slip; but, after mass next day, when they stayed to see the dance on the village-green, the secret was revealed to her Sunday visitor. It has been stated on good authority that there is no such thing in France as a woman without a lover. The stewardess of the château, accordingly, had one: the widow Renee's son, commonly known in the village as Lazy Jules, had paid his respects to her every Sunday evening, through shower and shine, for the last five years, and been hospitably treated to the hard cheese and the strong garlic. For the latter delicacy Lazy Jules had a special preference; but, on this eventful evening, instead of producing the consumables as usual after the first salutations, Jacquette seated herself on the opposite bench, crossed her arms, and gave a deep groan.

'What is the matter?' said Lazy Jules.

'Don't ask me,' said Jacquette; 'I would not tell it for all the world; but I suppose I must to you, Jules. Listen then, but you won't speak of it—no, not to Father Martin himself. I had such a dream on Saturday morning, just before the cock crew. Jules, I can't make it out; but I never had such sorrow in my sleep. I thought that Father Martin had come here early in the morning—though, good man, he never gets up too soon—and brought, oh, such bad news to my young master and mistress. What it was, I cannot remember, nor make out at all; but I woke with the tears in my eyes and the grief in my heart, and I know there is some great evil hanging over them. Maybe, it's my own going home, Jules. I have led a good life and a hard one, and should not care much for myself. Nobody would miss me, I suppose,' and she glanced at Lazy Jules inquiringly. 'But these young people, what would become of them without a caretaker?'

On which grievous consideration, Jacquette began to cry. Lazy Jules assured her she was good for forty years to come, seriously recommended her to trust in Providence, and finding that the cheese and garlic were not forthcoming, he soon after took his leave.

Jules had been for some time contemplating the propriety of breaking off his suit. A suspicion had crossed both him and his mother that Jacquette's savings might not be as considerable as they had been led to imagine; and now that such shadows of coming evil had fallen on her sleep, his resolution was taken, never to be found another Sunday at the château. In the succeeding week, his spare hours—and they were always numerous with that young man—were spent in imparting to the whole neighbourhood

the tale which was not to be communicated even to Father Martin himself; and before the next Sunday, all St Amand were waiting for the château to be blown down or burned, in fulfilment of Jacquette's dream, and were also aware that Lazy Jules had determined to visit there no more. Of course, the state of the public mind at length reached the ears of this wise woman; and what she said on the occasion concerning Jules, his mother, his family, and his ancestors, need not be recorded here, for Jacquette's tongue was none of the smoothest when she had cause of wrath; but the scold was not fairly over till about three weeks after, when she was roused one morning in the early gray by a loud knocking at the outer door. The good woman's heart died within her as Father Martin presented himself; but the priest's countenance was full of joy and triumph.

'Wake up your young master and mistress,' he said, 'for I have brought news they will dance to hear, in spite of all your dreams. The old Marquis of Courtois is dead, and has left all his fortune to them.'

Father Martin never made a joke about money; it was too sacred in his eyes. Jacquette knew that; and scarcely was his tale told, till she was at the bedside of the sleeping pair, vigorously shaking them both, and crying: 'Get up, get up; you'll lie no more in my old grandmother's bed, nor eat garden-herbs; there's silks and satins, horses and carriages for you; you'll go to mass with two footmen behind, and be called my lord and my lady.'

After this rousing, it was some time before the young people could understand that Jacquette's senses had not departed, and that the legacy for which the whole house of Courtois had done suit and service before they were born, was actually their own. The old marquis had died at last, and whether to disappoint all his relations, amiable man, or to enrich the only promising members of the family, he had previously made his will in favour of Silvestro and Adélise, constituting them joint-heirs of all his possessions except the title, which descended to his heir-at-law, a lieutenant in the African Chasseurs, whom the noble marquis had cordially hated. The rage and disgust of his numerous relatives when this testament was made public, may be imagined. They unanimously refused to attend any mass said for the soul of the deceased, and it was debated among the pillars of the house in Paris, whether or not a commission of lunacy should not be had recourse to. Equally high rose the tide of public feeling at St Amand. It was feared that the widow Hénée and her son would drown themselves on the first announcement of the event; but they only set off for Upper Bretagne. Jacquette utterly lost her repute for dreaming from that day; nobody would believe in any subsequent revelation she might get in her sleep; but the honest soul thanked God and all the saints; and it was glorious to hear her dilate on the new roof, the four turrets, and the general plastering the château would get when her young master and mistress came back from Paris in full possession of their great fortune, to keep their family coach, and buy up the whole country, with the right of hunting boars and hanging robbers, like their noble ancestors in the good old times.

To Paris her young master and mistress went in pursuit of their legacy. They had left that centre of civilisation under the cloud of a penniless marriage—they returned to it people of mark and consideration, protected by notaries, and envied by all their relations. As the commission of lunacy was not likely to be got, the latter transferred to them the homage they had been so long accustomed to pay the departed marquis. Once established in his hôtel, friends and advisers multiplied around them, every one endeavouring to make

those young people so fresh from the country sensible of wants and requisites becoming their new position. What the granduncle and cousin of former days did or proposed to do, history does not inform us; but Silvestro and Adélise were introduced to fashion, to elegance, and to society with the celerity known only to the happy possessors of large fortunes. German barons, Italian counts, and Russian princes came and did them honour. Madame learned the value of diamonds, Monsieur the use of cards. They forgot all the verses about country-life; they did not like to hear Bas Bretagne mentioned, lest the château and Jacquette might come to people's knowledge, and it would have been an unpardonable offence to suppose that they had ever been out of Paris.

These were not the only changes their good-fortune wrought on the young Courtois. At the particular suggestion of their evil genius, the marquis had so made his will that it was impossible to say where their individual rights terminated, or what was the boundary of each legatee. They would not have disputed for mere bank-paper or acres; but there was a latent love of power and command in both characters, which had not been visible in the young man for whom something was to be done: in the girl brought home from the convent, or in the pair who married for love without a sou, and lived and gardenized with Jacquette in the ruined château. Scarcely had the novelty of being in Paris and having money worn off, when questions regarding privileges and proprietorship began to arise. The joint legacy made them separate interests. First came debates, and then quarrels. The husband found out his authority, the wife her munitions of war. Both parties got lawyers and friends. Within a year after their happy accession, they were holding rival state and receptions in the marquis's great house. Adélise was flirting desperately with a Russian prince of the true Tatar type, by way of avenging her wrongs; and Silvestro was paying court to a terribly rouged duchess of sixty-five. There were temporary reconciliations, and still fiercer quarrels. There were family councils, and suits in law-courts; and at length, all Paris talked of the trial of a lady, young and beautiful, rich and nobly born, but accused of poisoning her husband—it was said to frustrate his design of shutting her up in a lunatic asylum.

Jacquette had gardenized and spun, and looked after her cow almost two summers; every evening and morning walking up to the rising ground above the village, in hopes of seeing her young master and mistress return with the family coach and other requisites for putting on the new roof and four turrets. Letters never came or went from St Amand. Jacquette knew no surer method of getting intelligence of her young people than a journey to Paris. It was a long way, and made a sad inroad on her savings; but she reached the great city just in time to hear that Madame Courtois had escaped the guillotine—her sentence being commuted, in consideration of the above-mentioned set-off, to twenty years' imprisonment. Sad of heart, and sorely disappointed, the faithful stewardess returned home. She never told the story to anybody but Father Martin; and in process of time, it seemed to have slipped out of her own mind, for as the roof crumbled away, and the walls grew more crazy, she was accustomed to wonder to the good villagers who looked in upon her and her respected mansion, why the young people did not come back and begin the repairs. Latterly, as revolutions multiplied in the land, and even the Bas Bretons began to talk politics, she was heard to say that things would never be right in France till the château got its new roof and four turrets; but the predictions of her later years had no weight with the people of St Amand, for they

remembered that a great fortune had come to *Jacquette's* young master and mistress, in spite of her false dream.

THE MONTH:

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

To say that hot weather has been the chief subject talked about, that it has taken the vivacity out of all other topics, except, perhaps, the noisomeness of the Thames, is to begin with a truism. As usual in extraordinary cases, Mr Glaisher and his brother meteorologists have been trying to find a parallel season, and they have had to go back forty years. Such extreme heat before mid-summer is indeed a rare phenomenon. As a consequence, rains almost tropical in character have fallen. In one of the storms, three inches of rain fell at Birmingham within three hours, and one half of the quantity in twenty minutes. Hence we of the temperate zone have seen somewhat of the effects of great heat and moisture peculiar to the torrid zone.

The functionaries of the British Association have issued a very good-natured circular, to announce the meeting at Leeds for September next—22d to 29th—and to invite many, both Britons and foreigners, to the gathering, assuring them of amusement and comfort, as well as science. They promise a sight of manufactures, of interesting natural scenery, caverns, cascades, and so forth, attractive alike to the geologist and artist. If the invitation had only promised, besides, an entire absence of smoke, it would have been perfect.

With a view to foster their art, the Photographic Society are organising a scheme for the exchange of photographs among their members.—Photography is now brought into play for one of our social usages; and people who make morning-calls, instead of leaving a card with their name, will henceforth leave a card on which their own portrait has been photographed in miniature. Likenesses instead of names; the notion is a good one; but will the select few who indulge in the luxury have a fresh portrait taken every year to insure a faithful likeness?

According to official returns, the quantity of paper charged with duty in this country in 1857 was 187,414,667 pounds, shewing a decrease from the former year. This falling off, it is said, would not have taken place but for the injurious and unfair operation of the paper-duty. Were this duty taken off, we should see a rapid development of ingenuity in the art of paper-making—materials which cannot now be worked up at a profit would then come into use, and many a languishing mill would revive into busy life. The government is not prepared to remove the tax; but the House of Commons have resolved that the duty on paper is 'impolitic,' so we may hope that in the course of next session the obnoxious impost will be repealed.

Mr Carrington of Redhill Observatory has drawn up a set of instructions for the guidance of astronomers who may travel to South America to observe the forthcoming eclipse of the sun. It has been suggested, that while one party observes on the east coast, and another on the west, a third should take observations from one of the elevations of the Andes, between the two.—We hear that the United States government, now that the delusion about 'British outrages' has died away, intend to equip an expedition to follow up the discoveries made by the late Dr Kane within the Arctic Circle.—News from the Niger expedition reports that Dr Baikie was at Rabba in good health and condition.—We have another instance of the intelligence of the New Zealanders in the establishment of the *Port Nicholson Messenger*, a

newspaper printed in the native language for the benefit of the natives. Communications from natives in their own vernacular are frequent; and considering the advances they have made in other ways, we shall not be surprised to hear before long of Maori editors, printers, compositors, and publishers.—At Cape Town, a new building has been erected for a library and museum; which affords satisfactory evidence that money-making does not, as has been said, engross the whole attention of our brethren on the other side of the globe.

In a communication to the Statistical Society on Public Works in India, Colonel Sykes rectifies certain popular misconceptions, and shews that much more has been done than is commonly supposed. Nearly nine thousand miles of road have been made in the Punjab states—the countries on both sides of the Indus—in Hazara—the Peshawar Valley, since 1853. A considerable portion is, of course, roughish in quality; but a rough road is better than none, and improvements are continuous and systematic. The Grand Trunk-road from Calcutta to Delhi, 837 miles, is as good as any turnpike-road in England, and cost L.489,100. The Great Deccan Road from Mirzapoor to Nagpoor is 400 miles in length, and the road from Bombay to Agra, 735 miles. Four steamers and four flats ply on the Ganges, and on the Indus ten of each. A line of what are called steam-trains is to be established on the river, to run between the terminus of the Sind railway at Kotree, and Moultau, the terminus of the Punjab railway, each train to be capable of carrying a thousand men, or a proportionate burden of merchandise. The whole outlay for public works in 1854–55 was L.2,230,000. Irrigation works are in progress; and where these are introduced, the land is fertilised, and the wealth of the empire increased. The Ganges Canal is to yield L.145,000 a year of revenue. The value of water is great in a country where little or no rain falls for eight months of the year; but, as Colonel Sykes observes, it is not all land that will bear a water-rate, and 'it is, moreover, quite a mistake to suppose that the bulk of the population in India lives upon rice, which, from requiring a water-supply, has its cost so much enhanced above that of the plentiful panicums and sorghums: as a general rule, the consumption of rice is only general in the low districts of Bengal, Orissa, Madras, and Malabar.'

The carrying out of public works in India is a very different thing from what it is in this country, where all means and appliances are abundant. There the chief-engineer must be ready with manual labour as well as mental labour; 'his resources are chiefly in himself, for he must be not only the designer of the works, but the head-mason, the head-carpenter, the head brick and lime-burner; in fact, the man of all detail, and of all general design.'

The Acclimation Society of Paris, having obtained a grant of fifteen hectares of land in the Bois de Boulogne, are about to establish a garden for the better carrying out of their various operations, which are 'to acclimatise, multiply, and distribute animal and vegetable species, either useful or agreeable.' With this resource the Society will be able to accomplish more than heretofore. As we have shewn from time to time, they have already done great things: they have introduced the yak, with its wool, into France; a new species of yam, as a substitute for the potato; potatoes fresh from South America, to renovate the worn-out stocks of Europe; the sweet sorgho, in the culture of which Southern Europe will become a sugar-producing country; the silkworm of the castor-oil plant—*Palma Christi*, and with such success, that the worm is now in its twenty-first brood, and is accustomed to feed on the leaves of the teasel; moreover, by careful management, the hatching

of the eggs is made to time with the growth of the teasel leaves. This is a remarkable result, as the silkworm in question is a native of Algeria, where the warm temperature is earlier than in France. Aided by French missionaries in different parts of the world, the Society have nearly succeeded in propagating the oak-silkworm in the open air, in countries where the climate is dry. And they have recently received plants of the *Loza*, a species of buckthorn, which produces Chinese green, or green indigo, as it is sometimes called; which plants, it is said, will bear the winter of Paris. Other facts might be enumerated; but in these the Society fully demonstrate their claim to consideration.

This Chinese green will become a valuable addition to industrial resources, particularly for dyers. M. Rondot has written a book about it, entitled *Notice du Vert de Chine*, giving a clear history of that remarkable product and its properties. The book contains specimens of calico and silk dyed with the 'green,' and engravings of two plants, *Rhamnus utilis*, and *Rhamnus chlorophorus*, from which it is derived. These plants are new to European cultivators; they are, however, allies of the *Rhamnus thersites*, which has long been known as a tree from which the poorest class of Chinese pluck the leaves to use as a substitute for tea. The colour of the dyed silk is remarkably bright, a blue green, one of that class of colours which increase in brilliance in the light. It contains, in fact, some immediate principle which can only be developed by light, and it is a nice task for chemists to discover what this is. Persoz says that light will have to be more and more regarded as an industrial agent; and of the Chinese green he remarks that it is *sui generis*, containing neither yellow nor blue. By experiments made at Lyon, it appears that six species of the European *Rhamnus* will yield a green dye; all the others are to be tried.

Natural history has been somewhat popularised of late, and now another contrivance for promoting the study is put forward in the Butterfly Vivarium. Youthful students will doubtless derive as much pleasure and amusement from butterflies and moths as from fishes and water-snails. We have heard, too, of a Bryarium—a glass-case for mosses—a description of which was communicated a short time since by the Rev. H. Higgins to the Linnean Society. He fits the case with shelves, and keeps the plants in pots in proper soil, and waters them when needful by means of a syringe. Some of the pots require to be placed in trays of water. In this way a large collection of mosses may be grown; and a little experience shews which kinds thrive best. Mr Higgins finds some species of *Bryum* very successful, and mentions the *Fissidentia* as 'gems for cultivation.'

A botanical subject reminds us that a veteran botanist, Mr Robert Brown, died last month, at the age of eighty-five. He was in many respects a remarkable man. As keeper of the Botanical Department in the British Museum, he continued his duties there within a few weeks of his decease, retaining his usual clearness of mind and cautiousness of expression; and his sight was so good that he never wore spectacles. In him we have lost a link with the men of science of the past generation—John Edward Smith, the founder of the Linnean Society, Banks, Solander, Lavy, and others.

Mr Slater has read a paper before the Linnean, in which he attempts to systematise a part of natural history in a way that will interest naturalists. Among the facts which he brings forward, he states that there are in the globe 7500 species of birds, and 6000 square miles of the globe's surface to each species.

The fourth volume of General Sabine's translation of Humboldt's *Cosmos* is published, or rather the first part of the fourth volume, containing, however, 699

pages. It treats of the 'organic and inorganic domain;' coming down from the sidereal universe, where we can use only our eye, to the earth, which we can examine and experiment on by our other senses and other means, and in which we are more interested. It sums up what is known of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism; of the density and ellipticity of the earth; of certain volcanic phenomena of the aurora; and all with the same masterly insight and power of generalisation as in the former volumes.

Appropos of volcanic phenomena, Sir Charles Lyell has read a paper before the Royal Society on lavas and the formation of Etna. His recent visits to Sicily and Naples, and persevering and laborious investigations while on the spot, have led him to conclusions opposed to those of Von Buch and Elie de Beaumont, who hold that volcanic craters are the result of upheaval. Sir Charles attributes them rather to the repeated outpourings of molten material which have built them up, so to speak, on the outside. With this the question is raised, and now geologists of both schools have only to argue it out to a true conclusion. Meanwhile, Vesuvius is pouring out new floods of lava, repeating phenomena which they may witness with their own eyes, and inform themselves by actual operations. Sir C. Lyell expresses surprise that so little should be known of the last eruption of Etna, 1854-55, and so little notice taken of it, considering its magnitude—the greatest for centuries. Where, on his former visit, he had seen verdant glens and forests, now all is obliterated, and for many a league the eye views nothing but ridges of black lava.

Some curious experiments have lately been made, shewing the effects of electricity on thin jets of water. If an electrifier be held near a jet which forms a sheaf-like stream on passing through an orifice, the dispersion ceases, and it becomes a single thread of water; but if the electrifier be brought yet nearer, then the drops are reproduced. Again, hold an electrified stick of sealing-wax at the top of a small column of water, and the cylindrical form will be unbroken; but shift the electrifier to the base, and the brush forms at once at the top of the jet.—Mr Faraday shews that if a ball be placed on a flat metallic plate connected with a Grove's battery, it (the ball) sends off a stream of sparks as soon as the current is established, and runs rapidly around the plate.—De la Rive, in a letter to Mr Faraday, explains a method by which he produces an artificial aurora. Into a glass balloon, he introduces one end of a bar of soft iron, fitted with the necessary connections; he exhausts the air, and sends in a very small quantity of vapour of alcohol, ether, or turpentine, and then making a communication with a Ruhmkorff's coil, he gets an aurora on and around the end of the rod, which throws off luminous coronations and rotates quickly. The direction of the rotation may be changed at pleasure. But for surprising effects produced by electrical discharges in a vacuum, Mr Gaasiot's experiments, shewn before the Royal Society, excel all other. He produces quivering bands of light of surpassing beauty; and to demonstrate what further can be accomplished, he is making glass tubes for the vacuums of dimensions far exceeding any hitherto attempted for the same purpose. Out of all this it is thought we shall arrive at some positive conclusions concerning the phenomena of the aurora, besides other manifestations of electricity.

As regards a useful practical application of electricity, we hear that a manufacturing chemist in France, taking advantage of the sulphates thrown down by a battery in action, has produced 130,000 kilogrammes of 'metallic white,' fit for house-painters, since 1853.

Advances have been made in the physiological

applications: Mitteldorff of Breslau heats wires to a white heat by means of a battery, and uses them for cauterising interior surfaces, or to cut off tumours. The advantage is said to be great, because the wire can be applied to the part affected before heating, and that the heat, though intense, can be withdrawn as instantaneously as it is produced, and the patient is spared the alarm of seeing a red-hot wire brought near his face, breast, &c.—The *Nuovo Cimento* contains an account of experiments by Count Linati on that interesting subject—the reinvigoration of nervous energy by electricity. He brings a current from a Daniell's battery to bear at the same time on the dorsal and the epigastric regions of his patients for two or three hours at a sitting; and, after several sittings, he finds that the circulation is increased in activity by about one-seventh, with a more energetic pulse; that the respiratory function is augmented in a similar degree, as also that of the stomach and intestines, while the repairing power of assimilation is sensibly facilitated.

A frog poisoned with *curare*, that South American poison, exhibits curious results: the nerve will not contract on the application of electricity—shews, indeed, not the slightest sign of sensibility; but if the muscle is touched with the wires, it contracts strongly, and preserves the contractile power longer than if unpoisoned. Cold has the effect of diminishing the rapidity of a current of electricity through a nerve; a fact from which operators may take a hint. M. Duchenne of Boulogne—on whom a decoration was lately conferred by a decree published in the *Moniteur*—turning these and other conclusions to account, has demonstrated, and with marked success, the therapeutic effects of electricity. He owes much of his success to the means by which he localises his applications. He makes use of three terms in his process—namely, electrification, galvanisation, and faradisation; the last, which is induced electricity, is the best agent in muscular electrification, especially when required to be long continued, and is, as M. Duchenne avers, the medical electricity *par excellence*. By dint of experiment, he has determined the proper dose for the respective nerves and muscles, an essential consideration, seeing that an overdose involves danger, and the patient might find himself fixed with a contraction, or deformity, greater than that he wished to cure. Some of M. Duchenne's cures are astonishing; by persevering in his electric applications, he has restored paralysed and contracted limbs to their natural condition, inducing the power of voluntary motion; and when that is once achieved, even in a small degree, he leaves it to the will to finish the work. His electric moxa is described as more severe than the actual application of fire.

Mr Gant, of the Royal Free Hospital, has published an inquiry on the *Evil Results of Overfeeding Cattle*, the main point of which is, that meat forced and formed unnaturally is unwholesome; hence disturbance or loss of health in those who eat thereof. Cattle, sheep, and pigs, are now fed up to a size quite disproportionate to their age, or rather to their youth, that prizes may be won at cattle-shows. The heart and lungs are in consequence made to work at high-pressure; these organs thereby become diseased, and with them the whole carcass. Mr Gant tested his conclusions by following the unwieldy creatures from the show to the slaughter-house, by observing what there took place, and by examination of the meat after it was cut up. Among the overfed animals, he mentions the Prince Consort's pigs as distressingly fat and heavy. These evils have been complained of before; but the answer is, that by overfeeding a few, you improve the whole breed of cattle, and so supply the market with better meat. However, seeing that Messrs Lawes and Gilbert have

written a paper on the feeding of cattle, and presented it to the Royal Society, we may hope ere long to be in the possession of sound, practical conclusions on the subject.

M. Gobley has made a careful analysis of snails, to determine anew the constituents of which those slow animals are formed, with a view to ascertain whether they really do contain a cure for thoracic affections. His conclusions negative the belief that the carbonate of lime acts on the tubercle; there is nothing, he says, 'which makes it possible to consider the constituents as exerting any specific action in maladies of the chest.'

PRECEDENCE IN THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES.

HAVING given a view of housekeeping three hundred years ago, we readily embrace an opportunity that now presents itself of saying a word on the table observances of the time, as regards precedence. A rare black-letter book, to be found among Bishop More's valuable collection in the Cambridge University Library, and entitled *The Boke of Kerynges* [Carving], W. de Worde, 1506 8, affords us an interesting insight into the table etiquette of our ancestors of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It gives us also an additional proof of the fallacy of the prevalent opinion as to the simple and patriarchal habits of our forefathers of 'the good old times.' In point of fact, society was hampered with absurd conventionalities and cumbersome ceremonials, which only ceased to be in vogue with the reigns of the latter Stuarts.

These relics of a quasi-obsolete feudalism, as regards the table arrangements, were still fully practised in the households of Elizabeth and the first James. We read that fully half an hour was occupied, after the table had been laid for the royal repast, in entries and exits of court officials, ushers, marshals, chamberlains, and married and single ladies of honour, who each made a prostration or genuflection in turn on entering or retiring, either to imaginary majesty, which was not then present, or literally to the bread or the salt, &c., as was then, it seems, their duty.

The present article treats of that portion of the *Boke of Kerynges*—a species of servant's manual of the time—which details the duties of the marshal and usher in a nobleman's house, and consequently combines the etiquette of precedence, as it then existed. It even gives us a tabular list of titles, ranks, and offices, which cannot but be found interesting.

Shenstone, a keen observer of the human mind, says, 'that there are no persons so punctilious as to preservation of rank, as those who have no rank at all, while the querulous assumption of the *parvenus* is proverbial; and when we recollect that nobility in Europe, as an institution, certainly dates no further back than the eleventh century, we can easily account for the tenacity with which the notables of the land at the feudal period held to their aristocratic position, and the importance they assigned to its different phases and gradations.'

In our own day, the exclusive order has been well ventilated; but we rather believe that the most *incredulous* member of the 'Upper Ten Thousand' would be surprised to hear, that in the sixteenth century a duke might not 'kepe the hall, but suche estatte by themselves in chambere or in pavilion'—that is, that he could not eat in the public room, but only in private with his own rank.

There are a few more things fully as interesting in the following extracts:

'The marshall and ye usher must knowe al the

estates of ye lande, and ye highe estatte of ye kinge wylhe ye bloude ryall, the estatte of a kinge, of a kinge's son, a prynee, of a duke, of a marques, of an erle, of a bysshop, of a vysecoute, of a baron, of ye three chiefe judges, of a mayer of London, of a knyghte batchelour, of a knyghte, deane, of ye archdeakon, Master of ye Rolles, of ye other judges and ye Barons of Cheker, of ye mayre of Calice [query, Calais], of a doctour devine, of a doctour of bothe ye lawes, of hym that hath beene mayer of London and sargeaunte of ye lawes. The estatte of a maister of the Chauncerie (and othere worshypfull prechers), and clerkes that be graduable, and al othere order of chast persons and prestes, worshypfull marchauntes and gentlemen—all these last may set at the squiers tabell.

It must have been something to have had 'esquiro' tacked to one's name in those days. However, could the editor of the quaint old *Boke of Kerynges* be brought to life, and could he stop one of our modern postmen, he would be as much astounded as scandalised. But to proceed:

'Marques, erles, bysshops, and vysecoutes—all these may set together at a messe.

'And beron, and mayer of London, and three chiefe judges, and ye Spokere of ye parlyment—all these may set, but onlie two or thre at a messe.

'And al other estattes may set, or three or foure at a messe.

'Also, ye marshall must onderstand and knowe well of the bloude royall—for some lorde is of the bloude ryall, and peradventure of smal livelyhood. And some pore knyghte is forsooth wedded unto a ladye of ryall bloude; but she shall kepe the estatte of lordes bloude, and therefor ye ryall bloude shall have ye reverence as before have I sayde.

'Also, a marshall must take hede of ye hyrthe, and next of ye lyne of ye bloude ryall.

'Also, must he take hede of the king his officers—of the chancelor, steuard, chamberlan, treasurer, and comptrouler.

'Also, ye marshall must take hede onto al straungers, and put them onto worshyppe and reverence, for minde; and if that they do have goode cheare, it is much to your soverayne his honnour. Also ye marshall must take goode hede if that the kinge do sende your soverayne anie message; and if that he sende a knyghte, receave him lyke to a beron; and if that he do sende but a yeoman, see ye receave him lyke a squier; and if he sende but a groome, receave ye him lyke a yeoman.

'Also marke, it is no rebuke even unto a knyghte, that ye set a groome of ye kinge's at his tabell.

'Thus endeth the Boke of Service and Carvyng and Servinge, and al mannere of offyces [in his kinde] onto a prynee, or anie otter [other] estatte, and al ye feestes in ye yeares.'

It is amusing to remark, that all throughout this rare old tract, each servant—as in this case the usher or marshal, in our day known as groom of the chambers—invariably styles his employer his 'sovereign.' The master may be a nobleman, however, as this quaint relic of the past sets forth on its title-page that its information is intended 'for the service of a prynee or anie otter estatte.' In those days, dukes, marquises, and earls were called 'princes.' This *breret* arrangement of titles of nobility was prevalent, indeed, for at least two centuries later; and we find that the profligate Buckingham is addressed, in one of the servile and fulsome dedications of the period, as 'The most High and Puissant Prince, the most Exalted and Noble Duke of Buckingham, &c.

That portion of the above extracts which speaks of some 'pore knyghte' married to a lady of the 'ryall bloude,' throws us back to the stormy period when

faction, violence, or intrigue having disposed of British kings in the very summary way peculiar to our early history, set up new occupants of the throne, whose families, and even distant connections, must have been often surprised to have suddenly found themselves included in the 'ryall bloud.' The marshals and ushers of those days would have found such changes particularly perplexing to them occasionally, in the exercise of their somewhat onerous and responsible vocations.

STORY OF A RUBAL NATURALIST.

The following truthful narrative exhibits, we think, a degree of devotion in the pursuit of science under difficulties which has rarely been paralleled.

There lives at present in Banff a journeyman, shoemaker named Thomas Edwards. Ever since he can remember, Mr Edwards has had a strong predilection for pursuits connected with natural history; more especially, he has devoted himself to making a collection of the land-animals of the district around Banff, as well as the productions of the neighbouring sea. In making this collection, he was engaged for eleven years. During five particular summers—between 1840 and 1845—when he was from about twenty-five to thirty years of age, Edwards generally passed only part of two nights each week in his own house—namely, from a little before twelve on Saturday night till late on Sunday morning; and again on Sabbath evening till near dawn on Monday morning. But even this latter portion of the night he frequently passed dozing in a chair, or lying across his bed, having previously donned his working-clothes, so as to be prepared to start with the first peep of day. All this time Edwards was working from six in the morning till between eight and nine at night; his wages, with which he maintained a wife and a family of five daughters, being about twelve shillings a week. The other nights of the week, unless a storm prevented him, he spent out of doors in the woods with his gun, or by the sea-shore, or wherever he expected to find what he was in search of; but regularly he was at home for his work by six in the morning.

He used to sleep an hour or so during the darkest part of the night, wherever he found himself; if the rain was heavy, if possible under a tree, or such-like accommodation; if not, he did without shelter at all. By persevering thus, he made a collection numbering two thousand specimens. These, on certain fair-days, he used to arrange in the town-hall—filling three sides—and expose for a small charge. Sometimes he made a pound or two this way. Unfortunately, he was advised, some years ago, to try an exhibition in Aberdeen. He paid a pound a week as rent for a shop in Union Street, and advertised liberally. The consequences were to him ruinous. In six weeks he was hopelessly in debt. A party of equestrians arrived in the town, and, to use Edwards's own words, 'a few came to him after the performance, and said the birds were nearly as good as the horses'—not so the mass. He commenced by charging sixpence, and ended by admitting visitors for a penny; but all was in vain.

Not having the means to pay the charges he had incurred, he advertised his collection for sale, and, after considerable negotiation, got £20 for it. This sum cleared him of Aberdeen, and brought him back to Banff, a sadder, if not a wiser man. For a while he was sorely discouraged; but, by and by, his old tastes returned, and although pursued now with moderated zeal—for exposure has not strengthened his constitution—Tom has again begun to collect specimens, has been appointed keeper of the local museum, which he has aided in bringing to high order, and, with two or three able coadjutors, is

again eagerly employed in illustrating the natural history of Banff.

While still a journeyman shoemaker, he corresponds, on his favourite subject, with several magazines, as the *Naturalist* and the *Zoologist*, and his services are recognised by Mr Spence Bate and Mr C. W. Peach, well known for their zeal in natural history.

RAREY ANTICIPATED.

Dr CASABON, in his work, entitled *Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things Natural, Civil, and Divine*, printed in the year 1668, speaks of one John Young, a 'horse-courser,' as follows:

'Whilst we were above, in the best room I had, and the servants in the kitchen by the fire; my son—the only I then had, or since have had; some twelve or thirteen years of age—comes in with his mastiff, which he was very fond of, as the mastiff was of him. John Young, to make himself and the company sport: "What will you say, sir," saith he, "if I make your dog, without touching of him, lie down, that he shall not stir?" Or to that effect. My son—for it was a mastiff of great strength and courage, which he was not a little proud of—defied him. He presently to pipe, and the mastiff, at a distance, to reel; which, when the boy saw, astonished and amazed, he began to cry out. But the man, fearing some disturbance in the house, changed his tune, or forbore further piping, I know not which, and the dog suddenly became as well and as vigorous as before. Of this I knew nothing, till the company was gone. Then a maid of the house observing that I much wondered at it, and wished I had seen it—"O master," said she, "do you wonder at it? This man doth it familiarly, and more than that, the fiercest horse or bull that is, if he speak but a word or two in their ears, they become presently tame, so that they may be led with a string; and he doth use to ride them in the sight of all people.'"

Dr Casaubon hears also, upon good authority, that 'this man was once in company, and being in the mood, or to that effect, began to brag what he could do to any dog, were he never so great or so fierce. It happened that a tanner, who had a very fierce mastiff, who all the day was kept in chains or musled, was in the company, who presently—not without an oath, perchance, it is too usual; good laws against it, and well executed, would well become a Christian commonwealth—offered to lay with him ten pounds he could not do it to the said dog—that was, without any force or use of hands to lay him flat upon the ground, take him into his arms, and to lay him upon a table. Young happened to be so well furnished at that time, that he presently pulled out of his pocket—I think I was told—ten pounds. The tanner accepts; the money on both sides laid into the hands of some one of the company, and the time set. At which time, to the no small admiration, certainly, of them that had not seen it before, but to the great astonishment, and greater indignation of him that had laid the wager, with a little piping the party did punctually perform what he had undertaken. But instead of the ten pounds he expected, being paid only with oaths and execrations, as a devil, a magician.'

Our author himself never sees any of these wonders performed, but he appears to be well convinced of them, and he is greatly impressed with Mr John Young's own manner, who, 'earnestly looking upon him, begins a discourse, how that all creatures were made by God for the use of man, and to be subject unto him; and that if men did use their power rightly, any man might do what he did.'

COLOUR OF WINE.

The colour of wine is owing to the following causes: If the skins of the grapes, or marc, are entirely excluded from the fermenting vat, a white wine is always obtained, the juice of almost all grapes, black and red, as well as green, being colourless. Champagne is made from a red grape, so deep in colour as to approach to black; and

sherry is made from a mixture of white and coloured grapes. The colour of red wine is derived from permitting the wine to ferment in contact with some of the marc, the colouring matter of the grape residing altogether in the skin, with the exception of the grape called tintilla, from which tont-wine is made, in which the juice is coloured. This colouring principle is soluble in alcohol; therefore, when the alcohol is developed by the fermentative process, the must becomes coloured in consequence of the action of the spirit upon the marc. The wine is also more deeply coloured from a higher degree of pressure given to the husks of the grapes. The colour of red wine varies from a light pink to a deep purple tint, approaching to black; the clarets hold the intermediate rank between these two extremes. Dr Henderson observes that 'on exposing red wine in bottles to the action of the sun's rays, the colouring matter is separated in large flakes without altering the flavour of the wine. The colour derived from the skins of the grapes alone is not generally very deep; the high-coloured wines of France and Portugal are often rendered so by colouring ingredients, particularly by mixture with an intensely deep red wine, called *vino tinto*, and sometimes by elderberries and colouring drugs.'—*Housewife's Reason Why*.

CUCKOO.

The moon is but a crescent white,
Toward the setting of the sun;
Through the throbbing of the night
Comes a mellow monotone:
Cuckoo!—cuckoo!

You may take a crimson cloud,
Bind it with a golden band,
All its richness were a shroud
To this o'er the meadow-land:
Cuckoo!—cuckoo!

Glory, might, and mystery,
Beauty, wonder, and unrest,
The whole soul of melody,
In a rolling note express:
Cuckoo!—cuckoo!

Gleby fields it overflows,
Like a tidal wave uprent,
Over wheat and yellow oats,
In the valley falling spent:
Cuckoo!—cuckoo!

It will touch the soul to tears,
Listening in the falling dew:
All the sadness of the years
Cometh rushing over you:
Cuckoo!—cuckoo!

Things of beauty and delight
You have dreamed of, overjoyed,
Will loom out as though you might
Reach and clasp them through the void:
Cuckoo!—cuckoo!

It will touch from summer woods
Joyous heart or wo-begone;
Methinks music for all moods
From the rapture floating on:
Cuckoo!—cuckoo!

Balmy airs of autumn nights,
Any charm or spell that is,
Windy whispers on the heights
Know no magic like to this:
Cuckoo!—cuckoo!

Sphered notes of starry belts
In its airy net are knit;
All the heart of nature melts
On the twilight out of it:
Cuckoo!—cuckoo!

T. A.

Monthly Advertising Sheet.

SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER

IS the Hardest and most Perfect White Metal ever invented, made into every article for the Table—as Spoons, Forks, Candlesticks, Cruet-frames, Tea-pots, &c., at One-twelfth the price of Silver. A Sample Tea-spoon will be sent on receipt of 10 Postage-stamps.

	Middle Pattern.	Strong Middle.	Thread Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Table-spoons and Forks, per Dozen,	15s. and 15s.	19s.	25s.	30s.
Dessert do.	10s. and 13s.	16s.	21s.	25s.
Tea-spoons, do.	Ja. and 6s.	8s.	11s.	12s.

SLACK'S NICKEL, ELECTRO-PLATED

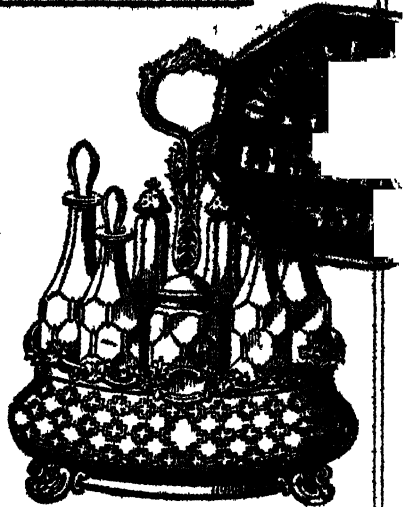
Is a Coating of Pure Silver over Nickel—a combination of two Metals possessing such valuable properties renders it in Appearance and Wear equal to Sterling Silver.

	Middle Pattern.	Thread	King's and Thread, with Steel.
Table Forks, . . .	L.1 10 0 and L.1 18 0	L.2 8 0	L.3 0 0
Dessert do., . . .	1 0 0 " 1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0
Table spoons, . . .	1 10 0 " 1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dessert do., . . .	1 0 0 " 1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0
Tea spoons, . . .	0 12 0 " 0 18 0	1 5 6	1 10 0

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BY ROYAL COMMAND.

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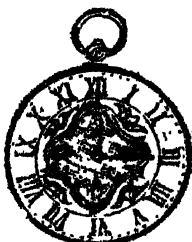
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PREPARED IN THE LOFFODEN ISLES, NORWAY

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BY DR DE JONGH,

OF THE HAGUE,

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM, &c., &c., &c.

PRINCIPAL MALADIES IN WHICH DR DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL HAS BEEN
SUCCESSFULLY PRESCRIBED.

CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, WINTER COUGH.

The extraordinary virtues of this medicine in tubercular consumption, a disease long allowed to be one of the *incurables*, may now be considered as fully established. Administered in time, and steadily persevered in, it has not only the power of subduing all disposition to phthisis, but of arresting the development of tubercles, or, when the disease has advanced to the developed form, it has accomplished, in numerous instances, a perfect cure. In the last stage, it is, at all events, the best palliative means of allaying the urgent symptoms, and even when a complete cure is not produced, it may for years prolong life and render it more supportable. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. If, in hospital, dispensary, and private practice, all furnish innumerable cases in which the administration of this remedy has been attended with the happiest results.

In non-tubercular pulmonary disease, so prevalent, especially among the industrial population, who are exposed to almost vicissitudes of heat and cold, and to the mechanical irritation produced in the respiratory organs by the impregnation of the air of mines and manufactories with earthy or metallic particles, or with dust emanating from flax, cotton, or wool, the soothing and reparative action of Dr de Jongh's Oil subdues the chronic inflammation of the lungs, and effectually arrests the progress of the malady.

The same beneficial results attend the administration of this Oil in many chronic affections of the throat as in pulmonary disease. M. CHAMPAGNE, the celebrated French physician of the Hospital of Val de Grace, asserts from considerable experience, that this Oil is most effectual in curing chronic bronchitis. No remedy so speedily allays, and permanently cures, the distressing irritation which provokes frequent and prolonged coughing. The actual benefit derived is thus conclusively stated by ANSTON CARDIARD, Esq., an eminent surgeon in extensive practice at Brighton.

The effect of Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil on myself in the latter stage of hooping-cough, last winter, was remarkable. I suffered from excessive irritation of the larynx, consequently I was greatly reduced in strength and appearance, and quite unable to attend to my professional duties. It occurred to me that the Oil which I was frequently prescribing would benefit my own case, and after taking it a few days, its good effect commenced, and at the end of six weeks I regained my usual health and strength, and had entirely lost the laryngeal irritation, which was of a most harassing and fearfully distressing character.

It is therefore with much pleasure I beg to add my testimony to the excellent results attendant on Dr de Jongh's Oil.

DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, infantile wasting, rickets, swellings of the belly, and mesenteric disease, arising mostly from hereditary weakness or deficient nutrition, Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, whether the disease be at its commencement or at its height, will supersede every other means of cure, and will accomplish whatever can be expected or hoped for from any medicine. The distinguished physician, Dr EDWARD CARR, who has treated many hundred cases, observes:

It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that this Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne, it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner, and, administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which was before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are at present acquainted.

And an eminent writer on this subject, in a communication to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, states:

In badly nourished infants Dr de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three spoonfuls per diem will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more, and as children generally like the taste of the Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar general.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

In these distressing and unsightly complaints, which oftentimes tenaciously resist for years the whole Pharmacopoeia of alteratives and tonics, combined with every available ointment and lotion, the curative effects of Dr de Jongh's Oil, after a few weeks' administration, in the most inveterate cases have been so remarkable, that this safe and simple remedy is now regarded as a specific in the most prevalent chronic cutaneous affections.

It will be sufficient to quote the following opinion of THOMAS HUNT, Esq., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, and the eminent writer on cutaneous disorders, who, in his popular work, 'Guide to the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin,' observes:

If there is any one medicine which is at all to be compared with arsenic in its power over skin diseases, that medicine is the Cod Liver Oil sold in bottles as Dr de Jongh's Oil. As there is no medicine in the market more grossly adulterated than what is called Cod Liver Oil, I insist upon my patients procuring this article, which I know to be genuine, not only by analysis, but by the invariably satisfactory operation of the medicine in very small doses, in the cases to which it is appropriate. These are chiefly those accompanied with wasting of the flesh, from whatever cause, mal assimilation, defective nutrition, variable appetite, deficient food, strumous disease, &c. The cutaneous diseases most benefited by the Oil may be cited in the following order: strumous sores, syphilis, lupus, acne, prurigo, lichen, eczema.

Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in bottles, each bottle being sealed with a stamped metallic capsule, and bearing beneath the cork outside a label with Dr de Jongh's stamp and signature, and to these marks purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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CAUTION.—Proposed substitutions of other kinds of Cod Liver Oil should be strenuously resisted, as they proceed from interested motives, and will result in disappointment to the purchaser.

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A Sure Preventive of Indigestion, should be used in every Family, for making Bread without Yeast, and Puddings and Pastry, with half the usual quantity of Eggs and Butter. Direction: "The Queen's Private Baker."

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Dated April 19, 1880.

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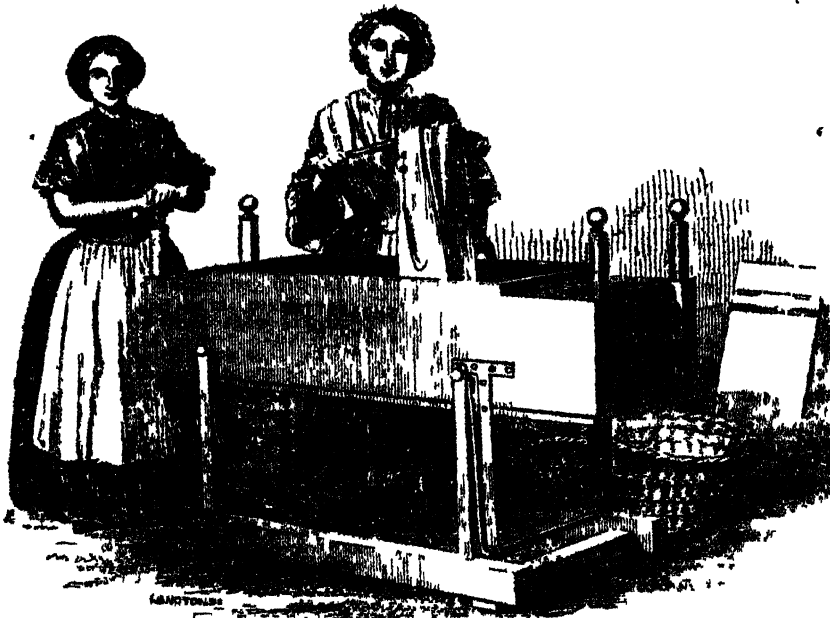
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'SENDING-IN DAY.'

It was finished at last. I could do nothing more for it. Good or bad, there it was—*done*. I became fully alive to the important fact only by gradations of consciousness. I stood before my picture—my first serious essay, my first bid for a footing on Fame's ladder. I felt hot and giddy somehow—beset by tremendous impulses to run in again and add further touches—to blend—tone down in places—fetch out high lights. I was only stayed by an overpowering suspicion that I might do more harm than good; that it would be better to leave off and stand by what I had done, than to peril my chances of success by nervous hap-hazard work at last. I stood in a rapt attitude—petrified; a disordered sheaf of brushes, like a classical representation of Jove's thunderbolts, grasped in my left hand, and my right clutching at my shirt-front, or grasping my forelock, or flung up wildly above me. I am not sure where it was.

Was it really a good thing? Let me put away my art-instruments, and sit down calmly and consider the matter. The frame looked well, certainly. It was a grand complication of bright and dull gold. The picture? Let us come to that. Does the nimbus eclipse the saint? But my eyes have seen nothing else for so long. Day and night has that canvas been before them; they are perfectly drunk with it; they are not capable of taking care of themselves, or of forming a correct opinion on the subject. At one moment, they decide that one of the finest works that art has ever given birth to, now decks my easel; at the next moment, they—well, they don't give nearly so flattering a verdict.

But then I know too much of the secret history of the work. I have been behind the scenes. The public will only see Desdemona. I see something more, or something less—I see Miss Larkins the model. Though I did all man could to pale her, and to quench her, and to sentimentalise her, still she seems to me to be shining through Desdemona in rather a dreadful manner. It is like the copper appearing on every edge of an old plated spoon. I know whose are those curving lips, fruity in colour and aspect, which can disclose such pretty pearly teeth, and permit the escape of such deformed grammar. I know whose are the green-gray sparkles of those eyes (altered in the picture to a violet hue, to suit buyer's prejudices). I know well the green and orange tawny of the floating locks. I know the Larkins complexion, which is perhaps even clearer than the Larkins character. I know the set of the Larkins neck on the Larkins shoulders; and the

Larkins pose and action altogether. They are all in the picture—all but the Larkins hand; for the Larkins bites her nails. And Brabantio. Mayhap the public will regard him as a fine specimen of the venerable Venetian senator. I know that he is not so. I know him to be old Begbie the model, whose Roman-nosed, hungry-looking, lean, yellow face is anybody's property at any time, at the rate of one shilling per hour. And Othello, waving his dusky hands as he relates 'the story of his life from year to year,' and captivates the gentle lady listening—I know the origin of that glowing brown face. I can only see in it my swarthy friend, Arna Chella Saubhanputty, the Madras coolie, whose whilom occupation it was to sweep the crossing and sell hymns round the corner. He was the best match I could get, but he was not very much like a Moor. How hard, how hard I toiled to paint out of his face his unfurnished, inane, ignoble expression! How strenuously I endeavoured to kindle in him some sense of grandeur! It was like lighting a fire with green wood. I could only arrive at a fizz, a splutter, or a dull smoke; not a generous blaze. I even, on one occasion, went so far as to make him drunk, in the hope that he might emit in that state some sparks of savage sensibility—some aboriginal emotion, however evanescent. It was all in vain. I could have forgiven him if he had gone mad; but he stopped short at idiocy. A whining imbecility broke out in him; tears came into his eyes; a feeble laugh, like the neighing of a consumptive filly, quavered on his lips. His complexion clouded, and became opaque; and, ultimately, he collapsed altogether in a hopelessly degraded state. I know, too, the thorough sham of the *mise en scène*. I know that some humiliation lurks behind each incident of the picture. I can detect readily—too readily—that a remnant of an old muslin curtain has *sal* for Othello's turban; that a dish-cover assisted at the painting of the armour in the background; that the leg of a veteran mahogany fourposter aided in the delineation of that elaborate wood-carving; that a red table-cloth abetted the painting of Brabantio's robes; that the Moor's yataghan has often before presented itself to the public gaze in a transpontine hippo-drama. All these facts glare out and strike at me from the picture each an individual and staggering blow. The result is heating, depressing, disagreeable.

Nevertheless, Mrs O'Dwyer, my housekeeper, has pronounced the thing 'fast-rate.' She ought to know something about it; she has had some experience in art. Have not artists been sojourning in her house for these last thirty years? ever since she was left a

'lone, lorn widow,' as she says. 'Lisbeth, the house-maid, she too has seen it, and approves cordially; declaring, moreover, Desdemona to be the 'very himage' of her deceased niece of precocious attainments, whose name was Betsy Jane, and whose earthly career measles put an end to prematurely at the age of ten. She decides, too, that Othello is 'bootiful.' Can it be that she has a furtive tenderness for Saubhanputty, and that love is warping her criticism? 'Can you lend a fellow some turps?'

It was a deep, ophicleide kind of voice. I recognised it at once: no one in this world but Tom Maule possesses such an organ.

'Come in.'

'How are you? Hollo! finished!'

He was looking at the picture.

'Othello's tale to Desdemona. Bravo, young 'un!'

She loved me for the dangers I had passed,
And I loved her that she did pity them.'

(He pealed out the quotation in a very bass, tempestuous way, like the sound of distant thunder.)

'It's not bad; it isn't! You've had Larkins for Desdemona.'

I winced.

'You've improved her nose, I think. Begbie, of course, for Brabantio—I recognise the old fool; and the nigger—that fellow must be making a hatful of money.'

'Sit down. Can you suggest anything? There's but a few hours more, and then it must go—good or bad!'

'Exactly;

No reckoning made, but sent to its account

With all its imperfections on its head.

O ho, rattle ———

All right! don't be nervous—I don't mean the picture.'

He had certainly a fine blank-verse voice.

He sat down at the picture with a demoniac scowl upon his face; it was an expression he always wore when he wished to be or to seem critical; his style of proceeding altogether was of a rather marked character. He inhabited the second floor; I was on the first. By profession, he was an artist; by taste, I should say he was an acrobat. He was upwards of six feet high, and rather broader than he should have been in proportion. He delighted in feats of strength, and was for ever tumbling about in a violent manner in his rooms above me: I lived in a perpetual fear lest he should some day come crashing through the ceiling. He could bend a poker on his arm; he could throw I don't know how many pounds' weight; it was almost certain death to play at single-stick or to spar with him; he hit so hard; he could turn somersaults and 'do the splits.' It was a fancy of his to imitate the violent deaths in vogue on the stages of minor theatres, consisting in sudden falls backward on the floor. I think his tastes altogether were exaggerated and theatrical. When he painted, he completely acted a part even in dressing for it: he assumed flowing Titianesque velvets, with a Rubens hat, and wore always a Michael Angelo beard, glowing orange in colour. I cannot help thinking that he was rather a sham; but he was so grand withal, that the sham was merged and lost in the grandeur.

There was a knock at the door.

'Come in.'

'Hollo! here's Buzzard.'

'How are you, Buzzard?'

He was a little, ascetic-looking man, with a semi-bald head, dim eyes, a feeble moustache, and a yellow complexion. He was colourless and wan—some said from study; some, from smoke.

'How are you two fellows? Cold for April, isn't it?'

'Art keeps me warm,' said Maule; 'art and sparring.'

'I'm going a round—seeing the pictures for the Academy. I've just come from Bayswater.'

'Good?'

'Awful—that is, not much.'

'What's Chrome got?'

'Achilles and Hector. Such a thing! Drawn by a baby, coloured by a madman.'

'What an infamous criticism! Chrome, if not the greatest'—

'And Dibbler?'

'The Death of the Knight Templar. His studio's in an awful mess. He's had a dead horse there for a fortnight. Gamey—no end. The fume's affecting his brain: he's mad to paint a battle-field—talks of nothing but carnage and carrion.'

'He's a nice man.'

'The best thing I've seen is Byle's.'

'Oh, of course you praise him,' growled Maule; 'he's one of your set.'

'What's the subject?'

'Delicious! a child playing at cat's-cradle with his blind grandfather, who is a pauper lunatic. Colour and drawing marvellous—all poetry. The painting of the old man's highlows is full of the highest feeling. Have you seen the new model?'

'What's her name?'

'Flip.'

'Oh, I know her. One of the scraggy sort you fellows are always painting,' says Maule. 'Give me flesh and blood—bone and muscle.' And he went into a fighting attitude.

'May we smoke?'

'By all means. Here's the Birdseye. You'll have some beer?'

'Bitter,' from Buzzard.

'Stout,' from Maule.

These arrangements were made satisfactorily.

'Is this your picture for the Academy?' and Buzzard stood before my easel.

'I shall go,' cries Maule: 'Buzzard's going to break out into art-criticism; I know it by the bilious sparkle in his eye.'

Maule did not stir notwithstanding; in fact, he only wanted to kindle Buzzard.

'Of course,' said Buzzard, not regarding Tom in the least, and in a withered, husky voice—'of course, if men will paint in this way, I can't help it.'

'You don't like it?' I said timidly.

'That's a mild way of putting it. I'm not a man to talk'—

('Oh!' from Tom.)

'I don't talk my views on art; I paint them. I get abuse, but I shall paint that down. You've seen my works? You can judge, then, whether I am the man to like such a picture as this.'

I was rather crushed. Maule came to the rescue. He stamped on the floor, and every article in the room trembled.

'Buzzard, you talk hosh; you paint it too. I don't know whether I would rather not hear you, or not see your works. Talk about your painting! I know what your picture is this year, and'—

'I can't send the large one,' said Buzzard; 'I could not get it done.'

'I hope you never may. It's got no name—only a quotation from Keats, which doesn't apply. It represents a gleaner woman in a scarlet dress, asleep in a pea-green field, with an orange sky at the back. She's awfully ugly. Her hair is red worsted stuck on in skeins; her face is all freckled, as though she'd been peppered. He has painted each individual freckle.'

'It's not true.'

'Her feet are two feet long each. I'm not joking. He counted her eyelashes before he painted them: she has twenty-nine on the right, and twenty-six only on the left eye, because it's rather in perspective. She has blue stockings, and her ankles—O my! There's no concession to popular notions about prettiness there. On her nose is perched a blue-bottle, splendidly painted, I will say that. I never saw such a good blue-bottle out of a butcher's shop. It is said he went to Newgate market expressly to paint it.'

'You're talking nonsense, Maule!'

'No, I ain't. Do you know what it all means? You'd never guess: it's got some precious deep metaphysical-intention about it—deuced subtle, and that sort of thing; I can't give it you all. It's something about the human soul stagnating in the golden fields of life, roused from the stupor of normal existence, which is sleep, by an accidental sting from a fly, which represents the slight suffering which rouses the human understanding to consciousness of its own worthlessness. It's rather beyond me, but it's something like that.'

'You are too absurd to be contradicted.'

'All right. It's a great country. Fancy artists being insane enough to paint such things. Fancy an Academy presuming to hang such things! O how lucky there is not a public idiotic enough to buy such things!'

'But my picture?' I said.

'I'll tell you,' remarked Buzzard patronisingly, 'the best bit of painting in the whole thing: it's Desdemona's brooch. With a little more care in the drawing, and a little more brilliancy of colour, that would have been a triumph of art. The rest is fatal—hopeless.'

'Nonsense,' struck in Maule; 'the brooch is a blemish—carried too far. If I were you, I'd scumble a little umber and Indian red over it. In fact, you have damaged your work all over by attempting to imitate nature too closely.'

'Faugh! you've failed because you have not stuck close enough to nature.'

'I have sought,' I said, rather timidly, 'to unite the merits apparent to me in two very different manners of painting. I have endeavoured to combine the freedom, the movement, the generalisation of effect, which appertain to the heroic, the ideal style of art, with the delicacy of finish and colour, the appreciation of detail, which characterise the real or natural school of art.'

'Preposterous!' they both cried.

'The sooner that couple are divorced the better; they can't agree. There's a fearful incompatibility of temper between them.'

'To yoke the truths of the real with the falsehoods of the ideal, is to tie a living man to a dead and corrupt body.' And Buzzard looked severely grand.

'You're going to the bad, I'm afraid, young man,' cried Maule. 'It will do you good to come up stairs and see my picture. It's a grand thing, though I say it. It's "Samson pulling down the Temple and destroying the Philistines." It's fine! It's 24 feet by 16. Some of the figures are larger than life, and all nude. I've used pounds upon pounds of colour. Samson measures a yard and a quarter across the chest. I am not afraid to say that I believe it to be the finest study of the muscular nude, since Michael Angelo Buonarrotti. (He took off his Rubens hat, bowed his orange beard, and pronounced the name in so markedly an Italian manner, as to be singularly imposing.) You must see my Samson: it will be a wonderful tonic to you. You're weak, and faltering, and irresolute: it will set you up like sea-bretzes and sarsaparilla. It's stunning. I

was rather sold when I found I had to make him blind. In my first sketch, I'd got the fire of his eyes in wonderfully: his glance almost burned you up as you looked. I wanted to stick to it, and make him see, as a fair artistic licence; but they wouldn't let me; so I scumbled over his eyes.'

'I can fancy the thing,' remarked Buzzard; 'that's near enough for me. A chaotic mass of struggling limbs; a butcher's shop with odd joints in all directions; stray legs staggering about without any particular owners, like the crest on a Manx halfpenny; the whole bathed in sloppy brown—blotched with swarthy red and muddy blue; all sorts of colours puddled up together like the refuse of a dyer's yard.'

'You think, then,' I said, with the view of bringing them back to the original subject, 'with reference to my picture'—

'That the least departure from nature is an effort,' cried Buzzard.

'That the closer you keep to nature the further you are from art,' roared Maule.

'In art, nature is the be-all and the end-all!'

'In art, nature is a means, and not an end!'

'Paint out all but Desdemona's brooch, and begin anew.'

'Scumble over such deluded attempts at finish. Give Othello more muscle, more of the nude; more fire to Desdemona; more action to Brabantio. Take up a big brush and splash away with your burned sienna like a man.'

'There's no such thing as brown in nature.'

'Art should be all brown. Cleanliness may be next to godliness in some things, but not in art. There's nothing like dirt!'

'But dirt isn't brown.'

'What then? Inky purple?'

'Maule, you talk bosh!'

'Buzzard, I despise you!'

'Away with you, high-art impostor!' cried Buzzard fiercely; 'away to your pickled salmon-flesh, your treacle shadows! Away to your burlesque biceps and caravan monstrosities! Away, art-acrobat, to your regions of impossible pose and muscles gone mad!'

'Avaunt, realist sham!' thundered Maule savagely. 'Stippler of putrid flesh-tints—etcher of livid falsities—limner of calfless men and hipless women—adorer of shock heads and hideousness—I despise, I denounce you!'

Maule and Buzzard had quarrelled desperately; I endeavoured to pacify them; I was abused by both. I too, then, quarrelled with both. . . .

And all this was about my picture, which in due time went to the Royal Academy, and in due time came back.

On the back of it there was a large cross in chalk—the reader can guess what that meant. There were two thousand one hundred and forty-nine pictures in London at that time, each also decorated with the grand cross of the Royal Academy, and the two thousand one hundred and forty-nine owners of the pictures were growling fearfully—not to say swearing. The air was filled with their complaints. No wonder that innocent people up in town for the May meetings thought the thunder had commenced unusually early.

On the steps of the Academy I met Maule—he looked fierce and heated.

'Samson is rejected!'

He was aiding four men to struggle down with his picture to a van. The weather was rather gusty, and the colossal work was difficult to manage, and stood a chance of being carried away by the wind down Pall Mall. It was comfortably stowed at last. We walked away.

A small pale man, with a weak moustache, was

gazing intently at one of the fountains in Trafalgar Square, as though he were going to paint it—it was Buzzard.

'I sent but a little thing, exquisitely finished—four inches by six—and they say they haven't room!'

A common sorrow made us kinsmen; we were reconciled. We swore—two oaths—eternal friendship to each other, and eternal enmity against the Academy. I wonder whether we shall keep either of our vows!

CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI.

THE name of Mezzofanti has long been familiar to British ears. Almost all published records of travel in Italy—and these are legion—have contained more or less detailed accounts of him and his acquirements; and few tourists, even of the unambitious class, content merely to talk over their recollections, but have returned with some tale to tell of this far-famed and easily accessible Italian lion. These written and spoken reminiscences have, however, widely differed. That Mezzofanti was a distinguished linguist, all have indeed agreed; but even in this particular, there has been exaggeration on one hand, and depreciation on the other. Still more discrepant have been the estimates as to the general intellectual development of the man. By many he has been described as little other than a superior sort of parrot—pronounced wholly wanting in the philosophical element, and in that power of combination so essential to philological excellence; styled a 'framer of keys to palace-gates he had no power to enter;' 'a man who, marvellous in knowing many languages, was still more marvellous in never saying in one of them anything worthy to be remembered.'

By others, he has been accredited with stores of profound and varied information, spoken of as not only an extraordinary linguist, but an extraordinary philologist, as gifted with an 'eminently analytical mind, which rapidly penetrated the genius of different languages, and made them his own.' The professed object of Dr Russell's book, now before us, is to collect and balance such conflicting reminiscences, and thus 'to lay the foundation of a much more exact judgment regarding Cardinal Mezzofanti than has hitherto been attainable.' To do this, the author has, he tells us, sought information from 'persons of every class, country, and creed—from friends, from indifferent, and even from hostile quarters;' and making due allowance for the enthusiasm with which every biographer inevitably regards his subject, there is, to our thinking, in the book itself strong internal evidence of 'diligent and impartial inquiry.'

Joseph Caspar Mezzofanti was born at Bologna, in the September of 1774. His parents were in humble circumstances; his father, a carpenter, intelligent and skilful in his craft, upright and honourable in character and conduct; his mother, somewhat superior in point of education to her husband, and uniting much natural talent to a sweet disposition and deeply religious heart. Of their numerous family, two only survived childhood: a daughter, Teresa by name, who married a hair-dresser; and the future linguist, who was ten years younger than this his only sister.

His worthy parents, sensible of their own lack of learning, were determined to bestow it on their only son. At the age of three, he was sent to a dame's school; but here he astonished his mistress, and soon exhausted the good woman's stock of elementary instruction. His next move was to a more advanced school, kept by an Abate Cicotti; but here too he so rapidly ran through the curriculum, that the worthy priest advised his parents, young as the boy then was, to send him at once to some institution where

he might devote himself unrestrainedly to higher and more congenial studies.

The difficulties made by the father were at length smoothed away, and the boy was entered at a school at Bologna managed by the clergy, and among them several Jesuits. The Jesuits, with their rapid insight into the potentialities of the young minds committed to their care, soon took note of their promising scholar, and treated him with distinction and confidence. Little is known of the exact course of his school-days, but we read of marvellous feats of memory—a folio page of a Greek treatise read once and repeated without a blunder—of uniform success in all classes, general popularity, and friendships formed which lasted throughout life. He early manifested a desire to take holy orders, but this was contrary to his father's wishes, who, like all fathers of distinguished men, had views of his own for his son, diametrically opposed to that son's inborn vocation. However, his mother came to the rescue, and he became a scholar in the Archiepiscopal Seminary of Bologna, when only a boy of twelve. At the age of fifteen, he took his degree in philosophy; but his health sank beneath study so continued and intense, and he was unable to enter upon his theological course till four years later. Having completed it as well as that of canon-law, he attended a celebrated priest's lectures on Roman law, and established a reputation in the class for such proficiency in each of his many studies as would have rewarded undivided attention to it.

It is pleasant to read of his studies being shared by Clotilda Tambroni—herself a professor in the university of Bologna, and a linguist of no mean eminence—and to know that the warm friendship thus formed endured throughout life. But Mezzofanti's Greek studies did not engross him. It was during this time that he learned Arabic and Coptic. French and German he had already learned. The latter was taught him by a Swede of the name of Thulius, who, having rendered himself obnoxious to the revolutionary party in Bologna, was exiled about this time. His absence was the means of first calling out that extraordinary, that almost intuitive quickness in mastering a new language, with which Mezzofanti in after-years was wont to amaze even those who knew him best. Being sent for to act as interpreter to a youth newly arrived from Sweden, and consigned to the care of an uncle in Bologna, he found that the language the stranger spoke was as unintelligible to him as to the perplexed circle of relatives. What was to be done? Difficulties were incentives to the zealous linguist. He asked for the books the boy had brought with him, took them home, discovered the affinities between Swedish and German, mastered the peculiarities that distinguish the former from other Teutonic tongues, and, in a few days, was able not only to act as interpreter, but to converse with ease and rapidity!

At the age of twenty-three, Mezzofanti was admitted into full orders, and appointed professor of Arabic in the university of Bologna; a high distinction indeed for one so young. But his tenure of the flattering post was a very brief one. The revolutionary party in Bologna having, early in 1796, invited the French to take possession of their city, the advancing army willingly complied. Before the year was over, Bologna was merged in the Cisalpine Republic, the name given to Bonaparte's conquests in Northern Italy. The new rulers next proceeded to demand of all public officials an oath of fidelity to the republican government, and this oath was enforced with especial strictness in the case of ecclesiastics. Nevertheless, to their honour be it spoken, such was the respect of the authorities for the talents of the young abbe, that they were willing to make an exception in his favour, and to dispense with the oath he had refused to take, provided he would consent to exchange overt acts

of courtesy with the republican governor. On this point, however, Mezzofanti was alike inexorable; and accordingly, in 1798, he lost his professorship, as did also his friend Clotilda, and the celebrated experimentalist Ludovico Galvani.

This was no small sacrifice to loyalty on Mezzofanti's part. At that time, his parents were both in feeble health, his father unable to ply his trade as heretofore, his mother's sight rapidly failing. His sister had become the mother of a large family, whom she found it difficult to maintain—still more to educate. Mezzofanti had liberally assisted them all out of his professorial income, which only amounted to L.25, but which was his chief means of support, the two small benefices conferred upon him as a title to ordination, not exceeding L.8. Another L.8 had been settled upon him by a clerical friend, and this yearly L.16 was all he had to look to. Nothing daunted, however, he proceeded at this juncture to take his sister and her family into his house; and to meet the necessary increase of expenditure, he, like many a brave-hearted man, in all times, bent his genius to the lowly and laborious task of teaching. We are glad to know that this self-sacrifice had its compensations. It brought him into friendly relations with several distinguished families, opened to him libraries rich in foreign books, and afforded him frequent opportunities of meeting and conversing with foreigners. Indeed, thanks to its political reverses, Bologna was at that time a first-rate school for a linguist. French or Austrian troops alternately occupied it during four years, and amongst the latter were found representatives of most of the leading European languages, Teutonic, Slavonic, Czealink, Magyar, Rumanic, &c., all of which were spoken by Mezzofanti with rare perfection; for his religious zeal and his active benevolence had combined to strengthen the natural bias of his mind, and to give him a lofty motive for its indulgence. The military hospitals were filled with Hungarians, Slavonians, Germans, and Bohemians, wounded or invalided; and to use Mezzofanti's own words: 'It pained him to the heart, that from want of means of communicating with them, he should be unable to confess those among them who were Catholic.' Accordingly, he was wont to apply himself energetically to the study of a patient's language till he knew enough to make himself understood; then, by frequenting the sick wards, he soon acquired a considerable vocabulary; and thus he came to know not merely the generic languages of the nations to which the several invalids belonged, but even the peculiar dialects of their various provinces.

Then, again, Bologna was a capital school for a linguist, because, being on the high road to Rome, almost all travellers to the capital stopped there a while. The hotel-keepers, knowing Mezzofanti's passion for a new tongue, were in the habit of apprising him of all new arrivals; and with his sociable cheerful temperament, and perfect freedom from our insular *mauvaise honte*, and dread of committing ourselves, it was to him the easiest and simplest thing in the world to 'call on these strangers, interrogate them, make notes of their communications, and take lessons from them in pronunciation.' At this time, he tells us, 'I made it a rule to learn every new grammar, and to apply myself to every strange dictionary that came within my reach. I was constantly filling my head with new words. I must confess that it cost me but little trouble; for, in addition to an excellent memory, God had blessed me with an incredible flexibility of the organs of speech.' Early in 1803, the abbe's financial position was a little improved by his appointment of assistant-librarian to the *Istituto* of Bologna; and before the close of the year he was chosen professor of oriental languages.

He was now about thirty years of age, and there is some reason to believe that he was already master of twenty-four languages.

What with constant study, his arduous duties of librarian, family distress, and loss of sleep, Mezzofanti's health now began to give way. At this very time he received a most flattering invitation from the Emperor Napoleon to transfer his residence to Paris, where scientific or literary eminence was then sure of distinction and reward. But his love for his native city and its university, and his attachment to his sister's family, so dependent upon his care, combined with a genuine modesty which made him feel that the 'shade suited him best,' led him to decline the invitation and all its brilliant possibilities. The good man preferred to dwell among his own people, labouring at the wearisome compilation of the library catalogue, tending the sick-bed of his blind mother, composing odes, sonnets, nay, on one occasion, a little comedy for his nephews and nieces, of whom he was the familiar friend and playmate, as well as the earnest and respected instructor. But one of the most painfully felt reverses in the even tenor of Mezzofanti's way was now at hand. In 1808, the oriental professorship, in which he took such delight, was suppressed. This gave him, however, more time to study, and he now first turned his attention to Sanscrit and other Indian languages, with whose vast importance Sir William Jones and others had familiarised the English, but to which Frederic Schlegel had only just called the attention of the learned in continental Europe.

In 1811, a bright change came over the fortunes of our loyal churchman. Pius VII., having been at last set free to return to his capital, reached Bologna early in the month of April, and presingly invited Mezzofanti to accompany him to Rome, and undertake the secretaryship of the Propaganda, which is well known to be the first step in the direction of a cardinalate. But again the modest student declined to exchange his quiet life for a more brilliant position; and the pontiff could bestow on him no other mark of favour than his re-establishment as oriental professor.

Hitherto, we have drawn our information respecting Mezzofanti from Italian sources only; but now that the peace of 1814 had turned the annual tide of tourists in the old southward direction, he began to be one of the chief objects of attraction at Bologna, and we hear of distinguished men from all quarters visiting him to test his extraordinary gift of tongues. Amongst these was Lord Byron, who disliking, as he said, literary men, and especially foreigners, excepted Mezzofanti, and owned he should like to see him again, calling him, in his lively way, 'a master of languages, a Briarous of parts of speech, a walking polyglot and omnium gatherum, who ought to have existed at the time of the Tower of Babel as universal interpreter—a marvel indeed—unassuming also. I tried him,' Lord Byron goes on to say, 'in all the tongues in which I knew a single oath or adjuration to the gods against post-boys, savages, Tartars, boatmen, sailors, pilots, gondoliers, muleteers, camel-drivers, vetturini, post-masters, &c., and, egad! he astonished me—even to my English.' When Mezzofanti was forty-five, he had the grief of losing his friend, the celebrated Clotilda Tambroui, who, like himself, had been reinstated in her Greek professorship upon the occasion of the pope's return to his country. She was herself an excellent linguist; and Lady Morgan tells us that it was a pleasure to hear how, without any of the 'comparative respect which means the absolute scorn,' her friend and coadjutor did ample justice to the profound—too often the clever woman's only portion—learning which had raised her to an equality of collegiate rank with himself.

It has been said that 'happy are the nations whose

annals are dull; happy, too, was Mezzofanti, we cannot doubt, during the next twelve years of his life—happy in constant occupation, in the culture and exercise of his special gift, and the loving esteem of family and friends, we pass on to his first visit to Rome in 1830, where he was received by Gregory XVI. with the utmost kindness, and at his final audience personally and pressingly invited to settle in Rome, and accept the secretaryship of the Propaganda. It was not, however, till after what the pope himself called 'a long siege' that Mezzofanti consented, gracefully acknowledging his obligations to the pontiff, and declaring that though people said he could speak a great many languages, in no one of them, nor in them all, could he find words to express how deeply he felt this mark of his holiness's regard.

And now we do indeed for once behold 'the right man in the right place.' At the great Urban College, whither students are gathered from every quarter of the world, we have the tutor able to speak to the representatives of forty-one distinct nationalities in his own language. Mezzofanti at the Propaganda! His first visit there must have afforded a curious scene. Making his way unattended to one of the corridors, the first room into which he chanced to enter was that of a Turkish student, now archbishop at Constantinople. The abbé at once began a Turkish conversation; next came a young Greek, and Turkish was changed for Romaine. On the approach of an Irish O'Connor, Romaine gave place to English. Soon the students, attracted by the novel sounds, came pouring in, each to be greeted in his own tongue!

But there was one language unrepresented at the Propaganda, and for that one—namely, Chinese—the insatiable linguist had long and ardently craved. However, there was at Naples a Chinese college, designed for the education, as catechists, of natives of China, Cochin-China, Pegu, Tonquin, and the Indian peninsula. To Naples, accordingly, Mezzofanti went, and threw himself with his accustomed ardour into the study of this most difficult and complicated language. But he paid the penalty of immoderate application, for fever quickly ensued, and his life was for some time in danger. The effect of his illness was completely to suspend his memory for the time. He forgot all languages except his own native Italian. No sooner had health and strength returned, than he devoted himself anew to his lifelong pursuit, and having before his attack succeeded in mastering the rudimentary principles of the Chinese language, he now availed himself of the assistance of some Chinese students opportunely transferred from Naples to the Propaganda; and accordingly we find that Chinese was one of the thirty languages of which his knowledge has been thoroughly tested and freely admitted by competent judges. He owned, however, that he had acquired it with unwonted difficulty. His method, as he once told Cardinal Wiseman, being to learn through the ear, and not the eye, and Chinese, unlike all other tongues, having an *eye-language* distinct from the *ear-language*, of which he was obliged to make a separate and special study.

In 1838, Mezzofanti was called to the purple, which of course brought him into still closer relations with the pontiff, to whom he was so sincerely attached. But his favourite studies went on undisturbed. Though now in his grand climacteric, he did not think it too late to set about acquiring several languages with which he had before had little or no acquaintance. Of these, one was Amharic, an Abyssinian dialect, and the other the proverbially 'impossible' Basque—Basque, with its eleven-mooded and numberless-tensed verb, and its utter absence of affinity with any European language whatsoever.

The death of Pope Gregory XVI., in 1846, was a

great trial to his attached friend, though Pius IX. regarded him with friendship and favour equal to that shewn by his predecessor. Mezzofanti had never taken any part in politics under the former pontificate, nor did he do so now. The fulfilment of his public duties as cardinal, the confessional whenever a foreigner needed his services, and, above all, his pupils in the Propaganda, formed the business of his self-denying and laborious life. During the whole period of his cardinalate, he had been accustomed to help the students in composing their national odes for the Polyglot Academy, held during the week of the Epiphany. These odes were written in no fewer than fifty tongues, and the cardinal would overlook and correct them all. Often during the recitations of the oriental poems especially, the speaker would turn exclusively to him as to the only competent judge of his performance. Amidst political storms, and in spite of his rapidly failing strength, when his favourite festival came round in 1849, he had still a regret to spare for the absence of the accustomed Polyglot Academy of the Propaganda. But his own end was now rapidly drawing near. An alarming attack of pleurisy was followed by gastric fever; he grew weaker and weaker, though conscious to the last; and on the 17th of March, after two months of patient and prayerful suffering, and with words of happy hope on his lips, he calmly expired.

Having given this sketch of a life which, with its privations and its single-minded devotion to a favourite pursuit, reminds us of that of a scholar of the middle ages, we proceed to inquire what Mezzofanti's linguistic attainments really were. We have seen that in 1805, when little more than thirty years old, he was commonly reported to be master of twenty-four languages at least. Twelve years later, Mr Stewart Rose speaks of him as 'reading twenty languages, and conversing in eighteen.' Three years later, again, Baron von Zach computes the languages spoken by him to be thirty-two; and Lady Morgan quotes public report as raising the number to forty. In 1836 he himself told Count Mazzinghi, the well-known composer, that he knew forty-five; and three years later he was in the habit of saying that he knew 'fifty, and Bolognese.' Ten years after this, Mezzofanti told Falten Bresciani, the rector of the Propaganda, that he knew seventy-eight languages and dialects; and his nephew, Dr Gastano Minarelli, has, since the cardinal's death, compiled, after much careful examination of his uncle's books and papers, a list which swells the number to one hundred and fourteen.

But now comes the question, what is meant by 'knowing' a language? 'Doctors differ.' One calculates that, to give complete expression to human thought, a vocabulary of 10,000 words is required. Another asserts that 4000 words are enough for the study of the great classics in any tongue. The standard which Dr Russell adopts, however, appears a very fair and practical one; and when he states of any language that Mezzofanti knew it well, he means that he could read it fluently, write it correctly, and speak it idiomatically. Bearing this in mind, we proceed to give the table he has drawn up:

1. Languages frequently tested, and spoken with rare excellence—thirty.
2. Stated to have been spoken fluently, 'but less accurately tested—nine.
3. Spoken rarely and less perfectly—eleven.
4. Spoken imperfectly—eight.
5. Studied, but not known to have been spoken—fourteen.
6. Dialects spoken or understood—seven of French, six of Italian, two of English, three of Basque, four of Arabic, four of German, three of Spanish, two of Chinese, and one of Hebrew—thirty-two in all.

When we remember that many of these dialects offer all the difficulties of a separate language, we must own that their sum-total is astounding indeed.

The cardinal himself told M. Libri that he found the learning of languages 'less difficult than is generally thought, that there is but a limited number of points to which it is necessary to attend, and that when once master of these, the remainder follows with great facility'—adding, that when ten or twelve languages essentially different from each other have been thoroughly learned, an indefinite number may be added with little difficulty. But to Dr Tholuck and others he also mentioned, that his 'own way of learning new languages was no other than that of our school-boys,' by writing out paradigms and words, and learning them by heart. Dictionaries, vocabularies, and catechisms were his favourite delectation and incessant study, and his memory had an iron grasp, from which nothing once seen or heard ever seems to have escaped.

During the long nights which he devoted to study, he could hardly ever, even when a cardinal, be induced to have recourse to a fire. Singularly abstemious in eating and drinking, limited means were yet compatible with a charity so prodigal as to graft for him the sobriquet of *Monsieur Limosiniere*. Affectionate and sincere, the friendships he once formed endured throughout life. Not less remarkable was his humility, 'his habitual consciousness of what he *was not*, rather than his self-complacent recollection of what he *was*.' 'What am I,' he would playfully say, 'but an ill-bound dictionary.' Certain superficial observers seem to have associated vanity with his childlike readiness to gratify curiosity by the display of his extraordinary gifts; but this seems to have arisen from his singular self-unconsciousness, as well as from that enjoyment which God has linked with the exercise and improvement of his gifts in every healthy mind. Mezzofanti's buoyant spirits and kindly nature delighted to expand under all circumstances; but the charge of vanity is best refuted by the fact vouched for by his biographer, and worthily closing a notice of his blameless life, that 'never in the most distinguished circle did he give himself to linguistic exercises with half the spirit which he evinced among his humble friends, the obscure and almost nameless students of the Propaganda.'

THE COCK-AND-BULL CLUB.

I HAVE never seen a ghost, and I don't want to see one. If anything of that nature, under a mistaken notion of benefitting me by warning me of a danger, or pointing out a treasure-hole, or putting me up to a good thing on a future sporting event, should present itself, I should be frightened to death; there would, if I know myself, be another ghost in the room in about half a minute. As for devil-may-care dogs who visit necropolises alone and at midnight, or who are prepared to sit up in their solitary beds and pronounce their own names solemnly three times, with the intention of raising their familiar spirits—I don't believe such creatures exist. What man dare do—with reason and respectability—I dare; 'who dares do more,' I have good authority for stating, 'is none.' When a certain spectral light steals into my bedchamber upon a sudden, I am accustomed to make me a sort of Crimean tent of the blankets, whereupon I emerge only at long intervals to breathe; I have lost more pounds of flesh in this manner, through moonbeams, than any African traveller surrenders to the sun. Well do I remember that particular terror in my boyhood, which resulted in my remaining at five feet seven, instead of six feet one and a half—the altitude attained by each of my brothers; that shock

from which my constitution took two entire years to recover itself, during which—at youth's most growing time—I did not approach the stars by a single inch. I was about nine years of age when the frightful incident occurred, and what is called—by very old persons who have forgotten what school was—a happy school-boy; that term, however, was, just then, applicable to me enough, since I had got away from my place of durance and instruction for a few days of Easter vacation. I was staying at the house of a cousin, who lived in the outskirts of a large provincial town, of which—as I kept in mind with unutterable awe—he was then the Mayor. Cousin Richard was short and stout to a degree that I should be now inclined to term 'poigy,' but being invested with this supreme and mysterious dignity, he seemed to me to possess a presence more imposing than that of any other being upon the earth's surface. When he said: 'You must sleep in the red room, Harry, since you are so fond of getting up early, and then you won't disturb the house in the morning, in putting on your boots,' I submitted without remonstrance. That I *did* like getting up early—so that I might enjoy as much of the present immunity from my scholastic privileges as possible—that I *did* commonly make a tremendous noise in pulling on my boots, was true enough; but that I should be put in the red room, the state-apartment dedicated to exalted guests, away from the rest of the house, and—almost to a certainty—haunted, seemed a mode of prevention worthy of the worst days of the inquisition. Had my father proposed such a proceeding, had my schoolmaster, had, indeed, any authority with whom I could grapple, and of whose powers I could calculate the extent, I would have protested manfully; but the edict of the Mayor appeared to settle the matter beyond dispute, and I knocked under at once with an Asiatic servility.

I need not say how the rest of that afternoon was embittered by the thought of the night that was to follow; those who are acquainted with such terrors, can easily enough imagine them; those who are not, can never be made to understand them by mere description. Enough to say that about nine o'clock p.m., I found myself in the big bed in the red room, in a cold bath of perspiration, and with my eyes tightly closed, endeavouring to go to sleep before the adults of the house should have retired. As long as the noise of tongues and feet continued, however much in the distance, my mind would, I knew, be comparatively tranquil, and subject to the influence of the dreamy god; but if once the sense of solitude should creep over me, slumber would become impossible, and I should fall a victim to the dreadful powers of darkness for the rest of the night.

I did go to sleep, in accordance with these profound calculations; but unhappily, and contrary to them, I woke about three hours afterwards. It was midnight. I did not require the weird accents of the cuckoo-clock upon the stairs to tell me that. I possessed as acute a perception of that ghostly time as aldermen of their dinner-hour, or station-masters of the period when the night-express is wont to flash for a moment between the trembling walls. The moon was shining through the shutterless windows, and throwing all kinds of suspicious shadows about the old red room. Red room! Why red? The marrow in my youthful bones caught such a chill at the bare idea, that I did not care to repeat the question. Two oaken cupboards, which, in my haste to get into the regions of oblivion, I had forgotten to examine, began to harass me with anxieties about their contents. I slipped cautiously out of bed. Good Heavens, was somebody holding on to my night-gown, or—? No; it was a long one, and I had trodden upon it with my own foot—that was all. I approached the doors, and, without taking the liberty of opening them, turned their keys,

which happened fortunately to be outside of them. Flattered with this ingenious device of my own, I had retired to my couch, and was once more courting slumber, when a tormenting thought seized hold of me, and roused me up again. *I had forgotten to look under the bed.* I lay awake, endeavouring to reason with myself upon so absurd an anxiety, but nothing came of it, except a singing of the ears and increased suspicion. I thought I heard respirations from under the mattress; I heard groans; I began to feel the mattress move under me. 'No, dash it all!' cried I, as I sprang to my feet and lifted the valance, 'I am not going to be frightened to death in this manner, by nothing.' By nothing! Oh, was it nothing, though, that met my affrighted gaze under that bed!

I was beneath the blankets in about a quarter of a second afterwards, in a state of terror that absolutely for a little time deprived me of sensation. My imagination, fertile as it had always been in conjectures of a horrible nature, had never, indeed, come up to the reality of what I had just seen; a robber, a ghost, the arch-enemy of man and boy himself, any or all of these I had been, in a measure, prepared to find in the red room, but a Coffin—an enormous Coffin—large for the shoulders, and tapering somewhat delicately towards the feet; to find an article of that description under my bed was a shock unexpected indeed. There it was, however, sure enough, with a double row of handsome gilt nails all the way round, handsome initials over the spot where the face would come, and a little inscription, doubtless setting forth in a handsome manner the virtues of the deceased party. The five hours which intervened between that discovery and daylight I passed in picturing to myself the features of the murdered—I had not a doubt of him or her having been murdered—and in estimating the chances of the return of the murderer to the red room. No sick man ever longed for the morning as I longed, and with the first faint streaks of dawn, I was standing, in my scanty drapery, by the side of my cousin's pillow. 'Richard, Richard,' cried I, 'there's murder in the house, and they've put the coffin under my bed in the red room.'

'Pooh, pooh, you little fool,' replied he; 'go back again; I'm the Mayor this year, and it's only the big box which the mace is kept in.'

Notwithstanding this constitutional weakness of mine, which has not much abated with years, the supernatural has still a wondrous charm for me, and I snatch a fearful joy from tales of ghosts and spectres. My happiest evenings—with the most miserable nights to follow—are spent, weekly, at a Society for the Investigation of Spiritual Phenomena, or, as some of the unbelieving have disrespectfully termed it, the Cock-and-Bull Club. We assemble every Friday, at seven o'clock. If the police were suddenly to break in upon our speculations, as we sit, thirteen in number, looking at one another, around a table with lighted candles, they would, I believe, proceed to collar and shake us, with a view of discovering who had swallowed the dice. No written accounts of apparitions are admitted, no published records of any such may be referred to, and it is essential that the narrators be in some sort personally acquainted with the matter of which they speak; it is not indispensable that the individual should have seen a ghost himself—although more than one of our society have been highly favoured in that way—so that the *narratio obliqua*, so popular with the historians of a dead language, is the general form amongst us, too, of our communications from without the world.

I rarely speak much myself, but listen—as may be imagined—with the most voracious attention. The three members of our society who interest me most are Heywood, Wilkinson, and Arnold. The nature of their relations is commonly as different as

their respective characters, and for that reason—rather than because of any peculiar wonder belonging to them—I will repeat, in brief, the three with which they favoured us last night.

Heywood, who is the son of a dean, possesses, with the exception of the emoluments, all the popular attributes of that dignitary: he is stout, and rosy about the gills; takes several glasses of port during the little supper which concludes our spiritual investigations; and, by some means or other, it always happens that he obtains possession of the only grum-chair in the room. There is a matter-of-factness, and absence of any care for effect about what he has to say, which I love to listen to—while it makes my blood run cold—on account of its obvious truth.

I. 'My father,' said he last night, 'was, as most of you are aware, before he was made a dean, the vicar of Tredlington. The vicarage-house was a small one; and to it and to residences of the like humble kind I had been exclusively accustomed up to the age of fourteen years. I knew nothing of panelled oak chambers, secret staircases, passages in the thickness of a wall, and all the machinery of romantic discomfort, except through books. Tredlington—where I had the dream which I am about to relate—was not in the least degree allied to Udolpho; and yet the dream I dreamed there was just such a one as dear old Mrs Radcliffe might have had herself after a pork-supper. I dreamed that some half-an-hour before dinner, and immediately after the bell had rung for dressing, my cousin—a lad of the same age, who was then stopping with me—had mischievously locked me up alone in the drawing-room, and there left me. Anxious not to displease my father by being late, and not daring to leap out of either of the windows—which were on the first floor—I strove, in my dream, to find some other mode of egress. There were several large pictures hanging up on the walls—quite strange to me, but which, as is usual in such cases, produced no astonishment—and pushing these aside, one after another, I found behind the last on the east wall a flight of little stairs, which led, to my great joy, up into my own bedroom.'

I told this dream to the whole breakfast-party the next morning, when this and that solution of it were given; but although the impression still remained, doubtless, in my mind, no circumstance arose for several years to cause me to refer to it. I was a young man of about one-and-twenty, and at college, when my father's elevation to the deanery of Donnington took place. This same cousin of mine was my fellow-student, and accompanied me, at the vacation, on my first visit to the fine old cloistered place which I was proud to be able to call my future home. A little banter upon this pardonable vanity of mine, assisted by the high spirits of youth, brought on between us what is popularly termed "a scrimmage;" and my father happening to be out just at the particular time of our arrival, although it was nearly the dinner-hour, my cousin playfully pushed me by the shoulders into the new drawing-room, and locked the door behind me. At that instant the dinner-bell rang; in the next, I recognised completely the room of my dream—which in reality, of course, I had never before set eyes on—and walked to the last great picture which hung on the eastern wall, for a means of egress, as naturally as I should have walked to the door. Behind the picture was a secret stair leading into the chamber which had been set apart for my reception, and I very much astonished the servant who brought up my trunks by appearing therein through a sliding panel. Neither he nor my father, nor any one else in the house, had the least idea that such a mode of communication existed. They had never dreamed of such a thing, they said, in all their lives. Why I did so myself, I have not the least idea; I have witnesses,

however, enough and to spare, to prove the facts. As for the secret staircase, if any of this company will do me the honour to come down to Donnington, they shall look me into the drawing-room, even after the first dinner-bell has rung, as often as ever they please."

Arnold is the youngest and latest-joined of the society, but notwithstanding—or perhaps I should say, by reason of—that circumstance, he is the most enthusiastic of us all. He told us, after Heywood had finished, the following story in a quiet undertone, such as the brook sings in 'to the sleeping woods, all night, in the leafy month of June,' and with eyes that looked through and through us while he spoke, as upon some strange uncanny sight beyond.

II. 'My father was left a widower in his first year of marriage, his wife having died in childbirth with us twins—myself and my brother George, whom some of you have mistaken at times, you know, for me. My poor mother herself had been also one of twins. For a few months after her death, her two sisters stayed in my father's house to comfort him and look after us children. I was, however, soon put out to nurse, and George only remained at home. He slept in the same room with his two aunts. I had been from home about a week or so, when Aunt Susan, on awaking about midnight, found her sister out of bed, and walking about the room. She knew Maria suffered from "a raging tooth," so merely informed her where the laudanum was, and went to sleep again. Next night, as the two sisters were undressing, Susan said: "Be sure to put the bottle so that you will know where to find it, and not run the risk of catching your death of cold, as you did last night."

"I had not the toothache last night, and never left my bed at all," replied Maria.

"Then you must have done it in your sleep, for I saw you up as plainly as I ever saw you in my life." So, with mutual recrimination and denial, they retired to rest.

'Again Susan was awakened, and again she saw her sister pacing about the room.

"Maria, come to rest," said she; "the fire is out, and the cold will only increase the pain."

'Her sister turned a pale face towards her, with an indescribably sorrowful and touching expression, but said nothing. Susan, thinking her to be seriously ill, was about to leave the bed, when, to her extreme astonishment, she perceived Maria fast asleep beside her.

'It was my dead mother, then—the very image of her living twin-sister—whom she had looked upon those two nights. Susan fainted with excess of fear, and did not waken her bedfellow till after dawn, when nothing unusual was to be observed. She told, however, all she had seen: and Maria, who was much the holder of the two, promised to keep vigil next night, upon condition that my father was not to be informed of the matter, which she knew would distress him greatly. 'She attributed the thing herself to fancy and a disordered system. That night, then, they both watched; and when they had been in bed some time, they heard the front-door of the cottage open—my mother had been accustomed in her lifetime to carry, for convenience, a latch-key—and a well-known gentle footstep pass up the stairs and go into my father's room. Presently their own chamber-door opened, and dressed in a white garment betwixt bed-gown and dressing-gown, their dead sister glided in. She gave them an appealing, almost reproachful look, and then turned to the little cradle where her baby-boy was sleeping, and stooped down as if to kiss it. Once again she seemed to beseech them dumbly, and left the room with a slow noiseless tread. It was some minutes before they dared to speak. Maria longed to address the spirit, but her tongue clove to the roof of her

mouth. In the morning they asked my father whether he had seen any strange sight or no.

"I saw nothing unusual," he replied; but when they told him all, he confessed, not without some effort: "And I, too, for these last ten days have seen her every midnight. I hear the key in the front-door; her tread upon the landing as of old; but her face, as she stands by my bed-foot, seems worn and piteous, and I know she has some grief she may not tell. I have spoken to her many times, but she does not answer me. I know not what to do."

'After some more conversation, a sudden thought flashed upon my father's mind; and, saddling his horse himself, he rode off at full speed to the town about ten miles off, where I had been intrusted to a respectable nurse. In that short interval which I had passed away from home, he found me shockingly altered; half-starved, and ill, and bruised. Another nurse was instantly obtained, who, however, remained at my own home with me. Never more was seen by mortal eye that messenger from the dead; the boundless love which had burst the barrier of death itself—the affection of a mother for her child—was never tried so terribly again.'

It is our custom to dilate upon and analyse every statement; those only which can stand a good deal of sifting are thought worthy to be enrolled in the records of the society, and unless to concern ourselves in such investigations at all is a proof of gullibility, we cannot certainly be said to be easily satisfied. Wilkinson cross-examined Arnold upon this story of his with his usual rough acuteness, but without at all shaking his evidence; it was impossible for any one who had heard the story to suppose that the narrator himself was otherwise than in earnest. There is a certain mystery and supernature about Wilkinson himself in our eyes, from the fact of his being a drysalter—the attributes of such a character being utterly unknown to and unimaginable by us—but otherwise he is very far from being an appropriate vehicle for a spiritual narration; it is marred the more by the circumstance of his always having a cigar between his teeth, the end of which wobbles against his tongue, and clips his English. The somewhat flippant manner of his relating the following occurrence will, it is likely, detract from its *vérité*; but that it did really happen as described, I am well assured.

III. 'I have an elder sister who is married to a country gentleman in Sussex. She has been his wife these twenty years, and has had an abundance of children. The first governess of these children was a Miss Beauvais of Dunkirk. She was of a reserved and taciturn disposition, and although performing all her duties admirably, was rather respected by her pupils than beloved. She never looked quite like other people, and had an old-fashioned manner of dressing. In particular, she wore her sleeves very large at the shoulders—pillowed sleeves, as I think, they were then called. I have seen her many times, and remember her perfectly well; but one sight of her would have been quite sufficient for recollection. She was a very remarkable, a most extraordinary-looking person—very, indeed. (And here the drysalter took snuff profusely, as his custom is when more than usually pleonastic.) She had an ancient father who came every Christmas to take her home to Dunkirk for her few weeks' holiday—a wonderful Frenchman, quite silent, and all puckered about the lips like an umbrella. In my nieces' old drawing-books there are several sober and pretty accurate likenesses of him, which all resemble caricatures. Perhaps when they got away from the English folks, and the *père* and *fille* were alone together, they shed some natural tears; but their behaviour, as it seemed to me, was far from affectionate. I happened to be in Sussex when Monsieur Beauvais last came for his daughter. It

was an especially bitter winter twenty years ago, and that day was its coldest day. The earth was wrapped round in its white shroud very thickly, but no snow was falling. He had brought a little open carriage with him from the neighbouring town, because it ran lighter over the choked roads than a close one would have done. There was, therefore, but little room for Miss Beauvais's luggage.

'She had been accustomed on these journeys to take all her possessions away with her, and she was evidently much distressed on this occasion at having to leave some of them behind. Two large black boxes of hers were left, locked and well corded. "You will be sure to keep them safely, madame," she said to my sister; but she seemed to say it with a sigh of suspicion.

'We watched the two stiff figures drive slowly along the leafless avenue and over the white hill-top beyond. "A strange pair," we remarked, and soon forgot them both, as governesses and governesses' fathers are apt to be forgotten. On the two black boxes was written, in that infinitesimally small handwriting of hers, that it was *défendu* to open them under any pretext. It was evident that the poor lady mistrusted the honour of perfidious Albion.

'We read soon afterwards, in the newspaper—as soon, that is, as the newspaper of that time, and in such snowy days, could reach us—that the Dunkirk sailing-packet, in which we knew they had intended to take passage, was lost with every soul on board. Nevertheless, in hope that something might have deranged their plans, we made every effort to ascertain their fate. Repeated letters to the continent obtained no answer; and, indeed, Miss Beauvais had often affirmed that she had no friend upon earth, except her father. Moreover, the clerk in the packet-office described the two singular persons, who had paid for berths in the doomed ship, with an accuracy that left no room for doubt. Years rolled away—ten, fifteen, twenty years (the drysalter here took at least half an ounce more snuff than he could conveniently carry), and their deaths became a certainty. The few small bills which Miss Beauvais had left behind her, had long been settled by my sister; but there was one somewhat large one which still continued undischarged—a milliner's. The governess's pupils grew up and had governesses for their own children; the servants of the house had departed or died; there was no one about the place beside my sister and her husband who remembered poor Miss Beauvais, or knew whose these black boxes were, that were piled one upon the other, put away in the old lumber-closet up stairs.'

'May I be allowed,' observed the drysalter at this point, 'to deviate from the society's rules so far as to read a portion of my sister's letter relating to this matter, and received but yesterday morning?'

Leave having been granted by universal acclamation, he read as follows:

'We drove to Loughborough last Monday to Miss Davies, the milliner, and while making my purchases, she observed to me: "By the by, madam, can there still be any hope of poor Miss Beauvais being alive, or must I consider those few pounds she owes me to be a bad debt?"'

'I was distressed at having put off the matter so long, and paid her at once, observing that I would have the boxes opened which had been left with us these twenty years, to see whether their contents were worth anything. On our way home, I communicated this intention to Frederic, who approved of it. There was no servant in the pony-carriage to overhear us; and I am certain that neither of us mentioned the matter subsequently. We sat down to dinner within half an hour after we had got home. In the middle of it, and during a conversation about the new green-

house, Lucy—the maid who came to me last autumn, if you remember—rushed into the dining-room quite white, and trembling excessively. She could not speak at first for terror; but I sent Frederic and the man-servant out of the room, and contrived to comfort her.

"I have seen such a strange lady, ma'am," she whispered; "she has no business here, I'm sure." I wonder I had strength to get away from the lumber-garret."

"What is she like?" asked I as quietly as I could.

"Like nobody I ever saw in my life, ma'am—with hard gray eyes like stones, arfd in the strangest dress; very largo and puffed out above the elbows. She was sitting on the old black boxes that are piled up in the corner, with the foreign direction upon them."

'I tried to quiet the girl, who began to sob afresh, and to convince her that it was all fancy; and Frederic spoke to her also. She was not, however, to be shaken in the least, and I firmly believe that she has seen Miss Beauvais. Frederic has promised me, upon his honour, that so long as I live those boxes shall never be opened.'

'But I have not promised,' added the drysalter in conclusion; 'and I am going down to-morrow into Sussex to see what can be done.'

For my part, I should like extremely to see what is in these boxes, but not unless the disclosure was made by daylight, and at somebody else's risk.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE ANATOMIST.

A GREAT deal of discussion is now taking place in London and elsewhere as to the best methods of educating young men for the medical profession. Of course doctors differ on this as on most other subjects, but on one point they are all agreed—namely, that all scientific medicine and surgery has anatomy for its basis, and that without a good knowledge of the structure of the body, a man can no more be a safe medical practitioner than a house can be a safe dwelling without a foundation. Now, this anatomical knowledge can be acquired only in one way, and that is by the actual examination of the different parts of the body, and by spending days, months, and years in the dissecting-room, till the student of anatomy not only masters the details, but at last even *thinks* anatomically, and can with little effort apply his practical experience to the treatment of injuries or diseases.

Notwithstanding all this, the prejudice against dissection has been and is so strong, as either to make men content with a mere smattering of anatomy, or drive them into the most terrible and degrading means of obtaining material for investigation. The Druids themselves are cited as adopting this alternative, they having been not only the priests and judges, but also the physicians of a superstitious people—to whom they prescribed a human sacrifice as necessary for the recovery of their health, the priests themselves being the operators. 'Would it not,' says Portal, 'be natural to conclude, that the Druids only laid the favour of their divinities at such a price to obtain opportunities for dissection, which under other circumstances would have rendered them the objects of public execration?'

No doubt *Æsculapius* did his best to learn anatomy from the bodies of animals, and probably had now and then a quiet post-mortem examination of a human subject, with his two sons, *Machaon* and *Podalirius*. The eldest, who was not only a good surgeon, but a famous warrior, crept into the wooden horse with the rest of them, and got his shoulder cut open in a sortie of the Trojans; and *Podalirius*, who was also at Troy, had the good-luck on his way home to be cast by a storm on the shores of Caria, where there happened to

be just at that moment a fine opening for a medical man: for the king's daughter, Syrna, had just tumbled from the top of the house—palaces in those days being probably not very high. Podalirius having bled her royal highness in both arms, she recovered; fell in love with her doctor; they were married, and as she had the Chersonese for her dowry, Podalirius retired from practice. This is the first mention we have of bleeding, and was probably the result of certain anatomical advantages afforded by the great slaughter of heroes under the walls of Troy. At that time, surgical knowledge was handed down from father to son, and was almost entirely confined to the Asclepiades, who established medical schools in Rhodes, Cos, and Cnidos. Galen says they studied anatomy, the fathers accustoming their children from infancy to dissect animals; but when we consider that they were in the frequent practice of reducing dislocations and fractures, and removing tumours, it is impossible not to believe that they took some more direct road to the necessary knowledge than cutting up sheep and pigs, though undoubtedly they had the advantage of the accumulated experience of the family.

Homer evidently knew the anatomy of man. Look at his description of Ulysses hitting the Cyclops close to where the vena cava perforates the diaphragm, and dividing the ligament of the liver. Alcmeon, a disciple of Pythagoras, was the first dissector even of animals out of the family of the Asclepiades; there are none of his writings extant, though Galen and Aristotle allude to his researches. Democritus, another disciple of Pythagoras, ambitious of advancement in philosophy, having travelled through Chaldea, Persia, and Egypt, at last came home, and settled down to study practical anatomy. With this view, he frequented the tombs, examined the bones of his fathers, and cut up animals. His cynical manners were probably assumed to insure solitude; and his works, or those attributed to him, shew that he made good use of his time and materials. But he grew weary of life and anatomy when about a hundred years old, and gradually starved himself to death. He postponed the melancholy event for a few days, at the urgent request of his sister, who said that his premature death would prevent her from attending some approaching festivals, and besought him to wait till she had her amusement over decently.

In the first year of the eightieth Olympiad, Hippocrates was born in the island of Cos. He was of the eighteenth generation in direct descent from Æsculapius. He has left proofs of patient study of anatomy. After his day, little was done till about the end of the third century B.C., when Erasistratus, a native of the island of Cos, shewed himself a bold and vigorous anatomist. He was the first to dissect dead human bodies, and to avow openly that he did so. His predecessors only confessed to studying the dried bones found in the tombs, declaring that they learned the anatomy of the soft parts from animals; but Erasistratus pooch-pooched all this, got Seleucus Nicanor and Antiochus Soter to let him have the bodies of criminals after execution; and occasionally some poor wretch was given to him alive, to be put to a lingering death under his relentless scalpel. Erasistratus made many discoveries; among others, the vessels called lacteals. His works have been lost; but the references to them scattered through the writings of Galen and others, shew what an advance anatomy made from even one man's being allowed fair opportunities of study. About this time, also, Herophilus was at work in Carthage, and seems, under the reign of Ptolemy Soter, to have been allowed the same horrible privileges as Erasistratus in Cos. He, likewise, made many discoveries, and the names he gave them are still in use. Fallopius, the great

professor in Padua, 1561 A.D., said, that 'contradicting Herophilus in an anatomical statement, seemed to him like contradicting the Gospel.' Notwithstanding the bright examples of the two ancients last named, practical anatomy again fell into disuse, and we find, so late as 108 A.D., the Emperor Adrian getting a very incorrect account of the situation of the heart from Archigenus, who was then practising medicine and surgery in Rome, after having been physician to the king of Syria. The old prejudices were at work again, and Quintus, one of the most expert anatomists of his time, was driven from Rome on the pretext that he killed his patients. Rufus, the Ephesian, too, in the second century of the Christian era—a most careful anatomical writer—is now obliged to tell his pupils that they must endeavour to obtain for dissection that animal which is most like man—adding, no doubt with a sigh for the good old days, that 'of old they demonstrated anatomy upon human bodies.' What would surgery then have done but for the bountiful legacy bequeathed by Erasistratus and Herophilus!

In 131, in the fifteenth year of Adrian's reign, Galen was born in Pergamus, famous for its temple of Æsculapius. Galen wrote a book on anatomy, advising his pupils to dissect apes as the best means to be obtained for improving their knowledge, for he could get no bodies save those of children left exposed by their parents, or of persons found murdered in the fields; and even those he was forced to dissect with all the care and secrecy which was possible. No skeleton even was allowed to be kept, and people had to betake themselves to the tombs for osteological studies, as in the days of Democritus; for after the civil wars in the time of Marius and Sylla, there was a law passed at Rome forbidding any use to be made of dead bodies.

It is clear, from Galen's anatomical descriptions, that he knew the anatomy of man. He probably paid handsomely for the waifs and strays of humanity which were brought secretly to him, and we cannot suppose his purveyors were more scrupulous than in later times.

About the end of the fourth century, we find Neunesius, a bishop in Phœnicia, investigating the structure and functions of the liver. He very nearly hit on the true theory of the circulation of the blood.

In the sixth century, Procopius lived. He was a historian as well as a surgeon, and his writings give one a good idea of how surgery and practical anatomy had degenerated. He mentions that Artabazus, king of Persia, died of a wound of the carotid artery, the bleeding from which could not be stopped; and that the Emperor Trajan, being wounded by a dart above the right eye, the point of the weapon remaining in the wound, he, Procopius, not knowing what course it might take, left it alone. After a residence of five years in his imperial majesty's head, it came out of its own accord, and recovery was complete.

The Arabian physicians have been a good deal talked about; but what progress could people make in practical anatomy whose religion forbade their touching a dead body? They merely plagiarised from the Greek authors whose works they had preserved from the general destruction of the Alexandrian library in 640.

Rhases, whose real name was Abubecker Mohammed, was born in 996, at Rag, which was then the largest town in Persia; he had the reputation of being the first physician of his time. Passing one day through the streets of Cordova, and seeing a crowd collected, he inquired the cause—a man had died suddenly. Rhases obtained a bundle of sticks, which he distributed among the bystanders, and keeping one to himself, desired them to follow his example. With great solemnity he beat the dead corpse all over, but

especially on the soles of the feet. In a quarter of an hour the dead man began to move, and the people shouted at the miracle, while Rhases remounted his mule and ambled quietly on his road; henceforth, he was always believed to have the power of restoring the dead to life. Although he was no anatomist himself, he attached great importance to the science, for, when blinded by a cataract, he refused to allow the surgeon to operate on him as that practitioner could not enumerate the different tunics of the eye. The old physician added that he didn't much mind, however, not recovering his vision, as he 'had seen enough of this world to be disgusted with it.' Albucasis, who lived about 1085, insists upon a knowledge of anatomy as necessary for a surgeon, and some anatomical plates are attributed to him. The wars which convulsed Europe in the thirteenth century were prejudicial to all scientific pursuits, and practical anatomy was at a very low ebb. At the end of the century, however, Mundinus was born in Milan, and professed anatomy there in 1315; he was a zealous active man, and infused some vigour into anatomical teaching. It is rather mortifying at this time to find the medical profession represented in Britain by John of Gadesden, who graduated at Oxford in 1320, and devoted his life to flattering great ladies and cheating great fools. He had secret remedies for every disease, and made a large fortune by selling plaster of frogs to the barbers. There was little anatomical knowledge then in England, and people therefore were at the mercy of such charlatans as the author of the *Rosa Anglica*.

Let us skip over a hundred years to 1543, when Andrew Vesalius, rejecting the law, adheres lovingly to his hereditary profession—that of medicine. He devoted himself especially to anatomy, studied in Paris; and, determined to obtain subjects, used to make nocturnal raids on the dead-houses and churchyards. He published, at twenty-eight years of age, a splendid work on human anatomy, and dared to expose the errors of Galen, greatly to the indignation of his contemporaries. In spite of slander and opposition, he established anatomy on solid and lasting foundations, which nothing has since disturbed. The Emperor Charles V. made him his first physician, and he was at the height of professional glory when he met with this mishap—he opened the body of a young Spanish gentleman who had died under his care; the heart, on being exposed, was found still pulsating, and the young man's parents denounced Vesalius to the Inquisition. That terrible tribunal was about to punish him, when Philip II., king of Spain, induced the judges to allow him to expiate his crime by a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He proceeded to Jerusalem, from which place he was recalled about 1564 by the senate of Venice, to succeed Fallopius as professor in Padua. But upon his voyage home, Vesalius was shipwrecked on the island of Zante, and, reduced to the last extremes of want and misery, died of hunger in the fiftieth year of his age.

After him come a noble list of practical anatomists; but, if we continued to trace them down to our own day, we should find the same old story repeated over and over again. Men who have the surgical gift strong within them, feel a necessity for anatomical dissection, which they will obtain material for by some means or other—one man probably calling a half-dissected baby an ape; another, hardening his heart till it not only becomes indifferent to public opinion, but to the sufferings of his living subjects; and, at the best of times, a sufficient knowledge of anatomy confined to one or two bold and unscrupulous men-students.

Until a very few years ago, anatomical teachers were at the mercy of the ruffians of whatever

neighbourhood the medical school they lectured at happened to be in—men who provided a precarious supply of subjects for dissection, at a great expense and at their own caprice; who alternated body-snatching with burglary; and when too idle for either of these estimable pursuits, levied a black-mail on their unhappy patrons, cheating the latter cleverly being the glory of a resurrection-man's heart. A lecturer in Edinburgh had one day a subject brought to him in a sack; he had concluded the bargain, and was counting out the money, when the subject sneezed—the resurrectionists rushed away, leaving Mr — to empty the sack of its contents, which had by this time begun to swear vehemently. The subject was the smallest of the gang, who, being very drunk, was thought a suitable piece of property to raise a little money on. It was hoped of course that the quieting effects of the toddy previously imbibed would continue till his friends got out of the way with the cash.

In those days, persons who had buried a near relative, would watch nightly for weeks by the grave—would bury heavy iron cages over the coffin, and take every precaution the mind of man could devise; and yet any one who would give the price asked, could obtain not only bodies, but the body they chose to specify. In the great medical schools of London and Edinburgh, the demand far exceeded the supply afforded by the resurrectionists, and a new style of ruffian, without the courage and cleverness of his predecessors, came forward with bodies said to have been obtained from friends of the deceased. In this country, friends selling dead relatives is a thing never heard of; and the astute janitors of the Edinburgh medical schools knew this. It was long, therefore, before Burke and Hare could find a purchaser for their first victim; but the furious competition among the teachers of anatomy at last overcame all scruples. At the same time, Bishop and his friends were drowning miserable outcasts in a well at the back of their house near Drury Lane, and selling them to the highest bidder. Things are somewhat better now, but still the supply is singularly deficient. It depends upon the unclaimed bodies of those dying in charitable institutions, which having, of course, to be buried at the expense of the public, are left for six weeks with the teachers of anatomy for anatomical investigation. At the end of six weeks, they are replaced in the coffins they come in, and are decently buried. All the time they are in the hands of the anatomists, they are carefully preserved, and no true student forgets the honour due to human dust. The sums paid by students for the privilege of examining—they must not carry away a particle—vary in different schools. In Edinburgh it is much less than in London; but it is never more than is barely enough to cover the necessary expenses.

Owing to the scanty supply, students are in numbers driven from the English and Scotch schools to Paris, weary with waiting for 'parts'; and every now and then there appears in the papers a denunciation of some poor enthusiast, who, urged on by the same craving as Galen and Vesalius, helps himself when the opportunity offers.

The anatomical knowledge which surgeons should possess, consists in their knowing the appearance and feeling of the tissues of the body, so that the eye or the finger may go instinctively to the right place, the knife be applied with just the right amount of pressure, and no more, and so important parts be carefully avoided. It is this knowledge alone which enables the surgeon to plan beforehand the steps of some dangerous operation, to go through them with a placid mind and an unflinching hand, and to complete the proceeding, horrible as it must be, even when

most perfectly performed, with honour to himself and advantage to his patient.

And if society throws this grave responsibility on one class of its members, it is surely the duty of those who govern society to provide adequate means for supplying this great want in medical education.

LOVE IN THE CLOUDS.

'AND this' is the fellow that wants to marry my daughter! A pretty fool I should be to give Annie to a coward like him!' So shouted honest Master Joss, the sacristan of the cathedral of Vienna, as he stood in the public room of the 'Adam and Eve' inn, and looked after the angry retreating figure of Master Ottkar, the head-mason.

As he spoke, an honest young gardener, named Gabriel, entered; and for a moment the youth's handsome face flushed high, as he thought the sacristan's words were directed at him. For it was the old, old story. Gabriel and Annie had played together and loved each other before they knew the meaning of the word love; and when, a few months before, they had found it out, and Gabriel proposed to make Annie his wife, her father rejected him with scorn. The young gardener had little to offer besides an honest heart and a pair of industrious hands, while Master Ottkar, the mason, had both houses and money. To him, then, sorely against her will, was the pretty Annie promised; and poor Gabriel kept away from the sacristan's pleasant cottage, manfully endeavouring to root out his love while exterminating the weeds in his garden. But somehow it happened that, although the docks and thistles withered and died, that other pertinacious plant, clinging and twining like the wild convolvulus, grew and flourished, nurtured, perchance, by an occasional distant glimpse of sweet Annie's pale cheek and drooping form.

So matters stood, when one day, as Gabriel was passing through a crowded street, a neighbour hailed him:

'Great news, my boy! glorious news! Our Leopold has been chosen emperor at Frankfurt. Long live the House of Austria! He is to make his triumphal entry here in a day or two. Come with me to the "Adam and Eve," and we will drink his health, and hear all about it.'

In spite of his dejection, Gabriel would have been no true son of Vienna if he had refused this invitation; and waving his cap in sympathy with his comrade's enthusiasm, he hastened with him to the inn.

We have already seen how the unexpected appearance and more unexpected words of Master Joss met him on his entrance. In the height of his indignation, the sacristan did not observe Gabriel, and continued in the same tone:

'I declare, I'd give this moment full and free permission to woo and win my daughter to any honest young fellow who would wave the banner in my stead—ay, and think her well rid of that cowardly mason.'

From time immemorial, it had been the custom in Vienna, whenever the emperor made a triumphal entry, for the sacristan of the cathedral to stand on the very pinnacle of the highest tower, and wave a banner while the procession passed. But Master Joss was old, stiff, and rheumatic, and such an exploit would have been quite as much out of his line as dancing on a tight-rope. It was therefore needful for him to provide a substitute; and it never occurred to him that his intended son-in-law, who professed such devotion to his interests, and whose daily occupation obliged him to climb to dizzy heights, and

stand on slender scaffolding, could possibly object to take his place.

What, then, was his chagrin and indignation when, on broaching the matter that afternoon to Master Ottkar, he was met by a flat and not over-courteous refusal! The old man made a hasty retort; words ran high, and the parting volley, levelled at the retreating mason, we have already reported.

'Would you, dear Master Joss, would you indeed do so? Then, with the help of Providence, I'll wave the banner for you as long as you please from the top of St Stephen's tower.'

'You, Gabriel?' said the old man, looking at him as kindly as he was wont to do in former days. 'My poor boy! you never could do it; you, a gardener, who never has had any practice in climbing.'

'Ah, now you want to draw back from your word!' exclaimed the youth, reddening. 'My head is steady enough; and if my heart is heavy, why, it was you who made it so. Never mind, Master Joss. Only promise me, on the word of an honest man, that you'll not interfere any more with Annie's free choice, and you may depend on seeing the banner of our emperor, whom may Heaven long preserve! wave gloriously on the old pinnacle.'

'I will, my brave lad; I do promise, in the presence of all these honest folks, that Annie shall be yours!' said the sacristan, grasping Gabriel's hand with one of his, while he wiped his eyes with the back of the other.

'One thing I have to ask you,' said the young man, 'that you will keep this matter a secret from Annie. She'd never consent; she'd say I was tempting Providence; and who knows whether the thought of her displeasure might not make my head turn giddy, just when I want it to be most firm and collected.'

'No fear of her knowing it, for I have sent her on a visit to her aunt two or three miles in the country.'

'And why did you send her from home, Master Joss?'

'Because the sight of her pale face and weeping eyes troubled me; because I was vexed with her; because, to tell you the truth, I was vexed with myself. Gabriel, I was a hard-hearted old fool, I see it now. And I was very near destroying the happiness of my only remaining child; for my poor boy Arnold, your old friend and school-fellow, Gabriel, has been for years in foreign parts, and we don't know what has become of him. But now, please God, Annie at least will be happy, and you shall marry her, my lad, as soon after the day of the procession as you and she please. There's my hand on it.'

There was not a happier man that evening within the precincts of Vienna than Gabriel the gardener, although he well knew that he was attempting a most perilous enterprise, and one as likely as not to result in his death. He made all necessary arrangements in case of that event, especially in reference to the comfort of an only sister who lived with him, and whom he was careful to keep in ignorance of his intended venture. This done, he resigned himself to dream all night of tumbling from terrific heights, and all day of his approaching happiness. Meanwhile, Ottkar swallowed his chagrin as he best might, and kept aloof from Master Joss; but he might have been seen holding frequent and secret communications with Lawrence, a man who assisted the sacristan in the care of the church.

The day of the young emperor's triumphal entry arrived. He was not expected to reach Vienna before evening; and at the appointed hour the sacristan embraced Gabriel, and, giving him the banner of the House of Austria, gorgeously embroidered, said: 'Now, my boy, up in God's name! Follow Lawrence; he'll guide you safely to the top of the spire, and afterwards assist you in coming down.'

Five hundred and fifty steps to the top of the tower! Mere child's play—the young gardener flew them up with a joyous step. Then came two hundred wooden stairs over the clock-tower and belfry; then five steep ladders up the narrow pinnacle. Courage! A few more bold steps—half an hour of peril—then triumph, reward, the priest's blessing, and the joyful 'Yes!' before the altar. Ah, how heavy was the banner to drag upwards—how dark the strait, stony shaft! Hold, there is the trap-door. Lawrence, and an assistant who accompanied him, pushed Gabriel through.

'That's it!' cried Lawrence; 'you'll see the iron steps and the clamps to hold on by outside—only keep your head steady. When 'tis your time to come down, hail us, and we'll throw you a rope-ladder with hooks. Farewell!' As he said these words, Gabriel had passed through the trap-door, and with feet and hands clinging to the slender iron projections, felt himself hanging over a tremendous precipice, while the cold evening breeze ruffled his hair. He had still, burdened as he was with the banner, to steady himself on a part of the spire sculptured in the similitude of a rose, and then, after two or three daring steps still higher, to bestride the very pinnacle, and wave his gay gold flag.

'May God be merciful to me!' sighed the poor lad, as glancing downward on the busy streets, lying so far beneath, the whole extent of his danger flashed upon him. He felt so lonely, so utterly forsaken in that desert of the upper air, and the cruel wind strove with him, and struggled to wrest the heavy banner from his hand. 'Annie, Annie, 'tis for thee!' he murmured, and the sound of that sweet name nerved him to endurance. He wound his left arm firmly round the iron bar which supported the golden star, surmounted by a crescent, that served as a weather-cock, and with the right waved the flag, which flapped and rustled like the wing of some mighty bird of prey. The sky—how near it seemed—grew dark above his head, and the lights and bonfires glanced upwards from the great city below. But the cries of rejoicing came faintly on his ear, until one long-continued shout, mingled with the sound of drums and trumpets, announced the approach of Leopold.

'Huzza! huzza! long live the emperor!' shouted Gabriel, and waved his banner proudly. But the deepening twilight and the dizzy height rendered him unseen and unheard by the busy crowd below.

The deep voice of the cathedral clock tolled the hour.

'Now my task is ended,' said Gabriel, drawing a deep sigh of relief, and shivering in the chilly breeze. 'Now I have only to get down and give the signal.'

More heedfully and slowly than he had ascended, he began his descent. Only once he looked upward to the golden star and crescent, now beginning to look colourless against the dark sky.

'Ha!' said he, 'doesn't it look now as if that heathenish Turk of a crescent were nodding and wishing me an evil "good-night?" Be quiet, Mohammed!'

A few courageous steps landed him once more amid the petals of the gigantic sculptured rose, which offered the best, indeed the only coigne of vantage for his feet to rest on.

He furled his banner tightly together, and shouted: 'Hollo, Lawrence! Albert! here! throw me up the ladder and the hooks.'

No answer.

More loudly and shrilly did Gabriel reiterate the call.

Not a word, not a stir below.

'Holy Virgin! can they have forgotten me? Or have they fallen asleep?' cried the poor fellow aloud;

and the sighing wind seemed to answer like a mocking demon.

'What shall I do? What will become of me?'

Now enveloped in darkness, he dared not stir one hairbreadth to the right or to the left. A painful sensation of tightness came across his chest, and his soul grew bitter within him.

'They have left me here of set purpose,' he muttered through his clenched teeth. 'The torches below will shine on my crushed body.'

Then, after a moment:

'No, no; the sacristan could not find it in his heart; men born of woman could not do it. They will come; they must come.'

But when they did not come, and the pitiless darkness thickened around him, so that he could not see his hand, his death-anguish grew to the pitch of insanity.

'God!' he cried, 'the emperor will not suffer such barbarity. Noble Leopold, help! One word from you would save me.'

But the cold night-wind, blowing ominously around the tower, seemed to answer:

'Here I alone am emperor, and this is my domain.'

While this was passing, two men stood conversing together at the corner of a dark street, aloof from the rejoicing crowd.

'Haven't I managed it well?' asked one.

'Yes; he'll never reach the ground alive, unless the sacristan—'

'O no, the old man is too busy with his son, who came home unexpectedly an hour ago. He'll never think of that fool Gabriel until'—

'Until 'tis too late. How did you get rid of Albert?'

'By telling him that Master Joss had undertaken to go himself, and fetch the gardener down. The trap-door is fast, and no one within call. But I think, Master Ottkar, you and I may as well keep out of the way till the fellow has dropped down, like a ripe apple from the stem.'

And so the two villains took their way down a narrow street, and appeared no more that night.

Meantime, a dark shadowy fiend sat on one of the leaves of the sculptured rose, and hissed in Gabriel's ear: 'Renounce thy salvation, and I will bring thee down in safety.'

'May God preserve me from such sin,' cried the poor lad, shuddering.

'Or only promise to give me your Annie, and I'll save you.'

'Will you hold your tongue, you wicked spirit?'

'Or just say that you'll make me a present of your first-born child, and I'll bear you away as softly as if you were floating on down.'

'Avaunt, Satan! I'll have nothing to do with gentlemen who wear horns and a tail!' cried Gabriel manfully.

The clock tolled again, and the gardener, aroused by the sound and vibration, perceived that he had been asleep. Yes, he had actually slumbered, standing on that dizzy point, suspended over that fearful abyss.

'Am I really here?' he asked himself, as he awoke; 'or is it all a frightful dream that I have had while lying in my bed?'

A cold shudder passed through his frame, followed by a burning heat, and he grasped the pinnacle with a convulsive tightness. A voice seemed to whisper in his ear:

'Fool! this is death, that unknown anguish which no man shall escape. Anticipate the moment, and throw thyself down.'

'Must I, then, die?' murmured Gabriel, while the cold sweat started from his brow. 'Must I die while

life is so pleasant? O Annie, Annie! pray for me; the world is so beautiful, and life is so sweet.'

Then it seemed as if soft white wings floated above and around him, while a gentle voice whispered:

'Awake, awake! The night is far spent, the day is at hand. Look up, and be comforted.'

Wrapped in the banner, whose weight helped to preserve his equilibrium, Gabriel still held on with his numbed arm, and, with a sensation almost of joy, watched the first dawn lighting up the roofs of the city.

Far below, in the sacristan's dwelling, the old man sat, fondly clasping the hand of a handsome sunburnt youth, his long-lost son Arnold, who had sat by his side the livelong night, recounting the adventures which had befallen him in foreign lands, without either father or son feeling the want of sleep.

At length Arnold said:

'I am longing to see Annie, father. I daresay she has grown a fine girl. How is my friend Gabriel, who used to be so fond of her when we were all children together?'

The sacristan sprang from his seat.

'Gabriel! Holy Virgin! I had quite forgotten him.'

A rapid explanation followed. Master Joss and his son hastened towards the cathedral, and met Albert on their way.

'Where is Gabriel?' cried the sacristan.

'I don't know; I have not seen him since he climbed through the trap-door.'

'But who helped him down?'

'Why, you yourself, of course,' replied Albert, with a look of astonishment. 'Lawrence told me, when we came down, that you had undertaken to do it.'

'Oh, the villains, the double-dyed scoundrels! Now I understand it all,' groaned the old man. 'Quick! Arnold, Albert! Come, for the love of God; look up, look up to the spire.'

Arnold rushed towards the square, and his keen eye, accustomed to look out at great distances at sea, discerned through the gray, uncertain morning twilight something fluttering on the spire.

'Tis he! It must be he, still living.'

'O God!' cried Master Joss, 'where are my keys? O that we may not be too late.'

The keys were found in the old man's pocket; and all three, rushing through the cathedral-gate, darted up the stairs, the sacristan, in the dread excitement of the moment, moving as swiftly as his young companions.

Albert, knowing the trick of the trap-door, went through it first.

'Call out to him, lad!' exclaimed Master Joss.

A breathless pause.

'I hear nothing stirring,' said Albert, 'nor can I see anything from this. I'll climb over the rose.'

Bravely did he surmount the perilous projection; and after a few moments of intense anxiety, he reappeared at the trap-door.

'There certainly is a figure standing on the rose, but 'tisn't Gabriel—'tis a ghost!'

'A ghost! you dreaming dunderhead,' shouted Arnold. 'Let me up.' And he began to climb with the agility of a cat.

Presently he called out: 'Come on, come on, as far as you can. I have him, thank God! But quick; time is precious.'

Speedily and deftly they gave him aid; and at length, a half-unconscious figure, still wrapped in the banger, was brought down in safety.

They bore him into the 'Adam and Eve,' laid him in a warm bed, and poured by degrees a little wine down his throat. Under this treatment, he soon recovered his consciousness, and began to thank his

deliverers. Suddenly his eye fell on a mirror hanging on the wall opposite the bed, and he exclaimed:

'Wipe the hoar-frost off my hair, and that yellow dust off my cheeks!'

In truth, his curled locks were white, his rosy cheeks yellow and wrinkled, and his bright eyes dim and sunken; but neither dust nor hoar-frost was there to wipe away—that one night of horror had added forty years to his age!

In the course of that day, numbers who had heard of Gabriel's adventure crowded to the inn and sought to see him, but none were admitted save the three who sat continually by his bedside—his weeping young sister, the brave Arnold, and Master Joss, the most unhappy of all; for his conscience ceased not to say, in a voice that *would* be heard: 'You alone are the cause of all this.' By way of a little self-comfort, the sacristan used to exclaim at intervals: 'If I only had hold of that Lawrence! If I once had that Ottkar by the throat!' But both worthies kept carefully out of sight; nor were they ever again seen in the fair city of Vienna.

'Ah!' said Gabriel towards evening, 'tis all over between me and Annie. She would shudder at the sight of an old wrinkled gray-haired fellow like me.'

No one answered. His sister hid her face on the pillow, while her bright ringlets mingled with his poor gray locks; and Arnold's handsome face grew very sad as he thought—'The poor fellow is right; there are few things that young girls dislike more than gray hairs and yellow wrinkles.'

'I have one request to make of you all, dear friends,' said Gabriel, painfully raising himself on his couch—'do not let Annie know a word of this. Write to her that I am dead, and she'll mind it less, I think; then I'll go into the forest, and let the wolves eat me if they will. I want to save her from pain.'

'A fine way, indeed, to save Annie from pain!' cried a well-known voice, while a light figure rushed towards the bed, and clasped the poor sufferer in a close and long embrace. 'My own true love! you were never more beautiful in my eyes than now. And pretend that you were dead! A likely story, while every child in Vienna is talking of nothing but my poor boy's adventure. And let yourself be eaten by wolves! No, no, Gabriel; you wouldn't treat your poor Annie so cruelly as that!'

A regular hail-storm of kisses followed; and it is said—how truly I know not—that somehow in the general *mêlée* Arnold's lips came into wonderfully close contact with the rosy ones of Gabriel's little sister. Certainly he was heard the next day to whisper into his friend's ear: 'A fair exchange is no robbery, my boy: I think if you take my sister, the least you can do is to give me yours.'

It does not appear that any objection was made in any quarter. Love and hope proved wonderful physicians; for although Gabriel's hair to the end of his life remained as white as snow, his cheeks and eyes, ere the wedding-day arrived, had resumed their former tint and brightness. A happy man was Master Joss on the day that he gave his blessing to the two young couples—the day when Gabriel's sore-tried love found its reward in the hand of his Annie.

THE ANARCHY OF DISTRUST.

THE late financial crisis leaves a dismal condition of affairs—there is universal distrust. Smarting under losses, or fearful of being involved in ruin, nobody will believe anything connected with joint-stock projects; and there is equal distrust in reports from directors of seemingly flourishing undertakings—a natural consequence of detected falsehood. So frequently have contractors and jobbers made erroneous

representations as to the probable cost of and returns from enterprises, that credit in statements of this kind, however plausible, is gone. The *Leviathan* is floating as a useless hulk for want of £220,000. The money would be forthcoming, if people were certain that that sum would be all that is wanted; but having no assurance of the fact, they will not subscribe the necessary funds. And so on with many other things.

Nearly all the railways of Great Britain have been got up on erroneous representations as to cost and probable returns. Engineers, solicitors, and others have to all appearance conspired to deceive the public. A railway is advertised to cost only a certain moderate sum, by which parties are induced to take shares. It turns out, however, that the thing cannot be done under a third or more capital in addition. This fresh capital has to be raised by means of preference shares, on which a high interest is guaranteed; and the end of it is, that so little is left to be divided among the original shareholders and their successors that their money may almost be said to be lost.

Now, great as are the benefits resulting from railways, it is somewhat too bad that the individuals making them are to be victimised, while those who stand aloof at their outset are to be the gainers. We would not go the length of saying that railway projectors have been deliberately dishonest. Their error, to call it so, consisted in taking far too sanguine a view not only of the primary outlay, but of working expenses, cost of plant, and money returns—every outlay understated, all probable returns overstated. Hence prospective and promised profits of 5 or 6—even 8 or 10 per cent.—have almost universally dwindled down to 2½, 1½; in some notable cases, to nothing—the actual average being about £1, 12s. 6d. per cent. This is no small social evil. Immense sums have been mis-expended, causing much inconvenience, loss, and suffering. But worse than all is the distrust in everybody and everything created by the loose calculations of projectors, as well as the deceptions of directors; and it will be years before confidence is restored. Independently of all available means of redress for losses arising from grossly deceptive representations, it is pretty clear, as a writer in the *Times* has observed, that people have a remedy in their own hands; what that is, he briefly states as follows. 'If it were not for the laxity with which the public suffer themselves to regard the achievements of those who have acquired celebrity through the impoverishment of others, by practices which perhaps more capable but less presuming men would have declined to use, the evil would soon be mitigated. Let them remember that if a projector or contractor pleads that he has underestimated the task he bound himself to fulfil, it is tantamount to an avowal that he must have been either ignorant or unscrupulous. The great test of capacity in all cases, whether in the triumphs of war or science, lies in the power to foresee and provide at the commencement against all possible contingencies. If a man destitute of this power is found to have put himself forward to squander the means intrusted to him, let him take his place for the future as unfit for such responsibility. Supposing, on the contrary, he admits he had an impression his calculations might break down, he must then stand convicted of wilful concealment for personal ends. If the scientific gentlemen who distinguish themselves in the world at the cost of shareholders were certain, whatever wealth they might acquire, of being placed by a healthy public sentiment in one of these two categories, we should hear less of inflated monster undertakings half a century in advance of the rational requirements of the period, but should have the more

solid satisfaction of tasting the steady profits of a constant progress, which would develop everything demanded by the best energies of the time.'

THE SNOW-CHILD.

She grew in sadness, not in mirth
As other children grow;
Cold seemed she from her very birth,
Like that frail child of snow
We moulded on our mother-earth
In winters long ago.

White as a shroud, it knew no stain;
We tinged its death-pale cheek
With rose-leaves where the dews had lain;
Those eyes our eyes would seek
Were formed of ivy-berries twain:
We wept it could not speak.

Sound was our sleep that fateful night.
We woke; the sun shone high:
Where stood our image of delight
We marked a blank pool lie,
Whence gathering mists enrayed with light
Wreathed upward to the sky.

But she, our child of fleshly mould
Born in life's summer day,
Whose locks outshone the orient gold
Showered from the new-sprung ray,
Whose voice like air-drawn music rolled,
How could she melt away?

We little dreamed—we never knew
What throes her breast were leaving;
Fresh years across her beauty threw
New bloom, our hearts deceiving,
Till fell the night that darker grew:
She passed, and left us grieving.

Our minds grew warped: weak memory turned
To yon old time of sorrow;
And we who once such fancies spurned
A strange remorse would borrow
From that snow-child we made and mourned
That wasted by the morrow.

We stood beside the silent mound
Where all we loved was sleeping;
We almost grieved that 'neath the ground
She could not hear our weeping,
Who, prisoned though in narrow bound,
Lay safe in Heaven's blest keeping.

Was it a dream?—or did our tears
Bedew her grassy pillow;
Or did our tremblings and our fears
Shake from the mournful willow
Such drops as the lashed sea uprears
Flung from some broken billow?

A wreathing mist before the sun
Curled from the turf we trod!—
Even as our child of snow had done,
This dear one from the sod
Uprose, her day of freedom won,
In purity to God.

E. L. H.

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A NIGHT AND MORNING ON THE KULM.

THE continent of Europe comes, as is well known, to a mountainous head-ground in Switzerland and the Tyrol, where valleys from twelve hundred to three thousand feet above the level of the sea are flanked by heights of as much as fourteen and fifteen thousand, the bosoms of which are the seat of perpetual snow. Attracted by the wonderful beauty and sublimity of this district, and by the fine climate which it enjoys, thousands of people from the surrounding countries, from England, and from America, pour into it every summer, to while away a few weeks in communion with natural objects, equally enjoyable to them whether they be the worn children of business and of study, or the *bliss* votaries of fashion. The native people of the country, noted of old for patriotism, and in modern times for their frugal industry, are, doubtless, somewhat at a loss to account for the intrusion of so many strangers into their domains, but have, nevertheless, contrived to address themselves to the case in a business-like way. You therefore find, in all the favourite pretty places on the low grounds—as at Thun, Lucerne, Interlachen, Vevay—fine roomy hotels, furnished with all that a luxurious taste could desire; also in the mountain-passes, and even on the tops of some of the hills, very tolerable *auberges*; while, everywhere that there is anything to be seen, men, horses, steamers, carriages, present themselves in abundance for the service of the visitor. This kind of business, it is understood, lasts about ten weeks each year; and when these are at an end, gay hotels and boarding-houses are closed, waiters shrink into some sort of pupa state not hitherto described by naturalists, horses and guides go to labour, and the country is left to dream under its snowy coverlet of the fresh holiday scenes and money-harvests which will return with the strangers next season.

A visit to Switzerland is a different thing to different people. German *burschen* and other young fellows come, with knapsack on back and *alpenstock* in hand, to walk thirty miles a day over hill and dale by way of enjoying the country. Elderly gentlemen, apt to be recognised in family circles under the appellation of 'the Governor,' come with wife and daughter in comfortable carriages, in which, by the help of guides and extra horses, they make their way through the most difficult passes. Some delight in the mountainous regions, where all is desolation and grandeur; others are content to tarry in comfortable hotels and *pensions* in the valleys, where the snowy alpine peaks, seen at the distance of fifteen or twenty miles, become almost as ideal as if viewed in the

sketches of Brockedon, or read of in Byron's *Manfred*. There is also an intermediate set who, though disclaiming the adventurous, will here and there do a little mountain-work—riding, for example, over the Wengern Alp, which only requires a day, or climbing to see the Glacier des Bois from the Montanvert, or ascending to behold the sun rise from the top of the Righi. To this last class the present writer, in his capacity of a Swiss traveller, belonged.

It was a splendid day in the middle of August. The steamer which left Lucerne at ten o'clock, to carry passengers along the lake, was crowded with the usual miscellaneous assemblage. Our party, composed of myself and a couple of ladies, viewed the mountain scenery as we passed along with the admiration due to its wonderful magnificence, and with an interest over and above, arising from the clearness with which the stratification of the mountains is exposed to the eye of the geologist, here forming an equably dipping section, miles in length, there twisted into as many perplexing convolutions as might be a web of thick cloth under 'lateral pressure.' The Righi rose almost murally between four and five thousand feet on the one side; on the other, towered the peaky Pilatus, once mythical, mysterious, and inaccessible, now about to have a hotel perched on its very summit. I thought of an ascent of the Righi as a piece of very fair and creditable, yet not extravagant adventure for a gentleman of eleven lustres, but treated the subject rather coyly, as hardly knowing how far Minerva might approve; when unexpectedly my idea became transformed into a positive resolution, in consequence of hearing from a gentleman just returned from the adventure, that it really involved no serious difficulties—was every day done by hundreds of both men and women—and just at present was usually rewarded by the most splendid sunrises, owing to the settled state of the weather. I therefore resolved, on our return from the head of the lake, to leave the steamer at Weggis, the place from which most people start on this expedition. One of the ladies determined to accompany me, while the other should return and wait at Lucerne for our descent next day.

Now let me explain that the Righi is part of a great mass of stratified conglomerate (*naefliue*) belonging to the tertiary formation, which has been thrown up in this north-western part of Switzerland to a height of several thousand feet, with great spaces cut out between; thus forming a series of mountains with intermediate lakes—first the Rossberg and the Righi, with the lake of Zug between; then the Righi and Pilatus, with the lake of Lucerne between.

A vast plum-pudding it is, every pebble of which has been derived from the older mountains to the eastward—once, indeed, a deep gravel-deposit in a sea skirting these mountains,* now a series of hills perked up high into the air, creating scenes of sublimity impressive to the human spirit. The inclination of the strata somewhat strangely is towards the older mountains, and, consequently, the cliffs formed by their outcrops are presented in a westerly direction over the plains of Switzerland. There are, however, fully as steep cliffs along the sides of these remarkable mountains; and one of these latter cliffs it is our design to ascend from the little lake-port of Weggis.

The steamer having landed about thirty people, including ourselves, all is bustle in the village. The street in front of the *Lion d'Or* hotel is crowded with poor-looking steeds in homely furniture, attended by their peasant owners; and the landlord of the said *Golden Lion* is a busy and an anxious man. Young gentlemen, oldish gentlemen, ladies of tender, and ladies of mature years, have all to be accommodated in succession, and sent off under charge of the owners of the cattle, who act as guides for a small addition to the usual fee of ten francs charged for the horse. The two clever practical English ladies in the Wincey petticoats mount adroitly, and set off in full enjoyment of the national nonchalance. The voluminous German lady and stout elderly professor her husband are not so easy to arrange in equestrian positions; but after a good deal of mounting and dismounting, and some strenuous measures for the quelling of rebellious crinoline on the lady's part, they too go off. The newly married couple, who have haunted us through half the Inns of Switzerland, start in loving company. The young guardsman with the aristocratic nose and short upper-lip, who occasionally lets fall remarks about his experiences in the Crimea—after fifty jokes about his steel—mounts and departs, followed by a cortège of admiring and aspiring companions. Another gentleman—strange to say, a young one—and two elderly ladies, get *chaises à porteur*, in which to be carried up the hill at their ease by relays of men. Fifty villagers, and a miscellaneous assemblage of the lame, the sick, and the blind, look on, as the work of starting advances. We at length get horses too, and proceed under the care of a peasant and his son. Each adventurer has been careful to take a bundle of paletots and mantles strapped on behind, for it is understood that the top of the Righi is a very cold place at sunrise.

Our way was at first along a gentle slope composed of orchards and cornfields, then through streper ground presenting little besides pasturage. Every two or three hundred feet of vertical ascent gave us the scenery of the lake and its neighbourhood of mountains in a new and more striking aspect. There was an exhilaration connected with the brightness of the day, the beauty of the country, and the rough horsemanship, such as I had not experienced since a similar ride in Iceland. A thousand feet up or so, we passed a small rude-looking chapel—perhaps not more than twenty feet by ten—bedizened with a few images and coloured religious prints, in which a priest performs mass every morning during summer for the few scattered shepherds then tending their flocks and herds on the mountain. Close beside this, by an affinity to which I was familiarised in my own country, was a little tavern, where tolerable beer was in the course of being served out for the regalement of the wayfarers. Soon after, nearing the naked precipices along which the middle part of the journey has

to be performed, we reached a spot called the Felsenthor, where three enormous blocks of conglomerate have fallen in such an arrangement as to form a covered-way or passage, through which we proceed; a most picturesque accumulation of rock it is, which nature and the fantastic fancy of the peasants have decorated with a few pines and a cross. Then came the most romantic part of the journey along a narrow ledge tracing the front of the precipice, critical in appearance, yet made quite safe by the labour of the peasantry in building up the road where or necessary. Here the way is marked at intervals of perhaps a quarter of a mile, by posts exhibiting small coarse pictures of incidents in the last sufferings of Christ, the whole forming the series called the Stations of the Passion, of which examples more elegant may be found in many places throughout the continent. Perhaps this place is thought peculiarly appropriate for such an exhibition, as the peasant, in toiling up the ascent, may be at once reminded of the Saviour's sufferings by his own, and taught by those to bear his own the more patiently. Having at length crossed through the great cliff, we come to the sloping back of the mountain, and experience there for some way a gentler rise; here an unexpected object was presented in what is called the *Kalte Bad*, a handsome establishment for cold-bathing, said to be fully 4600 English feet above the level of the sea. It is a spring of ancient celebrity, and invested with some religious veneration, which has given rise to this goodly house, in which we are told there are fifty-four chambers and ninety beds, and where we found on a terrace groups of well-dressed people enjoying one of the most superb views in the world. There is a legend about three sisters who founded the establishment several centuries ago, and we are told of a chapel dedicated to St Marie aux Neiges; but we have not space or inclination to enter upon those topics.

Coasting now for some way along the front of the mountain, at an elevation of fully three thousand five hundred feet above the low country—seeing the cruciform lake beneath, and Lucerne shrunk into a scarcely discernible group of houses at its extremity—we come at length within sight of the summit. Wild and remote as the scenery is, the road is full of passengers, and we have some most remarkable habitations before us. In Scotland, the summit of a mountain of four thousand feet, as Ben Nevis and Ben Macdui, is pure desolation—rock-surfaces bleached by storms, and not bearing a blade here, at fully a thousand feet higher, we have broad pastures and herds of cattle;* here, too, owing to the frequentation of strangers, we find two large hotels. One about five hundred feet below the summit, and half a mile distant from it—called the *Stallhaus*—is chiefly used as a *pension* or boarding-house. The other, called the Kulm Hotel, perched only fifty feet behind the summit, so as to be sheltered by it from the north winds, is a much more remarkable establishment.

Having alighted here, and providently got our names put down in the comptoir for certain beds, we proceeded to solace ourselves with the splendid panorama of the Bernese Alps, which is presented at the top of the hill, and with the varied crowd there assembled. It was interesting for half an hour, to identify the various peaks in the range to the northward, eastward, and southward, to trace distant glaciers, and satisfy ourselves that small glittering objects, scarcely discernible in the remote landscape, were lakes of notoriety. The neighbouring height of the Rossberg, with its upper stratum slid off into the valley—a frightfully destructive incident of fifty years ago—had a large share of attention. We then

* Sir Roderick I. Murchison considers from 6000 to 8000 feet as a moderate computation of the depth of this gravel-deposit, now composing the Righi range.—*Quar. Jour. of Geol. Society*, v. 229.

* The elevation of the Righi summit above the sea-level is stated at 5700 feet.

took a little time to inspect the Kulm Hotel. It is composed of two huge buildings for the accommodation of guests, and a third which is used as a stable, having, however, some lofts in which, on an exigency, human beings can be put up. The older building is now solely composed of bedrooms. The newer—it is only three years old—contains, besides several ranges of bedrooms, a *salle-à-manger*, thirty paces long, handsomely hung with a gilt paper, and having fifteen elegantly curtained windows. These buildings, it may be remarked, are of extremely solid masonry, and are covered with heavy slabs, the better to resist the storms by which they are assailed in so elevated a region. In the *salle*, at eight o'clock in the evening, I counted a hundred and sixty guests seated at a good solid repast, every atom of which except milk must have been brought on horseback from the country below. I was told, however, next morning, that the total number of guests in the house that night was two hundred and sixty, of whom nearly all had had beds. It was wonderful how well everything was managed in this singular caravanserai, how cleanly the house was, and how moderate were the charges made for our accommodation.

A splendid sunset giving good augury of the nature of the sunrise next morning, there was a general cheerfulness throughout the hotel that night. While any light remained, groups of visitors lounged about the summit of the hill, surveying the sea of mountains which tumbled in nearly all directions around. The place was like a fair, and, to help out the resemblance, there were several stalls of Swiss toys and carvings, which seemed to drive a considerable trade. One of the most prominent articles sold here, as in similar establishments elsewhere, is the alpenstock—a short pole ending in a pike below and in a chamois-horn above—understood to be extremely useful, indeed indispensable, for travelling over glaciers. It is a characteristic Swiss article, and most people seemed to feel that it was necessary to be possessed of one. Even ladies bought and walked about with alpenstocks—held by them on board steamers, kept them by their sides in eating-rooms, probably slept with them, it being apparently impossible to part with the article in any circumstances, after once buying it. I daresay they all felt as if they were using it every moment in some perilous adventure on the ice-fields, and making themselves important, if not famous, by the dangers they were braving.

At dawn next morning—about four o'clock—a horn was blown throughout all the passages of the two houses to arouse the guests for the great sight of the day—the sunrise. A perfectly clear sky, with a blush on the horizon to the eastward, gave me, as I sprung to my window, assurance of an entire success to our adventure. While it was still dark—ten minutes after four or so—I was out and up to the summit of the hill, where not more than four or five individuals preceded me; nevertheless, the toy-dealers were already opening their boxes and exposing their wares, eager to let not a moment's chance of business escape them. It was amusing to see the guests oozing gradually out of the hotel, in their various wrappings, and their not less various expressions of that condition which a waggyish friend denominates being the "worse of sleep." I did not, however, observe that any had resorted to so extreme a measure as investing themselves in blankets from the beds, albeit that a placard in each bedroom forbids it under a fine of five butz. The mild temperature of the morning made indeed any such expedient unnecessary. Amongst the crowd were gay Parisian ladies, solid German *fräus*, a few smart English people, and more Americans. Our voluminous friend, who had had such difficulties in abating her crinoline in the

ascent, was now going about in full sail with her husband. Our guardaman and his young associates were taking a supercilious view of the whole affair. Some groups of burschen paraded along arm-in-arm, singing. There was now a large addition of company from the hotel below, including a group composed of two rusty Swiss priests and a monk in a brown frock and black skull-cap. Perhaps four hundred souls were present in all. It was altogether a strange miscellany of people to have come from so many parts of the earth merely to see the sun rise.

In due time, of course, the sun approached the edge of the peaky horizon from which he was to take his course for the day; and all looked anxiously round amongst the higher summits, to see if any of them were anticipating ours in an experience of his rosy light. I am bound to confess that not one was lighted up before the moment when the first gleam of the solar disk broke upon our view. Then was there a momentary hush among the multitude, as if all were absorbed in the duty of photographing the beautiful and memorable scene upon their minds. Snow-clad masses—a circle of shrouded giants—first presented themselves prominently to our view, while yet the valleys, with their lakes and villages, lay in gray obscurity below. Then the light got down into the hollows, lakes began to gleam, and towns to smoke; and gradually the world of our view became fully lighted up. Never can the mysterious grandeur of the whole scene be forgotten. We were hailed as amongst the most fortunate visitants for the season, and assured that in general there are not ten such successful mornings in a year.

When we had fully drunk in the beauties of the scene, we all turned with instinctive eagerness to coffee in the *salle-à-manger*—then the bill (a most moderate one)—and a walk downhill—for we had resolved to dispense with our horses in the descent. This was the only point in which we could be said to have failed. The walk was over-fatiguing. However, a comfortable breakfast from our active host of the *Lion d'Or* greatly made up for all we suffered on this account, and sent us home to Lucerne in good trim for rejoicing over the accomplishment of our Night and Morning on the Kulm.

A SKELETON IN EVERY HOUSE.

JOHN MARSHALL, OF FENCHURCH STREET.

THIS pharisaical nineteenth century, which seemed never weary of giving thanks and praise to itself for immeasurable superiority in all things over every preceding one, has of late received some startling rebukes from unexpected quarters. Light has leaped out of the huge unsightly fissures that have suddenly yawned in its surface-civilisation, precisely where the glittering crust was presumed to be solidest—most reliable—by which society may photograph its features with, we will hope, a salutary, if self-humbling truthfulness, vainly to be looked for at the hands of its portrait-painters in ordinary. It happens that, from position and other circumstances, I have neither been startled nor surprised by those, to many, utterly confounding revelations. So familiar, indeed, have I long been with many of the dark secrets that palpitate and writhe beneath the flimsy veils—which the merest accident, a breath, may at any moment rend away—of seeming probity, seeming riches, seeming piety, that I am only astonished such discoveries are not very much more frequent than they are. But this morning, hardly ten minutes before I sat down to pen this narrative—and which but for that reminding circumstance might not have been penned—my heart leaped to my mouth as a highly respectable City-name flashed upon me in the police columns of the *Times*:

a second glance reassured me: the gentleman, however, was only before the magistrate to give evidence against a lad he had seen pick a lady's pocket in the Crystal Palace. On Sunday next I propose going some distance to hear a reverend gentleman preach—and most admirably he does preach—who, if a saving miracle is not wrought in his favour, will, I much fear, and before long too, be either the inmate of a madhouse, or have perished by his own hand—with such vengeful fierceness does the unseen vulture tear at his heart!

'Who, then, are you,' the reader naturally asks, 'that pretend to have penetrated to the Purgatorio and Inferno of man's inner life, and read the sad secrets shrouded there? A Romish priest mayhap?' Nay, I am neither priest nor parson; and, by profession, nothing better or worse than a skilled accountant. You may have seen, many years ago, my advertisement proffering aid to the embarrassed, in placing their tangled affairs in order, or, at the worst, setting them forth in such scientific array—wondrous factors are figures when skilfully manipulated—that the initiated only should be able to detect the fallacious arithmetic. I had abundance of occupation; the reputation I had acquired for tact, address, and fidelity, caused my services to be eagerly sought after in other than monetary difficulties; and as those opportunities for close observation were diligently improved by the unconquerable inquisitiveness which has ever been my besetting weakness, or strength, my success in groping my way to dark conscience-crypts, and discerning there, with more or less distinctness, the shadowy skeletons with which, it has been said, most human homes are haunted, will surprise no one. I shall, it is right to premise, take scrupulous care, by fictitious names, by changing the localities, and so forth, to render the identification of the actors in the scenes I am about to sketch impossible—except, of course, by themselves. Let me add, too, that I do not enter upon my self-imposed task in a spirit of smirking self-superiority: such a mood of mind would, in sooth, ill become me, for, albeit that I am honest enough as the world goes, there is a skeleton in my own house, which, unsuspected by friends or acquaintance, has dwelt with me since the golden days of youthful prime; and as the shadows of the now swiftly-coming night of life gather around me, gleams with every passing hour into ghostlier distinctness.—*Christie Elerson*

Enough, at all events, for the present, of my own secret griefs. To-day, I have only sufficient courage to probe and lay bare those of others. Vaulting, therefore, over my first five-and-twenty years of life, I alight from a northern coach, in London, on a wet gloomy evening in 1827, the year of the great panic caused by a general collapse of the madly dilated paper-wings of commerce. To that catastrophe, my arrival in the metropolis was wholly attributable, the bank wherein I had been many years clerk having, upon the stoppage of the London establishment to which it was affiliated—Sir Peter Pole's—followed suit with an instant alacrity marvellous to the outer world, though not at all so to me, who had some time before managed to make acquaintance with a terrific skeleton, confined, not confined, in a large iron safe, wherein was inscribed, in neatly painted white letters, 'The Earl of —'s Bonds, Shares, &c.; and which we used to lower into the vaults every evening with the cash and book chests. Could we have let down his grim ghastliness to the centre of the earth, he would not, I am quite sure, have been the less constantly visible to the worthy banker; nor his mocking iteration of 'the Earl of —'s bonds and shares,' less distinctly audible to that much-respected individual. I had for some time suspected that those neatly painted white letters lied unda-

ciously, and I one day found an opportunity of verifying that fact. That the banker surmised, or feared, I had possessed myself of his frightful secret, was made plain to me on the day his bank suspended payment, when I was at once dismissed with a handsome douceur, and half-a-dozen most flattering introductions to houses in London; amongst them, to Hamlet's, the eminent gold and silver smiths at the east end of Coventry Street, Haymarket, who, Mr — intimated, was in pressing need of a skilful accountant, and that I should act wisely in presenting myself there without delay. Moreover, every one of the letters, which were given me unsealed, expressed the writer's implicit reliance upon my 'honour and discretion—qualities invaluable in persons intrusted with the confidence of their employers;' *ad misericordiam* phrases, addressed, I well understood, to myself, and which, though not needed for their real purpose, proved of service to me. I left the same evening for London; and the banker, relieved for a time of his worst fears—the Earl of — being abroad, and likely to remain so for a long period—set the requisite machinery to work for effecting an arrangement with his creditors, in which he succeeded; the bank kept its staggering feet till his death, three years afterwards, when it went down with a crash; and great was the fall thereof.

The affairs of the house of Hamlet were already in the hands of official Philistines when I reached London; other firms, to whom I had recommendations, were actually, or proximately, in the same condition; only two of my introductory letters remained to be delivered; and I was standing in the Poultry, wearily watching the crowds of people pressing forward to the bank to exchange their notes for gold—a demand which the Mint, by working night and day, could barely keep pace with—when my eye lit upon a number of Cobbett's *Register* just placed in a stationer's window. I had been long familiar with that wayward writer's currency crotchets, and should not probably have bestowed a second glance on the publication, had it not been that poetry-despising William Cobbett had, for the first, and, I believe, last time in his life, headed his *Register* with a poetical quotation. It is from *Macbeth*:

Now be those juggling fiends no more believed,
Who palter with us in a double sense;
Who keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope. Accursed be they:
And damned all those that trust them!

Cobbett had so evidently been carried out of himself by delirious exultation over the downfall of so many 'rug-rooks,' that, feeling somewhat anxious to read a *brochure* inspired by such a state of the Cobbett mind, I entered the shop to purchase it. I had no small-change about me, except some loose coppers in my breast coat-pocket; so, first taking out, and placing upon the glass-case on the counter my two undelivered letters, I groped amongst the remaining sundries for the required sum. That accomplished, I received the *Register*, and was about to take up the letters, when a gentleman, who had been scrutinising, impertinently, I thought, the addresses through his gold hand-glasses, said:

'One of your letters, young man—this one—is addressed to a person who died by his own hand about two hours since.'

'God bless me!' I exclaimed. 'And the cause, sir?'

'Bankruptcy. Ruin! He is another victim of the senseless panic that is raging around us. But you, I suppose, agree with Mr Cobbett, that bankers and bull-frog traders are noxious vermin, that it is a pleasure to see hunted down.'

'You are much mistaken, sir. Cobbett amuses me

by the heartiness of his humour; but in monetary science, I have long held him to be one of the veriest quacks that ever, by force of sheer impudence, imposed upon the folly of fools.

'That is a bold opinion from so young a man—and a young countryman, too, it is easy to perceive.'

'May be so; but, as these letters testify, I have been familiar with finance, both in theory and practice, from boyhood.'

'Indeed! May I cast my eye over one?'

'Certainly, sir; and I handed him both.'

Whilst he, with evident interest, peruses them, I will describe what manner of man he at first view seemed to be.

In years about forty-five, I thought, though a certain undefinable age-shadow, that now and then flitted over his fallow features, hinted at longer life than that, if reckoned by emotions and impressions, and not by years. There was nothing remarkable in his dress, except its scrupulous neatness. His frame was strong and unbowed, and his dark hair, though slightly silvered, was unthinned by time. His face was decidedly handsome, and not the less interesting to inquisitive me, on account of the tremulous disquietude of his dark, changeful eyes. How nervous he was! The hasty entrance of a bustling customer caused him such a start that he let fall the letter he was reading! Were those symptoms only of the prevailing epidemic—commercial embarrassment? or were more affrighting spectra than the Gazette and Court of Bankruptcy discernible by that keen, apprehensive glance in the dark distance?

These alike vain and unauthorised speculations were presently interrupted by Mr Marshall, as we may call him, who, as he returned me the letters, and looked with keen scrutiny in my face, abruptly said: 'If you have a few minutes to spare, I shall be glad to speak with you.'

I bowed assent, and followed him to a neighbouring tavern, every room of which we found filled with people in a state of extreme excitement, among whom such phrases as 'national bankruptcy,' 'suspension of cash-payments,' plentifully intermingled with curses of 'Peel's bill,' were bandied about on all sides.

'One can hardly hear one's self speak here,' remarked Mr Marshall; 'but,' he added, drawing me towards the end of the passage, 'what I have to say will require a very few words. You are strongly recommended, Mr Henry Johnson, in those letters by Mr ———, your former employer—whom by reputation I know something of—not only for rare skill as an accountant, but for tried honour and discretion. Now, I happen to want such a person, and if——'

Mr John Marshall checked himself, again perused with sharp scrutiny my face, then said:

'Have you many acquaintances in London?'

'Not one; neither relative nor acquaintance.'

That reply decided him, and it was quickly settled that I should enter his service the next day at a very liberal salary.

I was at Fenchurch Street punctually at the hour named, and was forthwith installed in Mr Marshall's private counting-house. He had, I found, a flourishing business, and the books, though there were arrears that required some time to get up, were well and methodically kept. He had also established a good discounting account at the Bank of England; which means, that all the acceptances he received, presumably in the regular course of business, were as of course credited to him as cash, *minus* interest at the current rate. An often fatal facility, which I was not long in discovering, had tempted him to discount the paper of a number of persons at a high rate of interest, himself, of course, pocketing the

difference. That, however, was a section of his affairs of which I knew nothing, except as it was set forth in his bill-book; and to judge from that, it was very profitable. All this being so, I came to the conclusion that it could not be to commercial difficulties that the dreadful depression of mind, under which (as at first sight of him I had suspected) Mr Marshall had habitually laboured, was attributable; a depression, which often, when he thought himself unobserved, I have seen suddenly change to wordless frenzy, to gnashing of teeth, wild winking of the hands, maniacal fighting with the air, as if he were struggling in the gripe of some living, bodily foe!

Whence, then, arose that maddening disquietude? Not from his family. His marriage had been one of affection; and Mrs Marshall was a singularly amiable woman; resembling in cast of features the French empress; though it may be I only fancy so, because the line of pain across her forehead was the same, and as distinctly marked as that which gives such touching expression to the imperial brow of the beautiful Eugénie. They had, moreover, three children—Maria, Ellen, and Frances—bright-eyed, golden-haired elves, the eldest nine, the youngest four years old. In short, it must have been a home of paradise, but for the serpent coiled about the husband's heart; but for the fiend that whispered in the wife's ear vague, torturing hints of the true source of the cankerous care that was eating away the life of the father of her children.

Suddenly the dark riddle was, I thought, made clear. Two females called at the warehouse during Mr Marshall's absence: one a fierce-featured woman of between forty and fifty years of age; the other, her daughter, and of a mild, dejected aspect. They would give no name; but the mother said, with a kind of menace in her look and tone, that they would return towards the evening. They did so, just as I was mentioning the circumstance to Mr Marshall. The elder woman pushed boldly into the counting-house, dragging her daughter with her; and a terrible scene ensued. The intruder's insolence was met by a torrent of derisive, rageful abuse. She was to the full as fierce and bitter; and the fiery war of words was at length terminated by both being thrust into the street by Mr Marshall; and as even then the virago's tongue continued to pour forth maledictions, she was finally given in charge to a city constable, and taken off to the lock-up house in Giltspur Street. Mr Marshall himself left the office immediately afterwards for his private residence at Stamford Hill.

The next morning I was called into the private room; and Mr Marshall confided to my 'honour and discretion' a troubled chapter of his early life. He and his father had been with hundreds of others seized by Napoleon Bonaparte at the rupture of the peace of Amiens, and detained in France as prisoners of war on parole. An intimacy ensued between them and an English family of the name of Curtis, who were similarly situated; and in December 1804, John Marshall was wedded, by civil contract only, to Julia Curtis, the bride being in her twenty-sixth, the bridegroom in his twenty-second year. A most unhappy marriage it proved to be; and so early did unappeasable discords arise between the ill-matched pair, that before the birth of a daughter in October 1805, legal steps had been taken by mutual consent to obtain its annulment; and the interval prescribed by the French law having expired, sentence of divorce was duly pronounced. The child, which the father had never seen, was with his ready acquiescence consigned to the absolute guardianship of its mother; and it was further agreed that an income of forty pounds per annum, which Julia Curtis had brought to the marital treasury, should revert to her.

'Directly peace was restored,' continued Mr Marshall, 'I returned to England, engaged in business forthwith; and the following year, 1815, married my present wife. I heard nothing directly of the Curtises, till about three weeks ago, when I received a letter from the woman, Julia Curtis, you saw here yesterday. She had passed over from the Isle of Man, where she has for many years resided, to Yorkshire, to ascertain if anything could be got out of the guardian of her somewhat wealthy brother, Robert Curtis, who has been long hopelessly insane. He is known—Mr Willesden, the said guardian, and an old friend of mine, has informed me—to have made a will in her daughter's favour when he was *compos mentis*; and she fancied it might be possible to obtain an advance of money upon the security of that instrument. Failing in that, and some silly fool having persuaded her that an Englishwoman once a wife is always a wife till divorced by death or act of parliament, she wrote to me, threatening that unless a large sum of money was immediately sent to her, she would take legal proceedings for the enforcement of her rights.'

'Common sense might have taught her that what the French law could do, it might undo, especially as no religious ceremony took place.'

'To be sure. Well, I took no notice of the preposterous letter; and what occurred yesterday you know. And now to finish, I trust for ever, with this hateful topic. Mrs Marshall has urged me to make the woman a present of a hundred pounds. I consent to do so, upon condition that she solemnly promises never again to annoy me; and if you, Mr Johnson, will arrange the matter for me, I shall be obliged.'

I found it difficult whatever in doing so. The fierce-willed *diariste* before I reached the prison had seen a solicitor, who convinced her that she had no legal claim upon Mr Marshall; and she gave the required promise not to molest that gentleman again, in exchange for his hundred-pound cheque, with alacrity, adding, of her own grace and favour, that they should sail on the morrow for Douglas, in the Isle of Man, by the *William and Mary*, a passenger and trading vessel, lying in the Thames. The daughter seemed to be just as meek and docile as the mother was fierce and wilful; the poor girl sobbed aloud with emotion, when I hinted to her, unheard by her mother, that the money was really a gift to her, from Mr Marshall, who did not forget—and upon my solemn word, I fully believed what I was saying—that she was after all his child. 'Bless him, bless him!' she murmured; 'I have always thought of him with love and reverence.'

It was unfortunate that I, though in all sincerity, had induced the young woman to believe that Mr Marshall thought of her with regretful tenderness, for it excited in her an irrepressible desire to see and speak with him alone before leaving London; and as soon as she could give her mother the slip, she hurried to Fenchurch Street for that purpose. I was not at the warehouse when she called, but I knew from the clerk, who partially witnessed what passed, that the scene was a painful one. Mr Marshall, who could be cold as steel, hard as flint, received her with chilling indifference, and quickly wearying of her prayers and protestations, forcibly ejected her, not with intentional violence, but still with so much force, that the unhappy girl slipped and fell upon the pavement. Mr Marshall raised her; but believing she had sustained no hurt, he re-entered his house, slamming the door after him; and the heart-broken girl limped away, her right ankle having been strained by the fall. On the morrow, it was so much swollen, that her mother, with whom it was urgent to return at once to Douglas, was compelled to leave her behind in lodgings.

I was quite unaware of that circumstance, which

would have much mitigated the shock I felt, on reading about eight days afterwards the following paragraph in the shipping intelligence of the *Times*: 'The *William and Mary*, Captain Hearn, from London, bound for Douglas, Isle of Man, was driven on shore at the island of Anglesea, during the late gale, and almost immediately went to pieces. The crew and passengers all perished.'

I silently placed the paper upon the desk before Mr Marshall with my finger upon the paragraph, and immediately left the counting-house. I saw him again ten minutes afterwards, and God forgive me if I misjudge him, but there *did* seem to be a lustre upon his face as of a subdued vengeful exaltation; but I am, I know, prone to rash judgments.

The dark cloud which encompassed Mr Marshall was not, however, lightened by that catastrophe; and it was in another, and by me totally unsuspected direction, that the dread spectre, of which it was the forecast shadow, presently revealed itself.

The monetary and commercial panic had long since terminated, though its effects were still felt in the fall of houses that, shaken to their foundations by the financial earthquake, slipped from time to time through the make-shift, concealed props, that for a while sustained them, into curcleless ruin. One of these was a firm whose paper Mr Marshall had been in the habit of privately discounting, and when, upon seeing their name in the list of bankrupts, I turned hastily to the bill-book, I saw, to my dismay, that we had rediscounted acceptances of theirs to over four thousand pounds at the Bank of England! This was a heavy blow, the more so that our account at the bank was not just then, from various causes, in a quite satisfactory state, and a hint had indeed been given us that the amount of our discounts must for the future be considerably restricted. Still the loss, if a total one, which was not likely, would not be ruin, and I was almost as much amazed as shocked at the effect the intelligence from my lips produced upon Mr Marshall. He stared as if thunder-stricken in my face for a few seconds, and then realising the full horror of his position, turned as if to flee, staggered a few steps, and fell with a doleful cry upon the floor.

Fortunately, there was no one present or within hearing but myself, and I soon quietly restored him to consciousness—to consciousness, alas! that the hand of time was at last close upon that hour of which the prophetic toiling had for so many miserable months sounded in his ear!

I strove to calm his agitation by urging that the bank, which would, of course, as a matter of business, prove against the bankrupt's estate to the amount of the acceptances—not one of which was nearly due—would still hold them as against the acceptor till they reached maturity; and that, moreover, an excellent dividend might be rationally hoped for. I spoke to the winds; the wretched man heard as if not hearing me, and at last stopped my mouth, and for a time my breath, by suddenly exclaiming:

'You speak of you know not what! Those bills, those acceptances are—*are* forgeries!'

'Forgeries!'

'Yes, Mr Johnson, forgeries! And—and I'll be poisoned with it no longer; all—all—my private discounts—all the bills, made payable here, and entered in red ink—are forgeries!'

'Almighty powers! All in red ink—*are* forgeries! Why, they are over nine thousand pounds!'

'Yes, yes—I know—I dare say! I have not dared to add them up for many a day. Miserable man that I am—infatuated fool that I have been! It commenced with three hundred pounds, to save my credit. Accursed credit! Would to God it had not been saved. And now—now, Mr Johnson, he went on

to say, perceiving that I was utterly confounded, 'will you, can you stand by me? I trust in you. You have a cool head, strong nerves; will you, for my wife, my children's sake, strive to save me?'

I did not, could not immediately answer; but he had touched the right chord. For his children's sake! Yes, I would do much to shield their fair young lives from blight and sorrow so untimely and so terrible. I pledged my word, as soon as I could speak with calmness, that I would do so.

It was settled, during the long and gloomy conference which followed, that everything should be left to me, and that Mr Marshall should keep close under pretence of illness—no pretence, by the way—at Stamford Hill, where I could see him every evening; lest, peradventure, his nervous terrors, now that the frightful peril he had incurred was become imminent, should betray him.

Eight clear days were before me in which to collect, without aid from discounts, £4000; for on the ninth day, the first meeting under the fiat in bankruptcy would take place, and the forged bills be tendered in proof against the estate of the acceptors. I succeeded in raising the money, and not six hours too soon; but there was still time to get possession of the bills without exciting suspicion or remark. I went over to the bank, and with as unconcerned an air as I could assume, placed a list of the acceptances I required before the clerk who had the management of Mr Marshall's account. Although I well remember it was a bitterly cold morning, and I heard people say that the Serpentine was frozen completely over during the night, my shivering, I know, was wringing wet, and my blood at fever-heat.

'Oh, you want those acceptances?' said the clerk, after glancing over the list. 'We intended proving upon them to-morrow. You do not, I hope, propose,' he sharply added, 'to withdraw them by a cheque; because, your account being already a trifle over-drawn, I—'

'No, no,' I interrupted; 'I bring you cash for them.'

'Do you? Why not, then, pay your cash into account, and let the bills run on to maturity?'

'Because, my good sir, we can do better with them than prove under the bankruptcy.'

'Ho, ho! I understand; you have an offer for your debt. But mind what you are about. The estate will cut up very well, I am told.'

I said he might let us alone for that; and after another torturing ten minutes, I held the terrible bills in my hand, checked with difficulty a frantic impulse to run, walked sedately out of the bank, and drove off to Stamford Hill.

So far successful; and although there was still much nervous work to do, there was more time to do it in. I must do myself the justice to say that I persevered valiantly during the next four weeks, now elate with hope, now sunk in despair; and the nights were very much worse than the days; for so surely as I dozed off was either Mr Marshall or I going to be hanged; Mrs Marshall and the girls to be in some other way disastrously dealt with; and once I went through the whole process of being hanged, cut down, coffined, and buried, though still unaccountably alive, and able to read my own epitaph, written in red ink, upon a tombstone.

The main difficulties were at last surmounted; the accursed red list was reduced to three items, altogether about fourteen hundred pounds; in fact, the fearful race against time was as good as won, when I was suddenly tripped up and flung on my back, without chance of regaining my feet again, and in this way. Of course, the scraping together, in so short a time, of nine thousand pounds, over and above what was required for the ordinary outgoings, obliged me to

make tempting allowances for prompt payments, and to press customers who thought themselves, and indeed were, entitled to longer credits; operations which could not but damage the character of our establishment; and one consequence was, that Mr Jay, of Leadenhall Street, a creditor for upwards of two thousand pounds, insisted upon being immediately settled with. That, as I told him, was quite out of the question; and we were next threatened with a writ, which I cared very little about, as we could have pleaded to it, and it would have been months before judgment was obtained. Finding I was not to be frightened, Mr Jay went to Stamford Hill; and although, fearful of some such trick, I had warned Mr Marshall that he must see everybody that called, he was weak enough to bid the servant deny him. She did so to Mr Jay, and the next day was bribed to make an affidavit of that fact (she at least did make the affidavit, and I certainly saw no bribe given), which, of course, established a clear act of bankruptcy; and Mr Jay sent me notice that if he was not paid by four o'clock on the following day, a docket would be struck against Mr Marshall, without further notice.

I went to Mr Jay, but he was deaf to remonstrances—though, if he had been treated with the same harshness about two years previously, he would not have been the big man he then was—and I took my way to Stamford Hill to warn my unhappy principal of the fatal turn that, through his own folly, affairs had taken.

The announcement was a renewed dagger-stroke, so to speak; though outwardly, he was less violently agitated than I had seen him; and a suspicion which had before crossed my mind that he had secretly armed himself with some potent means of avoiding public shame, forcibly recurred. Seeing no possible means of withdrawing the three remaining red acceptances from the bank, I urged immediate flight; promising, of course, to do all in my power to soften the blow to his wife, who, I had ascertained, apprehended nothing worse than ordinary bankruptcy. Mr Marshall listened gloomily, with his hands on his knees, and his eyes fixed vacantly on the fire; till suddenly recollecting I had a note for him, I said:

'By the by, sir, I have a note for you—left at the office, Roberts told me, by a Mr Willesden.'

'Mr Willesden! Let me see.'

Mr Marshall opened the note, read it, started up, and paced to and fro the room in a state of great excitement for a few moments; then suddenly arresting his steps, he exclaimed, as he shook me by the hand: 'Good-night, Johnson. God bless you. I shall be at the warehouse by nine—perhaps earlier. Good-night, good-night!'

Here was apparently a new and promising turn of the wheel. I had a notion of having heard the name of Willesden, but when or from whom I could not recollect. A rich friend or relative, I hoped, just turned up in the very nick of time, as they always do in plays. And it proved so! Mr Willesden called at the warehouse precisely at nine; saw, and had a long conference with Mr Marshall; left, as did Mr Marshall, but not with him; and both returned within ten minutes of each other. Their second interview was a brief one; and very soon after Mr Willesden left, I was summoned by Mr Marshall. His face was as white, I afterwards remembered, as its natural sallowness permitted, and there shone a light in his eyes as of fever, or intense excitement.

'Take this cheque,' he said, 'and when you have cashed it, arrange with Jay. No doubt he will take half-down; in which case you can settle the other matter. This very afternoon were better, if it can be done quietly.'

The cheque was drawn upon Jones, Lloyd, & Co.,

for £2700, in favour of John Marshall or bearer, by Richard Willesden. I seized and posted off with it without a word, hardly feeling my feet for uplifting joy, when—wonder upon wonders!—the ghost, as I for half a heart-beat deemed it, of Julia Curtis the younger tapped me on the shoulder and arrested my eager steps. She looked very thin and ill; and I soon understood how it was she had not sailed with her mother in the *William and Mary*, and that she, moreover, had been so unwell, that she had not left her room till the day previously. 'And I should not be here now,' she continued, 'but for a letter which has reached me, in a round-about way, from Douglas, intimating that a Mr Willesden has gone to London to inquire about us, and that he purposes calling for that purpose upon Mr Marshall of Fenchurch Street, who, he has heard, is likely to know where we are. So,' added the young woman, 'I thought I would wait here, taking my chance of seeing you, as I did not dare, you know, to call at the office.'

'Come with me,' I exclaimed, 'to Jones, Lloyd, & Co. It is very likely they may know where Mr Willesden is stopping. If not, I will ask Mr Marshall.'

I was about to ask the clerk who cashed the cheque if he knew where the drawer was to be found, when, chancing to look toward a distant part of the bank, I saw Mr Willesden. He had apparently finished the business that called him there, and accosting him, I said:

'There is a young woman outside who wishes to speak with Mr Willesden.'

'What is the young woman's name?'

'Julia Curtis.'

'What Julia Curtis?'

'Julia Curtis, sir, the younger. Here she is.'

'Miss Curtis!' he exclaimed. 'Can I believe my eyes? Why, I was assured by Mr Marshall hardly ten minutes since, that you were too ill to leave your lodgings at Cheshunt.'

'My lodgings at Cheshunt!' echoed the mystified girl.

'Yes. Upon my word, there is some strange mystery here. Come with me; we will seek Mr Marshall at once.'

During that brief dialogue, a dreadful suspicion was flashing through my brain; and with a look and gesture, supplicatory of silence, to Julia Curtis, I hurried away to Fenchurch Street. The crossings and crowds hindered me; but at length I burst, panting and breathless, into the office. Mr Marshall was still there, and standing with his back to the fire.

'What has happened?' he exclaimed, before I could speak.

'I do not know. Mr Willesden has met with Julia Curtis: they will be here immediately.'

He started as if shot, and grasped the mantel-piece for support.

'Here they are,' I wildly exclaimed, and rushed out into the warehouse to meet and whisper a warning-word to the young woman, who, I felt, would not, for the world's wealth, betray her father knowingly.

I snatched her away, as it were, from Mr Willesden's arm, and in a few brief sentences intimated the purport of my fears and suspicions. She replied by an assuring pressure of her hand. 'He is saved,' I mentally ejaculated; and looking up at the moment, I saw Mr Marshall's white face at the office-window, looking into the warehouse—a ghastly face, and instantly withdrawn.

I hastened forward with Julia Curtis, preceding Mr Willesden, and exclaiming aloud: 'Allright—allright! Mr Marshall, Miss Curtis presents her respects to you.'

Mr Marshall was standing with his hands resting upon a table in front of him, in a rigid, upright

posture, and a mocking expression seemed to glitter in his eyes, and play about his lips. He spoke not—moved not, nor did either of us for a few moments; and then Julia Curtis sprang towards him, screaming 'Father!—dear father!' The unfortunate man feebly strove to remove her clasping arms, murmured something—Ellen, I thought—his wife's name—and fell forward on the table.

Help, swiftly as it came, arrived too late; John Marshall was dead!

I have but a few words to add. Mr Marshall had received the cheque for and on behalf of Julia Curtis, whose name was signed to the receipt which he had given to Mr Willesden. The money was part of what she was entitled to under the will of Robert Curtis, deceased; and Mr Marshall had represented that, at that particular moment, such a sum would be of great service to her. He, of course, believed that Julia Curtis was drowned, and must, I think, have intended to return Mr Willesden the money at some future period. Possibly, however, in the harassed and confused state of his mind, he only knew that such a sum would for the time save him.

His secret was faithfully kept; the three *red* acceptances were quietly obtained and destroyed, and the business was disposed of much more advantageously than I expected. One word more: the coroner's inquest, guided by the confident dictum of the medical gentleman who attended Mr Marshall for the four or five weeks previous to his decease, that he had died of disease of the heart, did not think a *post-mortem* examination of the body was required, and returned a verdict of Natural Death. My own conviction does not harmonise with that verdict.

A GLANCE AT AN OLD NEWSPAPER.

TURNING over some old documents the other day, we stumbled accidentally on *The Westminster Journal and London Political Miscellany* of Saturday, June 28, 1794. This is not a great while ago; but the difference between that newspaper and those of the present day is quite as great as the difference between the manners of the time of Scott and those he describes in *Waverley* as existing 'sixty years since.'

The gazette in question has an old-world look; the coarse paper is yellow with age; the typography, bad as the worst specimens of 'Vaterland.' In size, one page of the *Times* folded in two, or just one-eighth of that leviathan journal, would be more than its equivalent; while, if we take into consideration the difference between number of columns, type, and breadth of margin, its precise matter would shrink into one-sixteenth of the same.

But there are wider differences than those of mere form and size. To contrast the two journals, is to contrast a piece of feeble and clumsy mechanism with a living power instinct with the energy and intelligence of a whole people. The 'leaders' of to-day are among the most polished and perfect compositions of the age; their brilliant condensation rendering them fit studies for the literary aspirant, while their moral influence is beyond calculation. Not only does their powerful and untiring voice take up an army's or a nation's cause, battling against oppression, or incompetence almost as fatal, but what lesser woes have been redressed, what secret sores healed, what domestic reforms set on foot, which do not owe more or less to the advocacy of the public papers? Nothing of that kind have we here. Paris was sick with massacre, aggravated in its details by a loathsome ingenuity of

torture, but our journal records such facts with the cold precision of a circular. Political intrigue and tergiversation were rife in council and palace, but no statesman hesitated under the scratch of the reporter's pen, and the consciousness that to-morrow's leader would tear off his poor disguise, and shew the nation he would mislead, not what he professed to be, but what he was. Almost next in power to the leading articles have become very lately the sagacious letters of those private correspondents who live in the world outside the press and public life, and who keep a keen eye for the flaws of society and the shortcomings of the executive. It almost oppresses a benevolent mind to think what an enormous amount of gratuitous government and honorary instruction must in former times have gone unrevealed to the grave? Why, every man now-a-days has his 'view' for reforming public evils, whether gigantic or minute; and are we to suppose our grandfathers were denied such inspirations, or that the human mind had not then as now the same impulse towards reforming everything but itself?

But to return to what our gazette is. There is the charm of modest illustration at least about it. Fame blows her prescriptive trumpet in one corner, while a frigate, with all sails set, swells supreme in the other. This frigate has a full significance, we shall see, for the gazette of Saturday, June 28, is brimful of momentous news. The eyes of the whole nation were strained after our fleets, which were then in the outset of that triumphant career which had its climax at Trafalgar. A week before, a *London Gazette* extraordinary had published two dispatches—one from the Duke of York, announcing the defeat of the French army near Charleroi, by the hereditary Prince of Orange, with the loss on the enemy's side of seven thousand men, twenty-two cannon, and a huge amount of baggage; and another still more important, proclaiming the glorious defeat of the French fleet off Brest, by Lord Howe. Public feeling was at its highest pitch just then; all the indignation and antipathy excited in our own days against Russia, was weak in comparison with the then hatred of France. Religion and morality fanned the flame: England was waging a holy war against a country of atheists and assassins. Therefore, when the news of these great victories reached London—announced many hours before the appearance of the *Gazette* extraordinary by the lord-mayor from the steps of the Mansion House, and by smiling managers to their crowded play-houses—London exulted with a fervour to which the sombre triumph of a righteous vengeance added intensity. Very meagre, however, had the details been, and the office of the next week's *Westminster Journal* was crowded at an early hour with purchasers, eager for the supplement of the more courtly contemporary. They must, however, one would think, have been disappointed in their expectations; for our gazette, as regards news of the war, only repeats last week's *London Gazette*, as the first edition of this morning's *Times* repeats the second edition of yesterday. We have Lord Howe's lengthy, and, to ourselves, somewhat vague and indistinct account of his victory; but when we consider how painfully confused would have been our own conceptions of the late campaign, if we had had nothing to inform us but the dispatches of our generals, we are disposed to revoke our judgment, and look more respectfully upon his lordship's recital. It would not be very interesting to repeat here how the *Queen Caroline* manoeuvred, or even to give the names of those officers who distinguished themselves with that dauntless

English gallantry so recently proved anew; we will leave the country, therefore, exulting over a victory still proudly remembered, and dismiss the subject with a short extract from Lord Howe's acknowledgement of the vote of thanks accorded him by the House of Lords, which shows to pleasant advantage the generous heart of the gallant admiral:

'The merit I would assume on this occasion consists in my good-fortune, inasmuch as I held the chief command when so many resolute principal and subordinate officers, as well as brave men serving under their orders, were employed at that time in the fleet; and I must add, if there is cause to triumph in the late defeat of the enemy at sea, it is truly the triumph of the British sailors, whose animated and persevering courage has in no instance, I believe, ever been exceeded. I shall therefore have a great increase of happiness in obeying the commands of the House of Lords, by communicating to those several descriptions of persons the sense their lordships have deigned to express of their good-conduct.'

The foreign intelligence is scattered up and down our gazette without system, apparently just as it dropped into the office. From one paragraph, we make a notable observation; namely, that Russia, during the late war, by no means initiated that mendacious system of reports and dispatches in which the fact stated was the converse of the truth. In reference to Lord Howe's victory, Barrère informed the Convention: 'Notwithstanding the great inferiority of the French fleet, it attacked the English, and obliged them to abandon the empire of the sea after a desperate and bloody action, with ten of their ships dismantled, and one, it was supposed, sunk; and had it not been for treachery and cowardice, those ten dismantled ships must have been taken.' Barrère concluded his report by announcing the intention on the part of the Republic to invade England, which said threat lasted as a nursery-bugbear till the year 1815.

We might quote sundry sickening details from the Paris news of the week, but it is not worth while. A month later, and the monstrous rule of Robespierre and his friends had terminated in their bloody deaths, and France began to breathe again under a milder tyranny.

The news of the House of Commons is discussed in a very few lines, for the days of speech-improving reporters as yet were not: but the details are curious. We find Mr Sheridan, on Friday the 20th of June, moving 'that the City of London Militia Bill be adjourned till Monday, in order that the citizens may have time to consider of the sacrifice they are making;' no doubt calculating on the Sunday's leisure for political computations. The motion, however, was opposed, and the bill passed.

Mr Pitt rises to propose 'that the thanks of the House be given to the managers of the trial of Mr Hastings.' Thereupon followed a sharp discussion, during which Mr Sumner spoke against Mr Burke's conduct in the course of the trial; but the House divided, and the ayes carried the motion by 50 to 29. The Speaker, then, in a very excellent speech, delivered in a solemn and dignified manner, treated of the privilege of impeachment by the House of Commons, and the exercise lately made of it; and conveyed to the managers the thanks of the House of Commons. Mr Pitt compliments this speech highly, and moves that the Speaker be requested to order it to be printed, which is agreed to. Mr Burke then rises on behalf of himself and the other managers, and expresses their sense of the honour conferred upon them. The sitting closes with some altercation between Messrs Dundas, Sheridan, and Fox, as to whether the thanks of the House should be given or not to Lord Hood 'for his able and gallant

services in the reduction of Bastia.' Mr Dundas, however, succeeds in carrying the motion, and the House adjourned. To-day's journals would revive the altercation word for word, so that the sun should never be allowed to go down upon political wrath; and one does not know whether we need congratulate ourselves upon our parliamentary intelligence being so much more full and precise than that of our grandfathers.

The formula of the *Court Circular* appears not to have been instituted in the days of our Journal. The following paragraph, which we should welcome as quite exciting amidst the frivolous details of royal drives and infantile airings which are now on record for our daily delectation, is thrown in amidst a heap of plebeian notices:

'Monday, Ascot Heath races commenced, at which their majesties and the princesses were present. Three of the princesses in a coach, attended by Lady Elgin, had an alarm in consequence of the leading horses of the carriage taking fright at the beating of a drum. The postilion so managed the wheel-pair, that the princesses and her ladyship were fortunately enabled to leap from the carriage without injury.'

The paragraph which immediately follows the above records the disastrous voyage of the *Aurora*, Captain Biscoe, from our shores to New York. It occupied a period of fourteen weeks and four days! What say we to that, we who enjoy runs across the Atlantic in ten days? We extract the following specimens of the fashionable life of that period, which will serve amusingly to remind us of the difference between now and then:

'Saturday night, Lord Mulgrave was attacked in his post-chaise by three footpads, in passing over Putney Common. The noble lord would not be robbed, and the ruffians instantly fired into the carriage. One of the lamps was struck off by a shot; a ball went through the back of the chaise close to his lordship's head; Lord Mulgrave fired two pistols, and one of the men dropped, but recovered and made off, and was ultimately followed by his companions. Eight shots in all were fired.'

On the same day we are informed: 'The Lord Chancellor committed Wm. Stackpole, Esq., to the Fleet for having made a matrimonial jaunt to Gretna Green with Miss Blackett, a ward of the Court of Chancery. Mr Williams conducted the bridegroom to his apartments, and the lady took up her abode at the Belle Savage Inn, Ludgate Hill.' An inherent spite against the court in question inclines us to hope that the young couple—for, of course, they were young—came prosperously and speedily together again.

With one more ludicrous incident we shall conclude our quotations for the present: 'Thursday morning, a duel was fought in the Phoenix Park between Mr Whaley and a Mr Burke, of the county of Galway, in which each of them fired a pistol without any effect. The quarrel arose at Daly's, from the former asking the latter, who, he thought, stared at him: "Did he learn such manners in his travels?" The other replied: "He did; yet he had not been at Jerusalem." This brought on abusive language—Mr Whaley evidently appreciating keenly the severity of the satire which seems so insane to our dull wit—which was followed by a blow from Mr Burke, when a challenge ensued. On the ground, both gentlemen behaved with great resolution. They stood at twelve paces distance, and both fired together. Mr Burke fired his pistol in the air, and they were afterwards reconciled to each other.'

Upon the whole, there is some amusement, and even interest, to be found in an old newspaper. It is a landmark of time which enables even the least intelligent to form an idea of the progress the world is making; and, in the present case, we lay down

the *Westminster Journal* with a feeling that, upon the whole, some considerable improvement has been made since sixty years ago.

BABY JUNIOR.*

EXACTLY nine weeks ago, come midnight, I first opened my infant eyes for the study of mundane matters. I was thrust into the world in obedience to chance, and in something of a hurry. My first survey of surrounding objects made me a firm believer in a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, if not of atoms. My education in belles-lettres has been rapid—owing its progress, on the one hand, to an intellectual cerebral development, inherited from my progenitors; on the other, to the fact of my paternal relative being a studious man, and very fond of reading à haute voix. Frequently, when I have been thought snugly reposing in my rather circumscribed sleeping-apartment, with the curtain drawn before me—for which I am very grateful, as the flies do bother one, and I have not yet had time enough to become fond of entomological pursuits—I have in reality been listening to the sense and pronunciation of what papa was reading for the benefit of a lady I very much respect, and who, by vulgar people, might be written down 'his rib.' I don't like those people. They might have the impudence to term me a costal cartilage, as my skeleton has not yet undergone ossification, and I should deem that a considerable insult, and make a point of screaming whenever they came near enough to be disagreeable.

I have yet to tell you that I am the second arrival so unjustly complained of some time ago for having supplanted my brother—a young gentleman who is now a little more than a year old, and who considers himself what Mrs Malaprop would term 'a progeny of learning.' I beg to assure him that the pleasures he enjoyed when in my position, and which he has since lost, have not been found by me. I am rather surprised and exceedingly indignant at his abominably rude remarks upon the different features of my physique, which, remembering what's due to my sex, even you will admit are not those of a gentleman accustomed to good society, and properly inducted in the *Hints on Etiquette*. I dare say he did not think they would ever be sounded upon my tympanum; but they have. Pa read them to Ma one evening, and I listened, while digesting tops and bottoms as solid aliment, and a draught from the milky-way as fluid—I wish Ma would not eat pickles—and the double evil those remarks occasioned me was indignation and dyspepsy. I hope to be able to indulge in colloquial conversation presently; but as it may be some months before I have learned that accomplishment, I think it the better plan to repudiate the ungallant remarks of my ungentlemanly brother, since to allow them to pass without comment would amount to a tacit acknowledgment of their truth, and they are false. Man is said to be an imitative animal, but I never heard that said of a woman. I suppose she must be a *sui generis* production. I find it particularly difficult to imitate sounds. I've been experimenting for some time, but can't yet control my *chorda vocalis*. I try the gamut, do, re, me, &c.; but, my ears not having learned to govern my voice, I am startled by a grunt, a hiss, a scrape—anything but a note or word; and then, to satisfy myself, I am obliged to scream, just to bring me the consoling conviction that I can scream in different keys, if I can't accent a word or pronounce a letter. Thus, you see, I am obliged to send you a caligram, because I am unable to talk. My brother, with the wisdom of 364 days, and the vanity of his whole life, has stigmatised

* See *The Old Baby*, article in *Journal*, No. 223.

my nose as a *blob*—I wonder where he got the word from; I'm sure it's a nasty provincialism—but if you could see it, you would not, perhaps, call it a Roman, nor a Grecian, nor a *nez retroussé*, nor a parrot, nor a bottle, nor a club, nor an aquiline, nor a pug, nor a poke-your-nose-into-everybody's-business; but I'm sure you would say it was the prettiest little thing for a nose you ever saw. He says my eyes are fixed like a wax-doll's; but it is not because they are not capable of turning to different objects, but because I am teaching my optic nerves to become stereoscopic, so that I may see the surrounding objects as solid bodies. When I first began to look about me, I could not distinguish a chair from a table; but experience has taught me that, to see a solid body, my eyes must point to different angles—in fact, the optic nerves must be taught divergence. My brother will probably hear this read; and I wish him to know that I am considered a much more genteel baby than himself. He tries to run, but fails in the attempt, because he is built in a certain portion of his earthly tabernacle more like a female Hottentot than a British baby; and where his knees ought to be, you can discover nothing but a hollow surrounded by a bulge of fat, as if he had gartered below knee, and all the hydro-carbon aliment had stopped above the cincture. I don't believe he knows where his legs are, for I often see him, in his attempts to stand, place his feet where, if he possessed the least knowledge of mathematics, he would know they could not act as props.

I suspect it's the gravy makes him look like a lump of animated fat. His cheeks!—I never saw such bags of pinguidity. If he don't improve, I shall be obliged to decline his acquaintance; I verily believe they'll presently close up his mouth altogether. And then his nose!—oh, if you could but see his nose! It looks to me just like a ginger-beer cork, and his mouth the bottle; and when he opens his *bouche*, you'd think the nose entertained a desperate idea of flying bang-off upwards. I was about forgetting these words of Mirabeau, which may perhaps be of some good to him: 'Un homme excessivement gros, que Dieu ne l'avait créé que pour montrer jusqu'à quel point la peau humaine pouvait s'étendre sans rompre.'

I've seen 'the old baby' eying me very suspiciously for some time, but I was not aware of the gross insult he intended to offer me in this *Journal*. I did not think he was anatomising my corporeal architecture only to publish a description so abominable. It was only yesterday that a lady called and found me, as she thought, sleeping; but I was listening, because, as Ma was not in the room, I thought she might say something to her companion that would wound my vanity, but repay me for that infliction by giving me a vigorous idea of what she really thought of me; but she said nothing discreditible of me—*au contraire*, she complimented me by repeating these beautiful lines:

Art thou a thing of mortal birth,
Whose happy home is on our earth?
Does human blood with life imbue
Those wandering veins of heavenly blue
That stray along thy forehead fair,
Lost 'mid a gleam of golden hair?
Oh, can that light and airy breath
Steal from a being doomed to death?
Those features to the grave he sent
In sleep thus mutely eloquent?
Or art thou what thy form would seem,
The phantom of a blessed dream?

I am sure that lady is a woman of strong mind, cultivated taste, and expansive intellect. I know she always speaks the truth—at least, during the whole extent of my life, which has now reached sixty-three days, I have never found her false, and society obliges us to believe in the honesty of all whom we

have not discovered to be untrue. To be sure, she told my nurse as she was going away, that I appeared to have a very strong knack at sleeping, and did not appear much inclined for conversation. I'll just tell you why I did not. She comes to make a morning-call, as she used to do when 'the old baby' was the pet of the family; and she talks to me as she used to talk to him in such stupid English, that I wonder he liked it; but he is a boy, and boys are *always* pleased if girls will but condescend to converse with them, no matter about what nonsense—the greater the better. I don't like it, and so I was silent when the lady-visitor looked at me, and said: 'Did 'em wong it, pooty 'ittle ting?' just because I happened to make a wry face when a pin, used to prevent a solution of continuity in my *vade-mecum*, had mistaken its office, and was damaging my cuticle. 'Will 'm go walks?'—I hate walking, so I screamed judiciously. 'Will 'm 'ave dood-dood?'—a nasty red compound, probably coloured with sulphuret of mercury, and strong enough to induce ptyalism, and I'm sufficiently generous with saliva already.—'Has 'm got tooty pegs,' &c., &c., *ad nauseam*. Now, I ask you if I did not do quite right in screaming like a juvenile porker in reply to such wretched English, entertaining as I do, as much respect for Lindley Murray as for tops and bottoms.

I do believe—and I have arrived at the conclusion after great thought and mature consideration—that many children grow short-tongued because they are obliged to listen to such atrocious rubbish. Parents and others should not excuse themselves with the trite remark, that they are reducing their language to the capacity of baby-intellect, because I can understand good English infinitely better than such abominable gibberish. When my impudent brother wrote to you I was a month old, and, as he says, very red, I was in a state of general blush; but isn't it true that when babies are very red during the first weeks of babydom, it's because they have a very thin cuticle, so that the blood is seen through it? And are not those children in after-life the possessors of the fairest skins? I'm sure if my brother were to read Goldsmith's *Animated Nature*, he would find it so; and Goldsmith did know something about most matters, although I am sorry to say he never had a baby. My brother also accuses me of wearing his cast-off clothes. I'm sorry to say I do, and I'm often dreadfully indignant about it; it wounds my *amour propre*; and when they will put them on me, I generally indulge in a bilious attack, and injure them to the best of my ability. I think he has escaped a great many sorrows; among other things, he is not exhibited, as I am. Just as I'm about going to sleep, I hear a treble knock, or an authoritative ring, and immediately I have a horrible vision of rough towels, nasty soap, ill-tempered nurse-maids, and all the minor unpleasanties attending a hasty toilet. I'm carried into the drawing-room. If the visitor happen to be a lady, she will probably take me in her arms, and say several little things about my *tout ensemble*, which are rather complimentary. If the visitor be a gentleman, he takes me, too, but so cautiously, and gets rid of me as soon as possible, but not without kissing me, though he looks all the time he is doing it as if I'd asked for a sixteen-penny income-tax, or as if he had a disagreeable vision of cold meat for dinner without the benefit of pickles. I have been giving certain portions of my anatomy, which choose to indulge in involuntary movements, some very strict lessons, and I find them improving, though not so well as I could wish. You see, we've so many things to learn when first introduced to the pomps and vanities of the world, that it requires an extremely intelligent child to be contiguously studying its relative

position to men and things, or it's sure to commit itself, just as grown-up babies often do when ignorant of the rules of etiquette. I should just like to tell Mrs Slyboots before I finish, that I entertain a very low opinion of her. She called the other day, and professed herself overjoyed to see me. She took me in her arms, and began kissing me—I hate being kissed by a woman. Ma went out for a minute, when she took the opportunity of saying: 'You nasty ugly little brat, I wish you were in the bull-rushes, like Moses, for you have torn and ruined my best bonnet-strings!' Ma came in, and she said: 'What a dear child!—how intelligent! [There she was right.] What lovely eyes! Oh, how I envy you such a darling!' Now, I consider such conduct extremely rude; but it all comes of the vanity of mothers who will make puppet-shows of their children, and expect everybody to look upon them with the same partiality and through the same spectacles—I ought not to have said that, because Ma only puts them on when she is alone—as mothers always do.

In conclusion, let me tell you, that if the Old Baby dares to write to you again after he has heard this, I'll have a bilious attack, and smother him—I will.

BY DAK.

Now that the last smouldering embers of the sepoy revolt are in a fair way of being finally extinguished, we may indulge in speculations concerning the future destiny of India, with some hope of our anticipations being eventually realised; and what bright visions of social improvement and commercial prosperity rise up before us, if we attempt to picture the amount of progress that will have been attained in our eastern empire by the end of the present century only. According to my own idea, a fancy-sketch of India—in the year 1900—slightly tinted, perhaps, with *coulour de rose* by hope and good wishes, should include, amongst others, the following 'effects': Grand trunk-railways and telegraphic wires connecting all the principal towns, with junctions and branches in every direction; excursion-trains running once a week from Calcutta to Cashmere; a complete system of irrigation throughout the country; jungles reclaimed, deserts cultivated, swamps drained, malaria banished, fever at a discount, and cholera unknown; native prejudices conquered, wholesome laws relating to the tenure of land enacted, and European immigration encouraged; Havana eclipsed in the article of tobacco; John Chinaman's nose triumphantly dislocated in the matter of tea; long lines of trucks heavily laden with cotton, better and cheaper than the American produce, whirled day and night, by powerful engines, to the various seaports; and magnificent steamers, compared with which the *Great Eastern* is, in size, a cock-boat, in pace a snail, ready to convey it in billions of tons to England, at the rate of sixty miles an hour. These are only a few of the most prominent features in the sketch—I leave the reader to work in the details as it may please himself. If he think I have made rather too much progress in forty years, he can also tone down and throw in dark shades according to his fancy—I prefer looking at the bright side of the picture.

It does not, however, require the assistance of a very fertile imagination to foresee, that in a few years railways will have effected as complete a revolution in India as they have already done in England, and that a palanquin will be as great a curiosity in the one country as a stage-coach is in the other. Impressed with this conviction, and from a benevolent wish to afford future historians correct information concerning the means of locomotion enjoyed by Anglo-Indians of the present benighted period, it is my intention to devote this paper to a detailed account

of the construction, use, advantages, and disadvantages of the receptacle generally adopted throughout Hindostan as a travelling conveyance—namely, a palkee.

But before I enter upon the proposed treatment of a palkee in an anatomical, practical, and social point of view, let me devote a few lines to its pronunciation. Indian words invariably experience such shocking maltreatment at the hands, or rather the tongues, of English readers, that any doing so is by no means unnecessary. The capital of Afghanistan, for instance, instead of being pronounced Cawble, as if rhyming to hauble, is converted by the free and independent articulation of a Briton into Ca-hool, with its ultimate syllable sonorously corresponding with 'fool.' In the same tyrannical way, Gwalior, which should be delivered *ore rotundo*, and as broadly as possible, Gworrior, is violently twisted into a rhyme for dahlia. And those strong and athletic warriors who helped us to capture Delhi the other day, instead of being spoken of as Seeks, are vocally represented as a nation of invalids, by their name having been Anglicised into Sicks. It must be confessed, however, that the natives of India make an infinitely worse hash of Anglo-Saxon than we do of Hindostanee. The expressive syllables of that which we are wont to consider our beautiful language, appear to be totally unmanageable by their Asiatic organs of pronunciation. In the barbarous phraseology of a Bengal khidmutgar, the savoury and stimulating compound known amongst us as mulligatawny is corrupted into mooltawnee; the ridiculous contraction of mumblet does service both for marmalade and omelet; and champagne, by some mysterious internal convulsion, is reproduced as simkin. English patronymics are mutilated in even a more horrible manner. The name of Abercrombie is converted by an extraordinary process into Bickram; the nearest articulate approach to Vicars a native is capable of is Baker; and a gentleman rejoicing in the rather euphonious appellation of Brackenbury, is promiscuously addressed as Blacking, bury Sahib, Blackberry Sahib, and sometimes, by a kind of phonetic somersault, as Berry Black Sahib.

In order, therefore, to guard the subject of this article against like ill-treatment, I hereby warn all whom it may concern, that its first syllable is not pronounced as if it were similar in sound to the word made use of in Mr Ainsworth's celebrated song, wherein Blueskin encourages his professional comrades to 'fack away,' but rather as if it resembled the familiar abbreviation of Mary—thus pol-kee. I may also say *en passant*, that 'hawk' would be an appropriate rhyme for the Hindostanee word which stands at the head of this article, and that the phrase 'by duff' is synonymous with the English term by post. Having thus taken due precaution that the palkee shall not be mutilated in its pronunciation, I can, with a clear conscience, proceed with my dissertation.

In the first place, what is a palkee? A palkee, or palanquin, is a wooden box without any lid, in which the Indian servants of her Majesty are forwarded from one part of her eastern dominions to another, at their own expense. The average dimensions of this human packing-case internally, are about six feet long, three feet broad, and three feet deep. It is usually painted black, and its appearance generally is unpleasantly suggestive of an undertaker's shop. The interior is provided with a tiny mattress and pillows, and is fitted with miniature shelves for the stowage of bread, tea, soda-water, books, cheroots, and other little matters wherewith the package may refresh both its mind and body. Entrance is obtained by means of diminutive sliding-panels at the sides, and it—the box—is carried by the aid of poles that project from each

end, and rest on the bare shoulders of mahogany-coloured individuals called coolies. These brown and bony gentlemen constitute a regularly organised Indian Parcels Delivery Company, who transport its coat-and-trousered packages over hundreds of miles of waste and jungle with as much safety, though not quite as much dispatch, as a similar association rattles its brown papered parcels, in blue carts, through the streets of London. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule; for though coolies to a certain extent recognise the propriety of treating anything committed to their charge 'with care,' rare instances will occur when their living parcels can neither be 'kept dry,' nor with any particular 'side uppermost.' In wading through a river, with the palkee on their heads, any derangement of the equilibrium caused by an unexpected hole will result in a general ducking; and if, in a desolate part of the country, the terrible but generally false alarm of 'Tiger' be raised, down drops the palkee, and away go the coolies, totally indifferent, in their panic, whether its unfortunate tenant be standing on his head or his heels.

The etymology of the word cooly must be so palpable to the meanest capacity, that it is almost unnecessary for me to explain its allusion to the fact of the palkee-bearer's toilet being so peculiarly adapted to the climate in which he lives. His costume may be said to be quite classical in its simplicity, consisting as it does of a single garment; and though European prejudice may object to nature so much unadorned, there can be no doubt that such a style of dress, or rather undress, must be extremely cool and pleasant in sultry weather.

It is a fortunate arrangement for the cooly that a tropical atmosphere does not render necessary a more elaborate or comprehensive wardrobe. He is generally a married man, and to keep a wife and half-a-dozen little coolies on threepence a day, is one of the ordinary conditions of his existence. This feat, which to a beef-eating Englishman appears to be the nearest attainable approach to living on nothing, is not, however, difficult of execution in India. Luckily for himself, the cooly has few wants, and is both a vegetarian and a teetotaler. His clothes, as we have seen, are hardly worth mentioning; his washing, which is also nothing to speak of, is done at home—that is to say, he does it himself at the first pond or well he comes to—his lodging, both by choice and necessity, is invariably on the cold ground; his drink, on the same principle, is pure water; and as for his board, a half-penny judiciously expended in farinaceous food, such as the *Ikvalenta Arabica*, provides sufficient to satisfy the most voracious appetite. This is the catalogue of his wants; he has one luxury—tobacco! Hear it, ye writers in the *Lancet*, and mourn over the depravity of human nature, the cooly is a confirmed smoker. Give him the necessaries I have enumerated above, with an occasional pull at a cocoa-nut hubble-bubble, and he is a happy man, and passing rich on something under five pounds a year.

It is impossible to imagine a less dignified proceeding than that of getting into a palkee. The ridiculous evolutions necessary to effect a lodgment in a hammock form a mere trifle in comparison. In the one, you have at all events plenty of sea-room, so to speak, and the free use of all your limbs; in the other, the entrance is so circumscribed that the body can only be got in, as it were, by instalments. Much difference of opinion prevails as to the best mode of proceeding under the circumstances. Let no one, however, venture to make the attempt while the palkee is suspended in mid-air, with the poles resting on the coolies' shoulders; for the pendulous vehicle, at the first intimation of his weight, will revolve swiftly on its axis, and the body of the unwary traveller, obeying the inevitable law of gravitation,

will fall heavily to the earth. Even when the palkee is resting securely on the ground, to obtain possession of the interior requires no small amount of activity, judgment, and, above all, moral courage. If the intending occupant endeavour to effect his purpose by entering in the manner that appears most natural—namely, headforemost, the absurd position of the rest of his person, especially if he be modelled on Dutch lines, need only be hinted at; and if the proceeding be reversed, and an entry attempted in the way a bear gets into his hole, the loss of personal dignity involved in the operation is perfectly frightful to contemplate. The spectacle of a grave judge or distinguished general backing into his palkee, and then, with his legs doubled up, twisting slowly round like those China figures with globular termini, till he is gradually lost to sight through the tight-fitting aperture, is enough to ruin one's respect for civil and military authority for the rest of one's life.

If an entry can only be obtained piecemeal, an exit must be conducted on the same homœopathic principle. First, a boot appears, then a leg; then another boot, followed by another leg; then a hat, presently a head; and so on, till the whole body has been withdrawn in infinitesimal quantities from the recesses of the palkee. I do not know in what manner the reader can form a better idea of both operations, than by attempting to get into his own chiffonier, and, should he succeed in his undertaking, by getting out again.

But I will imagine the traveller safely packed up in his box and ready to start. I choose a hero instead of a heroine, because travelling-dress in India is so completely *en déshabille*, that I could not think of representing a lady under such circumstances. This remark of mine must not by any means be construed into a reflection upon the fair sex in India, who are just as attentive to their toilet, and in every respect, save an interesting paleness, a slight 'defect of the rose,' as Tennyson says, just as charming as their blooming sisters and cousins in England. But an inflated dress and horticultural bonnet that would be appropriate enough, as times go, if their fair owner were merely journeying in a first-class carriage from London to Brighton, on some beautiful day in September, would be evidently out of place if the vehicle were a palkee, the thermometer at a hundred, and she had to travel twelve or fourteen hours every day for a fortnight, *en route* from Meerut to Peshawar. In that case, like a sensible woman, she would no doubt sacrifice appearance to comfort, but at the same time she would not select that particular occasion to have her portrait painted. In deference to this laudable feeling on her part, I choose a less interesting traveller, and shall accompany him a short distance on his journey by dāk.

A June sun is just setting, and every one else but the unfortunate victim in the palkee is turning out for a ride or drive on the course. He, the victim, is extended helplessly on his back, already in a mild fever at the bare anticipation of the misery in store for him. His dress consists of a shirt, open at the neck, and loose Turkish trousers made of the thinnest Delhi silk. Slippers and a Cashmere smoking-cap complete a costume, which, limited though it be, makes him uncomfortably hot, and could, if possible, be conveniently dispensed with. I am supposing that a general order, a medical certificate, or some other equally dire necessity, compels him to travel in the hot season. He may be—to choose the most ordinary contingencies—a member of a court-martial appointed to assemble in some station a couple of hundred miles distant; or supposing the occurrence to have happened before the mutinies, he may have been suddenly ordered to give up a staff appointment,

and join his regiment at the other end of India, because the sepoys of that gallant corps had objected on religious grounds to the cobbler's wax used in the manufacture of their pouches; or, perhaps—than which nothing would be more likely—he may be on his way to the hills, or to England, as the only means of saving his life.

In waiting, dressed à la cooly, and ready, in parliamentary phrase, to advance him a stage, are ten cuffless bipeds, whose legs are like walking-sticks, and whose bodies are lean and lank, and brown as is the ribbed sea-sand, indeed a good deal browner. Eight of these are bearers, *par excellence*, whose name indicates their employment, and whose duties may be compared to those of our English post-horses. (Of the remaining two, one is a *musilchee*, whose office is to run alongside the palkee with a torch so abominably scented, that *asafetida* becomes an agreeable perfume in comparison; and the other is a *bangy-wallah*, who carries a couple of tin portmanteaus, called *petarrahs*, slung at the ends of a split bamboo, and balanced on his shoulder like a pair of scales. At the word *cheelo* from the parcel, four of the bearers raise the palkee to their shoulders, and start off with it at a kind of run, grunting all the time like so many pigs, supposing four of those sagacious quadrupeds could be persuaded to utter their nasal ejaculations, one at a time, and at regular intervals. The remainder of the party, chattering like parrots, and making audible and perfectly candid remarks touching the weight and personal appearance of the passenger inside, keep up with the palkee at a fast walk. Every hundred yards or so, the four actually in harness make a slight halt to change shoulders; and at the end of about a quarter of a mile, they are relieved by another four.

In the meantime, let us look inside the box. The recumbent martyr is smoking a cheroot, and trying to read. It is the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties; for the exasperating motion of the palkee causes such an incomprehensible jumble of letters, that he is obliged to throw down his book and devote himself entirely to smoke and meditation. It is well known that every kind of locomotion subjects the traveller to more or less personal inconvenience. He cannot enjoy a trot on the back of a camel, without experiencing a sensation next day as if the camel had been trotting on him. The vibration and other marine evolutions of a steam-boat in rough weather are sometimes followed by unpleasant consequences. The jolting of a hackney-cab with a broken spring, over an unfinished road in a London suburb, is calculated to ruffle the temper even of a bishop. Each of these, I admit, is provoking in a greater or less degree; but there can be no doubt that the maximum of locomotive aggravation is produced by the everlasting jog, jog of an Indian palkee on a melting night in the hot season. Both mind and body get worked up into a state of awful fermentation. The wretched sufferer is shaken not only into a fever, but into a passion; and tepid soda-water or punching a cooly's head is, unfortunately, the only means of relief within his reach.

Sleep, in her Shakspearian character as nature's soft restorer, never enters a palkee. The traveller may perhaps fret himself into a feverish state of unconsciousness; but even that poor imitation of sleep he is not permitted to enjoy long. It is a custom that would be more honoured in the breach than in the observance, giving the coolies, at the end of each stage, a small *douceur*, just as it was considered *en règle* in the old coaching-times to present the stout individual who hauled the ribbons with an indefinite sum, over and above the fare, which was spoken of in a vague, mysterious way as 'something for himself.' In India, this 'something' is a

fixed quantity—namely, four annas, and is as regular an item in one's travelling-expenses as the amount paid at the post-office when the *dāk* is 'Jaid.' Consequently, about every two hours, while the operation of 'changing horses' is going on, a group of dark faces, looking perfectly diabolical in the torch-light, make their appearance at the door of the palkee, and the magic word 'bucksheesh' is pronounced. It is of no use pretending to be deaf or asleep; the coolies know better. It is their practice, when within about half a mile of their halting-place, to raise a prolonged and unearthly yell by way of intimating their approach to the team in waiting. A startling howl is borne back in return, which sounds in the still night-air like an echo of the first. Then commences a conversation, screamed at the top of their voices, on topics of mutual interest, which a man must be a very heavy sleeper, indeed, not to be thoroughly roused by. When, therefore, the usual black-mail is demanded, the traveller is sure to be wide awake; and if he be a sensible man, he will hand out his four annas without more ado. Woo be to him if he refuse! The moving accidents by flood and field that would befall that man might fill a volume. He would be casually dropped into every river that was to be crossed; he would be shaken to pieces; he would not be carried faster than a mile an hour, and, after all, I verily believe, would never get to the end of his journey. He would in all probability be found upset into a nullah or dry ditch, attended by a flock of vultures, waiting with the proverbial politeness of those interesting birds, till he was 'quite ready.' The small amount of the impost demanded only increases the aggravation. To be disturbed five or six times during the night, and asked for four annas each time, is only the addition of insult to injury. Let any one imagine what his own indignation would be, if, while comfortably dozing in the corner of a railway-carriage, the guard were to wake him whenever the train stopped at a station, and demand a fourpenny-bit. Would he not, as a matter of course, despatch a letter to the editor of the *Times* by the very next morning's post?

I will not pain the reader by dwelling on the heat, dust, want of sleep, and other fertile sources of misery inseparable from a journey by *dāk*, but will hasten to put an end to the sufferings of the unhappy traveller by bringing him to the temporary refuge for destitute wayfarers benevolently provided by a paternal government. At about eight o'clock—by which time the rays of the morning sun, beating obliquely on the blistered panels of the palkee, have converted it into a kind of portable Dutch oven—the aching eyes of the wretched occupant, toasting inside, are gladdened by the sight of the *dāk* bungalow. Taken abstractedly, a thatched building with no architectural adornments, standing alone on a vast and dusty plain, cannot be considered a cheerful object; but to any one who has endured for fourteen mortal hours the 'short uneasy motion' of a palkee, it is nothing less than an earthly paradise; and the corpulent Mussulman in dirty white garments, who is saluting his welcome in the verandah, appears as a benevolent middle-aged angel in charge. The bungalow, apart from its celestial character, is a caravan-sary, built for the convenience of travellers, and is supported by their involuntary contributions. The postmaster-general is the *ex-officio* proprietor; and he charges a rupee a day for his hospitality, which consists of the use of a small white-washed room furnished with a table, two chairs, and a bedstead. Here the jaded package, after a bath and breakfast, enjoys the luxuries of shade and quiet till sunset; and here I shall leave him for the present dozing under the punkah, and passively engaged in digesting grilled *mourghes*—in other words, a tough fowl which the

stout angel has hunted, caught, killed, plucked, and converted into a spatchcock in the short space of twenty minutes.

It only remains for me to add, that the cost of a journey by dak may be estimated at the rate of four annas, or sixpence, a mile. This amount is expended entirely in payment of the coolies, and does not include any charge for the palkee, which in most cases is the private property of the occupant. Sixty miles a day is considered good travelling, and a journey thus may occupy a fortnight or three weeks, unless it be continued by day and night, when it is of course proportionately shortened. Such haste, however, often proves the worst speed, as the usual result of spending a few days in a palkee is a severe attack of fever. In the more civilised parts of India, in that part, for instance, which is traversed by the Grand Trunk-road, greater rapidity has been attained by the use of a kind of palanquin placed on wheels, and drawn by a single horse. But this is a modern innovation. The palkee, pure and simple, is the vehicle in general use throughout the country, whether the distance to be travelled be a hundred yards or a thousand miles. At present, there is a railway only in the neighbourhood of the capital of each presidency, but there is no doubt that in a few years an iron net-work will have been extended over India, that coffin-like palkees, lazy coolies, and cheerless dak bungalows will have been replaced by comfortable carriages, high-pressure locomotives, and bustling stations, and that exiled Anglo-Indians will be able to travel from Bombay to Calcutta by an express train as rapid as the one which now whirls their fortunate brethren at home from London to Edinburgh.

M I A S M A.

THERE is in our village a small pond or pit enclosed within a market-garden, and in warm weather exhaling a most offensive effluvium, in which the odour of boiled greens is peculiarly and painfully conspicuous. A suspicion of disease is attached to this effluvium, which is occasioned by the decomposition of stumps and leaves of cabbage, and vegetable refuse in general. Ill effects have been experienced by children when the wind wafted it in the direction of certain cottages; and when the wind changed, these effects were produced in another quarter. It is supposed that when very warm weather comes, this open pit may prove a fruitful source of sickness to swell the already high mortality of our village. Still, no one interferes; for what is everybody's business becomes nobody's, and considerable trouble, and perhaps ill feeling, would accrue to whoever first moved in the matter.

With regard to myself, these effluvia are but a source of interest and an object of research. I consider their effect in a purely physiological point of view. I look upon the children who are exposed to their influence much in the same light as the unfortunate cats, rabbits, and birds upon which, in preference to myself, I try various mephitic compounds produced by an artificial process. I often see things very differently from others. I am a chemist, and am seeking out and studying the terrible and hidden agencies of the angel of pestilence and death. Once or twice has he flapped me with his wing, breathed in my face his fetid breath, and bade me sternly to desist. My limbs shook and my blood sickened; each time I was very ill, and became to myself a source of intense interest. I watched narrowly every symptom; I felt the poison coursing in my veins, and I marked its action. I found that the skin became the great purifier of the blood, and that upon its healthy activity depended the discharge of the cause of disease; and I noted that this poison was again

evolved into the air of my room, and required efficient ventilation and the action of a disinfectant for its removal. When I recovered, I grasped my trusty bottle of chlorine solution, and again encountered the Nemesis of putrefactive action.

Un ennemi mort et toujours bon! I observed that amiable monarch, Charles IX. of France. A similar reflection deadens in my case the olfactory susceptibilities, and, like the raven or the rat, I am attracted by any foul or pestiferous exhalation. I like to visit cess-pools and sewers, and to examine drains and foul ditches. People marvel at my pursuit; but there is a grim satisfaction in it that I would not lose. There is ever a fascination in that which is terrible or mysterious; and to humanity, typhus and cholera are like the enigma of the sphinx—to be solved on penalty of death. I am often to be found on the banks of the classic Cloacina, which runs by Vauxhall railway-station; and an open sewer near the Wandsworth Road affords me great satisfaction. Wherever the microscope shews me the *paramerium* and minute *annelida*, I know that I am on the track of my enemy. Wherever my lead-paint is blackened, I know that his most dangerous ally is at hand. This is a gas—the same as that evolved from rotten eggs—deadly in itself, pestilential when combined with organic poisons. It is active in the malaria of India and Ceylon, and the Campagna of Rome; it forms the subtle emanations which follow the course of rivers, and it enters into the exhalations from stagnant pools and certain marshes. Reeking from cess-pools, it blanches the cheek and taints the blood of squalid poverty, and may sometimes be found lurking in the houses of the rich. Near to churchyards, it is often a messenger from the dead to the living, and bears its summons faithfully. Sulphuretted hydrogen is its name: its origin in water is generally a salt containing sulphur, this salt being decomposed by putrefactive action. Chlorine instantly destroys the gas, muriatic acid being formed, and sulphur disengaged.

When, in my wanderings, I have come to places where low fevers and other diseases of the same type were prevalent, I have sometimes felt myself possessed of a strange power of good or of evil. A few handfuls of lime, and miasma for a time was conquered; a little of the same earth with the acid of sulphur, and pestilence, with fourfold malignity, might pursue its mission of disease and death.

There is in our village a ditch containing a small amount of a sulphate, and running very close to the pit I have above alluded to. In this ditch the *parameria* and other infusorial scavengers are very active; for animal matter is present, which must enter into new combinations, and be ultimately devoured by frogs and fishes. The water in it is alkaline, and therefore adapted to animal existence; whereas that of the pond is acid in its reaction, and contains vegetation only. Now, if we add a small quantity of the water of the ditch to a larger quantity of that of the pond, the animalcules are killed; and their remains putrefying in conjunction with vegetable matter, and in contact with the sulphate, evolve at certain temperatures a dangerous poison, productive of epidemic effects.

A similar poison in a fixed and concentrated form is sometimes produced by the fermentation of mixed animal and vegetable substances in articles of food. We have an instance of this in the fermented saucages, of which the effects are so sudden and dangerous. Fish, too, may readily be made to produce another variety of the same class of poisons. These are distinguished for their peculiar action upon the blood; they appear to operate as a ferment generating a large amount of the same poison in the organic fluids.

The less constant phenomena of involuntary action are well worthy of our admiration from their evidences of special design. We know very little about them. I do not believe in the explanation which has been given of a sneeze, and I have a theory of my own with respect to a shudder. (*Vide Physiology of a Shudder—soon to appear.*) In ancient days, these were referred to the direct action of an evil spirit; we now know that evil spirits have nothing to do with them, but we know little besides. They are generally referred to the effect of cold upon the nerves. But we have all observed that a fit of sneezing occurs as commonly upon entering a warm room, or coming out suddenly into sunshine, as upon exposure to sudden cold. What we may not all have observed is, that we often shudder when the temperature of the body is suddenly raised, as well as in the contrary case of a loss of caloric. In both instances, too, we experience a sensation of cold. In the former case, I assume that a certain amount or equivalent of heat becomes latent in or combined with the blood; in the latter, that combined heat becomes sensible, but is required for an external deficiency.

The powerful repugnance with which nature inspires us towards the dangerous products of organic decay, is an instinct that it were well for us to follow. As in the case of certain deadly gases, a spasmodic contraction of the glottis preserves us from the inadvertent inhalation of powerful and noxious effluvia. Nature furnishes us with a safeguard in this instance, and in others she speaks strongly, when it is necessary that she should do so. She does not commonly present us with arsenic, corrosive sublimate, or oxalic acid; nor has she given to these poisons an offensive and warning effluvia. But she protests against the burial of the dead among the habitations of the living, against the accumulation of every kind of refuse in cess-pools beneath our houses, and against the pollution of our rivers and streams—things very apt to occur in a community of men. I do not think that her warning has been sufficiently heeded among ourselves: at all events, I never look out for my enemy in vain, among the streets of London.

PROGRESS AT THE ANTIPODES.

The rapidity with which Victoria has become peopled is almost unexampled in the history of any nation, ancient or modern. In 1851, its population was 77,345 persons: in the three years which elapsed between the census of this date and that of 1854, the number of inhabitants had trebled. The returns of the Immigration Office, and the official records of births and deaths, since the date of the last census in 1857, enable us to ascertain that the population had increased to 469,637 at the end of last March. In other words, the increase within seven years has been more than sixfold. The character of the distribution of the people is shown by the fact, that while prior to the year 1855 there were but two corporate towns in the whole country, Melbourne and Geelong, that number has increased to twenty-one. Immigration, as might be expected, does not swell these numbers so hugely as at the first; in 1852 there being about 94,000 immigrants, and in 1857 not 64,000. Emigration, on the contrary, is beginning to make itself felt slightly in the increasing numbers who have by their industry acquired an independence and a sufficiency of means wherewith to return to their native land. In 1851, only 2062 persons returned to the old world; but in the four years ending December 1857, these amounted to 102,974. There are already five railway lines in Victoria, completed or in active progress. The short line from Melbourne to Hobson's Bay, with its branch-line to St Kilda, is a great success, and returns a dividend of 14 per cent. That from Geelong is available for forty miles; that is to say, to within eight miles of Melbourne. The third line in connection with these two is under

the direction of government. Contracts to the extent of more than three millions have been taken for the opening of the line to the northern gold-fields, as far as Castlemaine and Sandhurst, a distance of ninety-four miles. The fifth line, which is another government project, is to connect Geelong and Melbourne with Ballarat, and will extend to upwards of fifty miles. The electric telegraph has pushed its silent way through city and forest and prairie more than seven hundred miles, at a cost, for construction, of about £100 per mile.

A MIDSUMMER MORNING IN A COUNTRY TOWN.

'Tis early dawn; the twittering swallow sings
Upon the chimney to his brooding hen;
The twilight brightens, and the sun-god's wings
Are flashing red the eastern hills agen.

The town is sleeping; its ten thousand lives
Are silent as the night this summer morn;
Flushed is the battle, where like foeman strives,
For wealth or bread, the hopeful or forlorn.

The sick-room lamps are fading one by one,
Where fever kept its vigil all the night;
O joy! to know the anguished hours are gone,
That rest returns with the returning light.

Forth from the pent-up room, where breath of air
Stirs not, we pass into the silent street,
While the sun's couriers ride on cloudland fair,
Roll up the fog, and drive it at their feet.

The town is sleeping; up the long High Street
No footfall sounds, and the fresh morning breeze
Is smokeless: myriads odours sweet
Come from the meadows, float from out the trees.

And hush! the lark is circling o'er the town,
His gay notes swell in gusts of melody,
A dancing chain, from mid-air all adown,
Linking our sense to music of the sky.

Where plum and apple mix the grange within,
Come chirping voices, and the goldfinch's song;
The thrush and black-bird join the joyful din,
And echo all the silent streets along.

Oh, truly nature hath a pleasant voice,
If we but strive to catch her hidden sense;
Though dumb to men, who pall on simple joys,
Who will not listen to her sweet defence.

The clock strikes five—tolls out the loud curfew,
And jackdaws caw response around the spire;
The sunbeams sparkle on the morning dew,
And the east glows a sea of silver fire.

Into the house again imperious calls
Our daily task; within the narrow room,
To dream of meadows, murmuring water-falls,
And hum of insects where the lime-trees bloom.

Our six days' task will end to-night, the dawn
Will be the Sabbath's—with what grateful joy
We'll join the choir in heralding its dawn,
Safe from the hum of trade and its annoy.

X.

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A DISTINGUISHED DINNER-PARTY.

On the 5th of May 1812, a great gala-dinner was announced at the royal court at Dresden in Saxony. The occasion being an extraordinary one, full-dress was ordered for the whole train of the royal household; indeed, a more numerous and eminent assemblage of distinguished guests had never before been invited to unite in the pompous rooms of that antique crazy château, which has accommodated so many a crowned head in bygone centuries.

There was the tall king of Prussia, Frederic-William III, dead now, and buried in his family-vault at Sans Souci, but then a proud and stately gentleman with rigid manners and military airs—though not with military capacities; then the king of Bavaria, a portly lord with black moustaches, a great admirer of the Hero of the age, to whose giant army he had added 40,000 of his humble subjects, none of whom ever saw his native land again; and the king of Wurtemberg, a monstrously corpulent sovereign, who never rode on horseback, but who drove in a gig through the ranks of the 15,000 men which he contributed to the army of the modern Alexander. His troops were silent at that time, and did not cry, as usual, 'God save the king!' which is the more to be wondered at, since they saw their lord for the last time on this occasion, every one of them being buried eight months afterwards in the snowy fields of Russia. There was, moreover, the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, an important personage too, although his contingent to the conqueror's army amounted only to 6000 men; just as much as his father, of glorious memory, had sold to the British government fifty years before, at so much per head, to be shot dead in the woods of the new world by the American insurgents. Besides these distinguished guests, there were present a dozen or more of petty grand-dukes, dukes and princes, all members of that famous Rhenish Confederation, and most of them enthusiastic hangers-on of the French emperor. They were, however, set below the salt, which served them right. Well, no; there was one amongst them who ought not to have been set below the salt. He was a stout man with a stout heart, on whose high forehead there was written many a painful and bitter thought. He looked grave, even melancholy. If it had but depended upon him, those 300,000 German soldiers who followed the foreign invader into the barren plains of Russia, would have received a far different destination. It was the Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar, Ernest-Augustus, the most intimate friend of Goethe.

Grand as these personages were, descending from the oldest dynasties of Europe, and surrounded therefore by the nimbus of hereditary power, they were, however, doomed to act but a subordinate role by the side of those adventurous upstarts who formed the more important part of the guests assembled now in the state-rooms of the royal palace, although they had no pedigrees but their swords, no other hereditary land save that of the battle-field.

There was a tall, well-made man, fantastically attired in a green tunic richly embroidered with gold; his left hand was leaning on the hilt of a Turkish sabre which he had brandished in more than forty battles. He had a look of daring in his dark flashing eyes, well becoming to the man that had gained a crown with his curved sword. His mother could have little thought that her poor ragged boy would one day dine from golden dishes by the side of emperors and kings—himself a king—when she used to sell apples and ginger-bread in the avenues of the Bois de Boulogne. This was Murat, king of Naples, brother-in-law of the Emperor, and commander-in-chief of the French cavalry.

Near him, but a little apart from the rest, there stood a modest-looking young man, who took no part in the conversation. On his breast were seen glittering the grand crosses of all the continental orders; but his features were sad, and his large dark eyes bore a melancholy expression. It was the viceroy of Italy, Eugène Beauharnais, son-in-law of the Emperor.

Who was that robust man with bright eyes and noble features, bald and eagle-nosed like Cæsar, in lively conversation with the king of Naples, to whose splendid attire his own plain dress bore a singular contrast? It was Michael Ney, then Duke of Elchingen, and Marshal of France, three years afterwards shot dead, like the other, not in the battle-field, but as a criminal, pierced by a dozen French balls.

And yon proud and sulky-looking man, with a lion's head, who scarcely deigned to answer the obliging address of some little German prince, but only nodded to his questions with a wandering mind—who was he? The king of Prussia never once looked at his dark and frowning features, so annoyed was he at his presence; nor was this without reason, for the gloomy man was no other than his fearful antagonist in the dreadful battle of Auerstädt, Davoust, Marshal of France, and Prince of Eckmühl.

There were a dozen more of these chivalrous champions of the sword looking with contempt upon the petty dukes and princes around them, the satellites

of their common sun. The tall and erect figure of Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, was prominent amongst them all. The proud warrior was leaning negligently against a marble statue of Achilles, and well were they matched, those two iron-hearted men. Only there was a look of weariness to be observed on the open and martial countenance of the living hero, which made it evident that he did not anticipate much pleasure from the coming campaign; indeed, he was longing for a far different engagement, and thought of his beautiful château in the south of *la belle France*, where he would fain have spent the rest of an eventful life.

By his side, in conversation with Marshal Junot, Duke of Abrantes, stood a little man with a countenance strikingly full of genius and good-humour. His fine-set lips never opened without uttering a sarcasm, and the more critical the occasion was, the more sparkling became his wit, the source of which seemed to be inexhaustible. His extensive business, whose vast enormity would have crushed any other head, was managed by him amidst a continual shower of sallies that oftentimes elicited roars of laughter from his functionaries, even amidst the very roar of cannons. He was personally attached to the Emperor, whose vast genius, free from all pedantry, quite agreed with his own. The Emperor missed him sorely during that final campaign of 1815, with its fatal day of Waterloo, that was destined to put a stop to all this transient glory. He would most gladly have forgiven the chief of his staff his vacillation and disloyalty, only the little man was too proud to be forgiven. He was pining away the while in a quiet German town; but when he saw that there was no more occupation whatever for his ardent desire for activity, no excitement, no suspense, nobody to laugh at his *bons mots*, he grew tired of the burden of life, and Alexander Berthier, Prince of Neufchâtel and Wagram, Marshal of France, and chief of the general staff of the French army, grounded arms at last by throwing himself out of a window, on a quiet and tedious Sunday morning of the fatal year 1815, in the quiet and tedious town of Bamberg in Germany.

All this brilliant assembly of kings, and dukes, and marshals was waiting upon that pale and dwarfish giant, who boasted of having journeyed all over Europe on horseback amidst the roar of cannons and the rattling of drums. He might have added—and over nearly one million of human bodies, also.

When the doors were thrown open at last, and Napoleon entered, followed by the king of Saxony, the host of these eminent guests, there was not one head that did not bow in low obeisance; not one eye that did not cast an anxious look at this pale face, as profound and as inflexible as fate itself. He nodded but indifferently in acknowledgment to the low reverences rendered to him by his vassals; no flashing up of that fixed eye, no smile of triumph round those firm-set lips: all indifference, or even satiety in that calm and profound countenance. He was already too much accustomed to homage and flattery.

It was the king's birthday. Nine years afterwards, on that same day, his illustrious guest, for whom the world was once not large enough, gave up his ghost in a small rocky island in the Atlantic Ocean; and—strange coincidence of a strange fate—seven years later, on that same 5th of May, Frederic-Augustus, king of Saxony, was called to his last account.

The lord-steward shewed the guests through a long row of state-apartments into the 'white saloon,' where they were received by the master of the ceremonies, who, by means of an infinite number of bows and obeisances, assigned to them their different places at the royal table, according to the strict rules of court-etiquette.

Whoever knows anything about court-fashions in Germany, must be aware that—with the sole exception, perhaps, of the Chinese empire—their practice has nowhere else received so high a development. Indeed, the science of etiquette of which Louis XIV. had laid the solid foundation, has been thriving there ever since, and may be considered now to have attained the highest pitch of perfection. But amongst all the thirty-eight courts of that happy land, there is one that, in this respect, has always gained the precedence over all the rest, that stands unequalled for the strictness, the accuracy, the pedantry with which even the most minute prescriptions of etiquette are unrelentingly observed, and that is declared as the very model of order and regularity in all the various departments of its household. The slightest infringement of the inexorable laws of etiquette is considered there as a crime whereof no absolution can clear the unhappy offender. Charles XII., king of Sweden, had to repent afterwards of his disdain for this same etiquette, when he called one day—a hundred years ago—on Augustus II., Elector of Saxony, attired in a pair of dirty riding-boots, and holding a horse-whip in his hand. He had just beaten the Saxon army in a series of bloody battles; had dictated to the elector the fatal peace of Altranstädt, and was a little pressed for time. Augustus II. would have forgiven him the smaller offence of having crushed 30,000 of his men to atoms, and laid under contribution the whole of his patrimonial dominions; but for his intrusion in a drawing-room with dirty boots and a riding-whip, there was no excuse; and he made haste to conclude his alliance with the Czar Peter of Russia.

When the guests were seated, the numerous officers of the royal household took the different stations, conformable to their rank and the duties attached to it.

The old feudal custom of waiting on the sovereigns was of course carried out only by the lords-in-waiting, members of the first families in the land, who therefore had their post of honour immediately behind the chairs of the royal guests; behind them, in the second file, were drawn up the assistant-chamberlains who had to help the lords-in-waiting; these were again waited upon by the pages of honour, who, in their turn, enjoyed the assistance of a whole army of yeomen, beydies, equerries, grooms, porters, waiters, and minor court-servants, each of them having his different department assigned to him. The whole attendance was in full gala-dress; the lords-in-waiting wearing all their numerous ribbons and orders; the pages their state-habits, and red velvet shoes with silver buckles; and the rest of the officers of the royal household the rich parade-uniforms prescribed for the occasion. The assistant-master of the ceremonies and the marshal of the ceremonies had nothing to do but to walk up and down and see that all was right.

The dinner was sure to be of the first order; and the big king of Würtemberg had made up his mind to enjoy it hugely. The royal table in Saxony has always had a most excellent repute, and orders had been given by the lord-steward that full honour should be done to the ancient glory of the house of his royal master. The chief-cook, master-cooks, clerks of the kitchen, messengers of the kitchen, yeomen of the kitchen, as well as the other gentlemen of the confectionary and pastry, had been in great agitation for some days, and were now, like the cranks and wheels of a large engine, working to the top of their bent. German princes in general are known to have no aversion to good cheer; and those present were well pleased at the idea of having a couple of quiet hours before them wherein to make their choice of the various luxuries gathered from all the corners of the globe.

Poor men! They little thought that they were doomed to suffer a heavy disappointment. But they had in fact been reckoning—not without their host—but without that pale man who was just upon the point to invade the largest empire of the world, and who cared but little about a full-dress dinner.

When the soup had made its appearance, and the plates—passing from hand to hand, after the Asiatic system of caste in full working-order, aided by all the advantages of a superior civilisation—had at last reached the lords-in-waiting, who, with the dignity appropriate to the occasion, placed them respectfully before the monarchs, a waiting-officer of the imperial general staff entered the room, and walking straight up to the Prince of Wagram, the chief of the general staff of that giant army just then on its way of destruction towards the east, whispered a few hasty words into the ear of Marshal Berthier. The little man with the fine-cut features and expressive eyes rose immediately and went out of the room.

The incident, slight as it was, did not escape the notice of the king of Saxony, who looked upon it as being extremely contrary to rule; and his patriarchal countenance at once assumed an expression of ill temper, which he could very ill conceal.

The door was opened again a few minutes afterwards, and the Prince of Wagram re-entered the apartment. His fine and clever face wore its usual expression; but when he moved towards the emperor and laid an open dispatch before him on the table, there was something like mischievous fun twinkling in his bright eyes: he knew his man, and knew therefore what was coming.

What the dispatch contained, nobody ever knew. Something important, of course, at a time when an avalanche of 950,000 men, with more than half a million horses, was rolling towards the east, followed by an immense train that covered all the high roads of Germany.

The emperor laid down his spoon and took up the paper, while the king of Saxony looked very grave.

He had done reading at a glance. On his powerful forehead was gathering a cloud dark and menacing. He threw the dispatch violently upon the table, and in a sharp and piercing voice, accompanied by an impetuous and imperative gesture, cried: 'Le dessert!'

If the great ancestor of the old house of Weddin had risen from the dead, and had walked in amidst that modern assembly, indifferently attired in a bear's skin and armed with a battle-axe, his appearance could scarcely have created a greater perplexity amongst them than that one word uttered by the modern Alexander. With the exception of the Frenchmen, every soul remained for some moments completely thunder-struck. The big king of Würtemberg dropped his spoon, and the king of Saxony looked as if he was expecting the walls and ceilings of his old palace to tumble down with a crash, and bury them all under their ruins, as the natural consequence of such an unprecedented enormity.

The Emperor raised his head and looked around for a moment at those descendants of the oldest dynasties of Europe. All that was lingering within him of the Jacobin—and there was a good deal—became distinctly apparent in the proud flash of his eyes, the scornful curl of his lips. With a haughty toss of the head, and in a savage tone of voice, he repeated once more: 'Le dessert!'

There were no more misgivings now about his imperial majesty's pleasure, and, the master of the ceremonies being unfit for service (he had fainted away), the assistant-master gave at once the necessary orders.

To describe the perfect Babel and pantomimic madness amongst the lords-in-waiting, the assistant-chamberlains, the pages, and the other officers of the

royal household above—fully equalled by the Babel and pantomimic madness amongst the master-cooks, clerks, messengers, yeomen, and the other gentlemen of the kitchen below—would be too high a task for any pen or pencil.

They put bread and cheese and some fruits upon the table, and when the Emperor had partaken of these modest refreshments, the king of Saxony rose, and the illustrious guests retired from dinner.

THE NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF A BRITISH STORMS.

FIRST PAPER.

It is fortunate for the holders of most of our public offices that the bulk of the people have no direct personal interest in attending to their proceedings. Everybody's business is nobody's business, and so they escape observation and blame. This is not the case, however, with the poor old clerk of the weather-office, who seldom exercises his official functions without interfering more or less unpleasantly with the health, comfort, or daily avocations of a people highly sensitive of 'skiey influences,' and much given to grumbling at every shift of the seemingly inconstant wind; which chaps about to every point of the compass just when it is wanted to be steady, and seldom blows continuously from one quarter except when it comes from the baneful east.

This unreasonable habit of grumbling at the fluctuations of the weather, and of charging our climate with fickleness and irregularity, merely because we are ignorant of the great laws that regulate its changes, seems to have come down to us as a portion of the practical wisdom of our ancestors, who, however wise in other respects, were certainly not weather-wise, but otherwise. The storms that harassed our forefathers were the artillery of witches. The weird-sisters in *Mucheth* are engaged in raising the wind; and a certain 'winsome wench,' whose inauguration into the ancient mystery of witchcraft in Alloway's auld haunted kirk has been celebrated in undying verse, was distinguished in after-life as a malignant disturber of the elements; having been

Long after kenned on Carrick shore!
For mony a beast to dead she shot,
And perished mony a bonny boat,
And shook baith meikle corn and bear,
And kept the country side in fear.

It would be difficult for poets to exaggerate on this subject; for the belief that storms were brewed and directed by witches pervaded all classes from peasant to king. In the year 1589, during the usually unsettled month of September, a storm, or rather a series of storms, swept over Scotland and the northern seas. Most storms are headstrong and rebellious, but this was also disloyal and ungallant in an eminent degree, for it drove back repeatedly the noble Danish fleet which bore to our shores the Princess Anna of Denmark, the affianced bride of the Scottish king, and the future queen of Great Britain. Both wind and sea strove to prevent the course of true love from running smooth. The baffled Danish admiral was at last compelled to run back for shelter to Upslo on the Norwegian coast; and the youthful king soon followed 'to Norway owre the faem,' determined to win his wife in spite of the opposing elements. Whilst the tempest was raging in Scotland, the Lady Melville, first lady of the bedchamber to the king's expected consort, was drowned as she was crossing Leith ferry. From Sir James Melville's memoirs, we learn that in Denmark this ungracious storm 'was allegit to have been raisit by the witches of Denmark, by the confession of sundrie of them

when they were burnt for that cause. What movit them was a cuff, or blow, quilk the admiral of Denmark gave to ane of the bailies of Copenhagen, whose wife being a notable witch, consulted her cummers, and raisit the said storm to be revengit upon the said admiral.

In Scotland, too, the storm had its legal victims. The Earl of Bothwell was formally accused of having instigated certain witches to raise the storm in order to destroy the young queen. Bothwell escaped out of prison, and fled to France; but his alleged accomplices—Annie Simpson, 'the wise wife of Keith,' and some other reputed witches—were 'first werriet, and then burnt.'

Witches have long ceased to exist, yet the nature of storms continued to be as great a mystery as ever, until Mr Redfield of New York, and Sir W. Reid, the late governor of Malta, first turned their attention to the subject about twenty years ago. The practical results of their labours are now highly appreciated by all well-educated seamen; but, to the mere landman, the study of a book on the laws of storms is almost as difficult as that of a work on any branch of mathematical physics. Storms, in their normal condition, are only met with at sea. Hence it happens that an investigation into the nature of storms gives rise to the collocation of extracts from the log-books of a great number of ships, so that a considerable knowledge of nautical manœuvres and terms is required in order to comprehend the excellent treatises of Reid, Piddington, and others. The kernel of knowledge, in this instance, is enclosed in an unusually hard shell of nautical technicalities, which seems hitherto to have defied the teeth of most of our popular meteorologists; but it is a shell that will well repay a vigorous effort in the cracking, for it contains the germs of great advances in what is now styled, by a stretch of courtesy only, the science of meteorology.

A general idea of the nature of British storms may be easily acquired by considering the method by which that nature was first determined. Suppose we have before us the log-books of a group of ships that have all been involved in the same storm in the North Atlantic Ocean. Mark on a chart or map the position of each ship on a certain day, say the 13th October, and through each ship so marked draw an arrow to indicate the direction of the wind—if any—at that particular place on that day. Then it will be found that all the ships lying within a certain circle, of about one hundred miles diameter, experienced a dead calm. The logs of the ships lying immediately around this central region of calm will record winds of hurricane violence; while the arrows will shew that these winds were all blowing in one continuous circular stream, so as to form an immense aerial whirlwind, which in the northern hemisphere is said invariably to turn in the direction opposite to that in which the hands of a watch move. In the southern hemisphere the whirlwind that constitutes every storm turns in the contrary direction with equal persistency.

The vessels still more remote from the centre will have winds of diminished force, but all blowing in directions that form subordinate parts of one great whirlwind. A great law of storms is already apparent; storms are huge whirlwinds, always revolving in the same order in the same hemisphere, and in contrary orders in the two opposite hemispheres formed by the equator. To avoid the confusion attending the indiscriminate use of the terms storm, tempest, gale, hurricane, &c., and to mark distinctly the characteristic property of storms, Mr Piddington has happily designated the whole phenomenon by the term cyclone. It is evident that within the area of the same cyclone the wind blows from every point of the compass, so that while one log-book registers, on the 18th October, a north-east gale, another may indicate a hurricane

from south-west; a third, a gale from south-east; while a fourth may describe how the ship became quite unmanageable for want of wind, and rolled her masts out in a heavy cross sea; each vessel being differently affected by both wind and sea, according to her position with respect to the centre of the cyclone.

The several directions of the wind in each locality having demonstrated that the storm was a great whirlwind, let us next ascertain the height of the mercurial column in the barometer at each ship on the day in question. Around the circumference or outer margin of the cyclone the mercury will be found to stand high, to be lower at positions nearer to the centre, and lowest of all within the central area. Hence Mr Redfield justly inferred that a cyclone is a revolving eddy in the lower and denser strata of the atmosphere, in which the air is thrown out from the centre by the same centrifugal action which throws off water from a revolving mop.

By comparing the entries in the log-books of another group of ships, lying considerably to the north-eastward of the former, it will be found that the cyclone has travelled bodily to the north-eastward, on the 14th, 15th, and succeeding days of October; and we are thus made acquainted with another important property of storms—namely, that of their progressive motion.

In this manner it has been repeatedly demonstrated that the cyclones of the North Atlantic Ocean appear first among the West Indian Islands; then sweep along the sea-board of the United States; pass over Newfoundland, and thence come wheeling across the Atlantic to Europe. A violent paroxysm of bad weather along the whole of the western coasts of Europe marks the termination of this oceanic polka; for since a cyclone generally expands in area as it progresses, its diameter often stretches across one or two thousand miles by the time that it reaches Europe.

Passing on to the north-eastward, a cyclone is gradually broken up among the valleys and mountain-chains of the continent, and ultimately degenerates into several small independent and confused storms, in which the cyclonic character can no longer be recognised. Hence the erroneous views of those who have studied storms only on land.

In order to form a clear and definite idea of the behaviour of a cyclone, as it approaches to, passes over, and departs from, the British Islands, take on a map the centre of a circle a little to the west of England, so that its circumference may graze the west coast of Ireland, and also extend further south than the Bay of Biscay. This will represent one of our great winter cyclones, such as have been investigated by Sir W. Reid, Mr Milne Home, Professor Lloyd of Dublin, and others. A line through the centre from west-south-west to east-north-east will represent the track along which the cyclone travels, and a diameter at right angles to this line will separate the front from the rear of the cyclone, the front lying to the eastward. While the front is passing over any place, the mercury falls until the dividing diameter arrives there, and rises again during the passage of the rear. It is obvious, from the direction in which the wind turns, that the storm will begin everywhere in Europe with a southerly wind and a falling barometer; and end with a northerly wind and a rising barometer. At all places lying on the south side of the centre's path, the wind will veer from south, through west, to north; while at places on the north side of the centre's path, it will veer from south, through east, to north. At all places in the path of the centre, the wind will blow with increasing violence from south-south-east, until after a short interval of calm, while the centre passes over, it will shift abruptly to the

opposite point, north-north-west. At all such places, also, the depression of the mercury will be greatest.

Such are the well-defined marks by which the passage of a cyclone over the British Islands may be distinctly recognised, either during its occurrence, or by a subsequent comparison of the meteorological observations taken at different points during its transit.

The several observatories along the western coasts of Europe form an extended cyclonic coast-guard, employed night and day in collecting materials for this purpose. The writer of these remarks has carefully examined and compared the daily readings of the barometer and thermometer, and the records of the direction and force of the wind, made during the last ten years at several principal stations extending from Bordeaux to the Orkney Islands. The result of this examination is a complete confirmation of what was only a necessary deduction from the previous labours of Redfield and Reid—namely, that every considerable atmospheric perturbation in Portugal, France, Great Britain, Norway, &c., is due to the presence of an Atlantic cyclone.

The winds, then, those so-called 'chartered liberties,' are subjected to definite and unvarying laws, of which the hitherto inexplicable motions of the atmosphere are only immediate and necessary consequences. The nature of these laws has been already briefly indicated, and we shall next proceed to apply them to explain some of the most remarkable characteristics of our peculiar climate.

JOHN SINGER'S STORY.

JOHN SINGER's name was a household word with us in the days of frocks and socks, when we were under the dominion of the nursery-maid—to go to John's farm, and feast on curds and cream, being one of the grand delights of those unclouded days. John tilled a small holding in Wiltshire, and might have tilled it to the day of his death, as his father did, had he had, like his father, but one child: his offspring, however, numbered seven before he had been wedded ten years; and as the land remained the same while the family increased exceedingly fast, he had to cast about for a better provision for them. The failure of some experiments which, under this pressure, he was driven to make upon new and stubborn soil, deprived him of a good part of his capital, and disheartened him from any renewed attempt in that direction. He now began to think of emigrating. His wife, a busy, right-minded, active woman, made no objection to the step—if poverty was to come upon them, she said, she would rather face it abroad than at home. Just then the newspapers were teeming with prosperous accounts concerning settlers in the far west of North America, where land, it was said, was to be had for a nominal price and the trouble of clearing. The Singers made up their minds to go; and that point being decided, John lost no time in disposing of his lease, his farming-stock, produce, and implements, and in putting money in his pocket. There was quite a commotion in the district when the news got wind, and, as usual, a diversity of opinions on the subject. Some said it was the best thing that Singer could do, seeing that he had such a large family; while others said it was flying in the face of Providence to throw up the farm on which the father had got a living for fifty years. The Singers paid small attention to these various verdicts, but busied themselves in settling their affairs; and in the course of a month or six weeks from the time of forming their resolution, were ready for their departure.

Desirous of engaging an immediate passage for his numerous family, John set off to B—, and began a search for vessels about to sail. There were several

in the harbour which would clear out within a month's time; but the charge for passage across the Atlantic was much higher than it is now, and John, who had ample reasons for the practice of economy, was anxious to make the voyage as little costly as possible. Not much short of a hundred pounds was demanded by some of the captains for the accommodation he wanted—a sum he could not afford: and he was thinking of coming away and trying some other port, when he fell in with an agent who offered to introduce him to the captain of the *Camden*, who, he said, would take him and his family on his own terms. John followed the man to the basin, and boarded the *Camden*. She was but a small vessel, and was singularly dirty and disorderly; but the captain assured him she was sound and seaworthy, and would be in neat and tidy trim before she got into blue water. The terms the captain offered were temptingly advantageous, and he further proffered for the use of Singer and his family a strip of cabin in the middle of the vessel, in which they would be separated from all intercourse with the steerage passengers. This latter consideration decided the bargain. John paid half the stipulated sum as earnest; and as the vessel would positively sail on that day week, he lost no time in concluding his preparations, and getting his family on the spot, ready to embark when the moment of departure should arrive.

What follows is a matter of such momentous interest that we shall decline narrating it in the third person, and allow John Singer to tell the story himself, as we shudderingly heard it from his own mouth.

'It was the 25th of July,' said John, 'when, with my wife, seven children, and my wife's niece, I went on board the *Camden* in B— harbour. We had never been to sea before, and we knew well enough that sea-sickness awaited us, and that we should most likely be all ill together for a day or two. I had made what preparation I could for this bad time, by providing some simple medicines, a small stock of spirits, and the means of procuring hot water at two minutes' notice. Sure enough, the sickness came, and a miserable time it was. The wife and children were all laid up in their berths before we were out of the Channel, and were unable to help themselves. I was sick too, and could have followed their example: but in that case we should have been all helpless together; so I forced a resolution, and waited on the rest as well as I could through it all.

'The youngest of the children got over it first; my wife suffered most, and we had been five days at sea before she was sufficiently recovered to be able to come on deck. When at last she got into the fresh sea-air, it revived her at once—her appetite and strength returned, and her old cheerful spirits and activity as well. She set to work to put things in a comfortable trim, and made our little cabin quite a parlour.

'We had reason to be thankful that we were separated in all respects from the steerage passengers. They numbered about fifty to sixty in all, and were not only of the poor and miserable, but of the dirty and degraded class. Nearly all were Irish, and about a third of them were women, who—I will say that for them, poor souls!—were much better than the men, and did a good deal to restrain the violence of their conduct and language. I don't think the whole steerage could have mustered five shillings among them, and the greater part had nothing but rags for clothing. They subsisted entirely on the rations dealt out to them, and about these, and a small stock of tobacco which seemed to be common property, they were quarrelling day and night. Soon after sundown the captain sent them all below, and shut down the grated covering of the hatchway; but I noticed that he took continual care to ventilate their

quarters, for he was afraid, as he told me, lest some virulent disease should break out among such a dirty set, and we without a doctor on board.

Our crew consisted of eight men besides the mate and three boys; there were no cabin passengers, nor was there accommodation for any—the *Camden* carrying a good deal of merchandise, principally of rough Birmingham goods, such as are in use and demand among settlers and colonists. I was no sailor, as I said before, and ill qualified to judge of sea matters; yet I could not help thinking we made but slow progress, compared with other vessels. We were in the track of ships bound to New York, and I had noticed that one or two which hove in sight in our rear had overtaken and passed us in the course of a day. When I mentioned this to the mate, he said those vessels were liners, built for sailing, and not for trade, like the *Camden*—we were doing well enough.

From the position of our cabin, I could hear, as I lay in my berth at night, not only every movement of the crew on the deck, but also, when the weather was not rough—and it was mostly fine—every word that was said. To this circumstance I owe it that I am now a living man, and that I and mine are not lying fathoms deep in the devouring sea. One night, as I lay awake listening to the lap, lap of the water against the side, the voices of the captain and mate conversing in an undertone drew my attention. Some words that passed between them aroused my fears; I sprang out of bed, and stealing to the door, overheard enough of the parley to make my blood run cold. I gathered that the vessel was leaking at all points through the strain of the cargo—that in spite of pumping to the utmost, the water gained upon them, and that it was the mate's opinion she would founder, do what they might, within twenty-four hours. The crew, of course, were not ignorant of their condition, and they would mutiny and seize the boats and abandon the ship unless relieved by some vessel in the course of the following day. The captain was plainly at his wits' end, and knew not how to act. To make the passengers aware of their position would be certain destruction to all on board, as nothing else could be expected but a desperate fight for life, in which the boats, hardly capable of containing two dozen people, would to a certainty be all swamped. A groan from the captain was the last sound I heard, as they turned away from the spot, still conversing together.

You may suppose the trouble of my mind at this fearful discovery. I thank goodness it was not allowed to unsettle my wits, and so prevent me from doing what was best to be done. I thought it right not to oppress my wife and family with this bitter knowledge, so long as it could be avoided; and as I lay awake and listened to their breathing, I prayed to Heaven for guidance, and turned over in my mind everything that it was possible to do. I came at last to the only conclusion which seemed to promise us a chance of life; and what that was will appear before long. I could not sleep, and yet towards morning I fell into a doze, from which I was roused by a frightful dream of a wild storm, and all my little ones swallowed up in the vortex of the sea, and none to save them.

Next day I went on deck, and endeavoured to behave as though ignorant of everything: it was a hard task, for I was never used to deceit. I watched narrowly everything that took place, and knowing what I did, saw but too plainly confirmation of what I had heard in the anxious, dogged looks of the crew. I heard the noise of the pumps going continually, though I could not see them. About nine o'clock it came on to rain, and rained the whole of the day so hard, that few of the emigrants came on deck, and those only for a short time. The rain was accom-

panied by a thick mist, which bounded our view to a mile's circuit at most. I had noticed that a signal fluttered on the mast, which I had no doubt was a distress-signal; but what chance was there of its being seen in the thick rain-mist? There was a brass gun on deck, and about noon the captain gave orders to have it scaled and cleared up by one of the boys. It was fired several times, and the report brought up a lot of the idle fellows, who clamoured for more discharges, which the captain, as if to gratify them, allowed. I knew well enough that these ~~also~~ were signals of distress; but they were not heard, and the day passed away, and nothing hove in sight.

About half an hour before sunset the mist blew off, the clouds dispersed, and the whole sea-view was again clear to the horizon on all sides. I watched the faces of the crew as they looked anxiously round; the mate himself ran to the mast-head with a telescope, and remained there till the sun had sunk, and only a long streak of yellow light shone in that direction. The fine evening had brought all the passengers on deck, and they were inclined to dance and be merry. All my little ones, too, ran out into the sunshine, and gamboled playfully among the cordage. It made my heart break to look at them. My wife was about calling them in to put them to bed; then it was that I beckoned her into the cabin, and shut the door. I took both her hands in mine, and looking her sorrowfully and solemnly in the face, said:

"Betsey, my loving wife, can you, for the dear children's sake, banish all a woman's fears and weaknesses, and be firm to act as I shall bid you?"

"It was not so much the words as the tone of my voice which made her shrink back, and, in a manner, gasp for breath; but she recovered herself with a great effort.

"John," she replied, "I knew it; I have known all day there was something dreadful on your mind. Let me share it; I have a right to share it; with God's help, I can and will bear it—indeed, indeed, you shall not have to reproach me with weakness."

"It is well," I said; "remember what you have promised, and that the lives of all you love may depend upon your keeping your word." I then told her the dreadful tidings, and how the knowledge had come into my possession. She heard the whole with more fortitude than I had expected; but she turned stone-colour at my words, and from the calmness with which she spoke afterwards, you might have thought her heart had turned into a stone.

"What are we to do, John? I will obey you in all things. Is there any hope of life? My children—my children!"

"Remember!" I said, "not a word of grief or complaint, lest you destroy what little hope there is. Trust in Providence, and do what I tell you." I then gave her directions—first, to put the children to bed without undressing them; then, with the help of her niece, to pack up some small parcels of preserved meats and sweet biscuits, and to have outer clothing ready for the children at a moment's notice. I gave her as much to do as I could think of, to keep her mind from running on the horrors of our situation, which, as the crisis drew near, were hardly supportable to myself.

I then went on deck, sent the girl in with the children, and walked up and down with my eyes wide open. I observed that the long-boat, which, the day before, had contained all sorts of rubbish, had been cleared out, and that some barrels and boxes had been stowed under the thwarts, while two pair of new oars had been brought up from below. The two smaller boats remained swinging in their places, one over the side, the other at the stern.

It must have been about an hour after sunset when the captain began complaining of the filthy state of

the decks, and declaring that he would have them swilled at once, ordered all the passengers to their berths. There was some demur among the rough Irish fellows at this mandate, but he quieted them by the promise of a kettle of rum-punch, which he ordered the cook to prepare and serve out to them. They were now all obedience; were soon in possession of the grog, and we heard them singing lustily in chorus while it lasted. Meanwhile, the pumps worked harder than ever, and some show of swilling the decks was made; but I sat like a cat on the watch, with my gun loaded in my hand, a knife in my girdle, and ready to act at the decisive moment. It was a moon-light night, and I could see plainly all that took place around the long-boat. From time to time, things were brought and put into it; among the rest, the ship's compass and chronometers.

'Before midnight, the noise in the steerage had died away, and the whole of the emigrants were probably buried in sleep. The mate came on tiptoe down to our cabin-door, and listened to ascertain if any of us were awake. The bratling of the children deceived him, and he returned to the deck, where he immediately signalled the lowering of the boats. The whole crew were but too ready to assist at this service; three of them sprang into the boat at the side, which touched the water the next minute; and then the long-boat was hauled towards the slings, and was in the act of being suspended, when I felt the moment was come, and, rushing out, presented myself to the astonished crew.

'They paused in their work, and glancing silently at one another, began to gather round me.

"What is the matter, Singer?" said the captain.

"You seem alarmed; has anything disturbed you?"

'I had taken my station against the bulwarks, under the slings, before I replied.

"I am not a man to be alarmed without reason," I said. "You know whether I speak truth when I tell you there is reason enough now."

"You are dreaming," he returned; "but I have no time to parley with you; be so good as to return to your cabin."

"That's of no use, captain," I replied; "pray, understand at once that I know everything. I don't intend to go to the bottom with my wife and children, so long as a chance remains. You don't lower that boat unless you take my family on board." As I spoke, I tapped twice on the side-rail, and Betsy came out on deck with the girl and seven children, as I had bidden her. "Refuse my demand," I went on, "and we raise the passengers, and let them know the truth. Who will escape then, you can tell better than I."

'Again the men looked at each other, and though several of them made as if they would speak, each checked himself, and for a minute not a word was uttered. At last an old seaman stepped forward. "It's no use talkin' and disputin' now," he said. "Mr Singer's right; and it can't be expected for him to do no otherwise. We must have the family with us, and leave the provisions behind, and trust to being picked up; that's what it is, cap'n, accordin' to my pinion."

"There is nothing else to be done," was the captain's answer. "Be quick, boys; put in the children, and lower away."

'Two or three barrels, as many bags, and a large hamper, were hastily removed from the boat. My wife and children were put into it as it hung over the side; two seamen followed, and it was lowered into the water, the sea being fortunately calm. The boat at the stern was not lowered at all; it was in fact but a mere cockle-shell, and would have been of little use. The captain distributed the remainder of the crew between the two boats, so that the long-boat carried fifteen in all, and the other seven. Myself and the captain were the last who left the vessel. Notwith-

standing the terrible anxiety of the moment, I could not help pitying that miserable man, as he lingered and lingered on board, and seemed to be inventing one excuse after another for delaying the final abandonment of his ship. The mate in the long-boat called to him several times, but he seemed as though he did not hear, and continued pottering about among the rejected articles with which the deck was strewed, as if in search of something, though he knew not what. More than once he sat down on a coil of rope, and buried his face in his hands, until I began to doubt whether he would quit the vessel at all, and had not made up his mind to remain and share the miserable fate of the castaways. But he, like myself, had a wife and children dependent upon him; the thought of them no doubt tugged at his heart-strings, and urged him to self-preservation. The last thing he did was to go and withdraw the bolt which fastened down the grating over the steerage; and then, signing to me to slip down the side, he said in a whisper: "They are awake; I heard them talking. The Lord have mercy upon them! They will never see the day."

'We were no sooner in the boat than the men pushed off and moved rapidly away, as if determined to get out of sight and hearing of the miserable beings left all unconscious of the fate that was fast approaching them. We made but little way, however, because our boat was too heavily loaded. The captain gave orders to have certain things thrown overboard, and some indispensable provisions transferred to the other boat, which was less crowded. These things delayed us for some time within a stone's throw of the *Caunden*, from which I could not withdraw my eyes for a moment. The moon shone so brightly that every rope of the doomed vessel was visible, and all the familiar objects on the deck which had been our home. Nearly all the sails were set, and shewed ghostly-white beneath the moon; but the vessel being without guidance, they flapped idly this way and that, like the wings of a wounded bird. Slowly the head of the vessel turned round, and, as she drifted before the wind, advanced towards the boats. Just then I saw a figure in a white night-dress running frantically about the deck—now peering over the side, now, with hands clasped above its head, gazing up at the sky, but uttering not a word. Then it disappeared, and within a minute, from the hollow hull of the vessel came a tumult of voices—of savage execrations mingled with despairing cries and shrieks, as the forlorn and wretched creatures swarmed out upon the deck. They crowded to the little boat at the stern, fought savagely for the possession of it, and swamped it in the vain attempt to get it afloat—the most forward and furious of them perishing before the eyes of the rest. And now that all were aware of the death that awaited them, the cries and the curses, and the long dismal howls and shrieks all mingling together, were most heart-rending and horrible to hear, and will ring in my ears to my dying day. They soon caught sight of our boats, as the men, panic-stricken by the awful sounds, paused upon their oars, and gazed as if fascinated by the fearful tragedy. As the sinking ship lurched heavily nearer and nearer, we merely pulled a few strokes sufficient to maintain a safe distance, and then paused and gazed again. The poor doomed wretches, stretching their clasped hands towards us, prayed piteously for the help we could not afford them; and anon goaded to madness by our silence, for we answered them not a word, called down curses from Heaven upon our heads. It was a dreadful and sickening thing to be obliged to fly from the distress which we would all have willingly risked our lives to alleviate. But, alas! there was no help for it; and all we could do was to add in silence our bitter lamentations to their

own. For more than two hours we sat the agonising spectators of this horrible tragedy. It must have been nearly three hours past midnight when the *Camden* went down, and the last drowning cry of the wretched passengers rang in our ears. I prayed to Heaven earnestly that night that no human eye might ever again behold such a spectacle; and I hope the Great Ruler of the universe will hear my prayer.

'The dead, cold silence that followed struck more terror to my heart than all the agonising cries that had gone before. Then I heard the strong men sobbing like women; but at these sounds, the captain, who had hid his face from the dreadful spectacle of the wreck, roused himself, and in a calm severe voice ordered the men to pull away, himself taking charge of the rudder. I had been in a sort of maze all this time, incapable of doing anything but stare fixedly on the poor sinking ship; but when the boat began to move, I was recalled to my proper senses, and then the thought of my family, and the peril we were in, almost bewildered me again. I turned to my poor wife; she was in a dead swoon, and as I afterwards found, had fainted the moment I had joined her in the boat, and had beheld nothing of the fearful sight which had unnerved us all. She lay in the arms of her niece, who was almost as helpless as herself. The two eldest girls were moaning with apprehension and terror; but I was glad to see that the younger children were fast asleep, and that the girl had covered them up close in the bottom of the boat. We were all huddled together with the captain at the stern, and as the sea was quite calm, were fortunately warm and dry. I put a little brandy to Betsy's lips, and chafed her hands and feet, and it was not long before she revived and looked round. The captain was very kind to us, and so were the men, and bore me no malice for the part I had taken; on the contrary, they endeavoured to encourage us by saying that we should be sure to be picked up at the furthest, in a day or two, and that, unless we had rough weather, all would be well.

'The day was now beginning to dawn, and there was soon light enough to reveal the horizon on the eastern side. Two sails were visible, they said, though I could not see them; but they were too far off to catch sight of any signals we could make, and none were attempted. All that day we rowed on in an easterly course, looking anxiously for some relieving vessel. Whether the captain felt the confidence he expressed with regard to our being picked up, I do not know; but in the afternoon he caused an account to be taken of whatever provisions were on board the boats; had them fairly distributed according to the numbers in each; and put us all upon an allowance, which, he said, would last for five days, with water for three days more. The sweet biscuits and the spirits in my possession were added to the general stock—the latter to be used only for cases of sickness or exhaustion. I had little inclination for food myself; but it distressed me to hear the complaints of the children at the scanty meal allotted them that day, and it went to my heart to be obliged to quiet them by reproof; what grieved me still more was that my wife would not touch her allowance, but shared it with the youngest children.

'Towards evening, a sail appeared to the northward, at the distance of five or six miles. We hoisted a shawl on an oar for a signal, and turned our boats towards her, and at one time had good hopes that she had seen us, as she altered her course as if to meet us; but she veered off on another tack shortly after, and disappeared in the distance and dusk of the evening. This disappointment came like a fresh calamity, and cast a dismal gloom on us all; but now a worse thing alarmed us—the weather became overcast, and though there was not much wind, the billows rose and fell in long black walls of water, now

heaving us aloft on their tops, now plunging us down in the gloomy furrows. The boat lay very deep in the water. The captain signalled the other boat, to know if they could relieve us of a part of our weight; but all they could do was to take one of the water-casks, which they hauled on board with a rope. We threw over a few of the articles which could best be spared, and thus lightened the boat a little. Meanwhile, the weather grew worse—the billows began to break in foam, and the spray dashed over us in showers. With the aid of hammer, a saw, and a piece of sail-cloth, we managed to rig up at the stern a rude bulwark against the breakers, which would else have swamped us. It now began to rain, and that in a way that promised a continuance of wet for some hours at least. In a few minutes we were all drenched to the skin—and all more than ever impressed with the extremity of our misery and peril. My wife scarcely spoke a word, unless it was to quiet and comfort the children, who now cried bitterly, and would not be consoled. The men no longer talked hopefully; but I could see them straining their eyes through the darkness, as it descended rapidly upon us, in search of some passing vessel.

'I think we all tasted the bitterness of death many times that night. Had the swell of the sea, as we expected, increased and brought the wind in its track, nothing could have saved us from sinking. It pleased God, however, to compassionate our distress, and limit the fury of the waves; and the rain ceasing an hour after midnight, the moon struggled fitfully from the clouds, and shewed us, O happy sight! a large vessel bearing full down upon us not half a mile in our rear. The men of both boats saw it together, and raised a shout with combined voices. Apparently this was not heard, and the captain called to me to fire my gun, which I had mechanically brought with me, and which he had prevented me from throwing overboard when I offered to do so. I did as he desired, and a minute after, we had the inexpressible rapture of seeing a flash on board the ship, and hearing the responding report of their gun. I cannot tell you the feelings which now rushed into my breast—the gladness and the gratitude of such a time they only know who, having been long in the very jaws of death, are suddenly snatched from its horrors to peace and safety.

'The good ship which had saved us was *La Pucelle*, a French vessel, bound for Cherbourg from New York. Except the captain, none on board could speak much of the English tongue; but they understood our wants, and supplied them with a kindness and hospitality not to be surpassed, and seemed pleased beyond measure of their good-fortune in finding us. We continued with them five days, at the end of which time they spoke an English brig bound for Cardiff, to which, with many hearty good-wishes and farewells, they transferred us. We arrived safely, in three days more, in the Bristol Channel, and I was allowed to land at Swansea, where a relative of my wife's received us hospitably after the fearful perils we had escaped.'

Such was Singer's account of his first sea-voyage, narrated to us eleven years after its occurrence. One would have thought that such an initiation in the fearful contingencies of sea-life would have sickened him of voyaging, and made him content to try his fortune once more in his native land. His friends took this for granted, and when, within a few weeks of his return, he began making inquiries for another ship, accused him of tempting Providence to his destruction. John looked on the matter in a different light—felt convinced, in fact, that he was not destined to a watery grave—and made up his mind to follow his original intention. But he took better precautions this time in the choice of a vessel—embarked his family in a first-class merchantman, and, after a

speedy and prosperous passage of five weeks, arrived in safety at New York, whence he set out at once for the land of promise in the far west.

As a settler, Singer did well. He bought land on the boundary-lines of civilisation, and shrewdly squatted a considerable tract in addition. He had the address to conciliate a wandering tribe of Indians by his generosity in their time of need, and thus converted the usual enemies of the settler into friends and defenders. As his family grew up, they proved valuable and productive capital, and paved his way to competence and independence. His success drew many of his old friends after him, and he renewed, in the forests of America, the associations and friendships of his youth in Wiltshire. In ten years, John had grown a man of substance and authority, looked up to and respected by the population of a whole district. At that time, his wife's father died, leaving a considerable property to be divided equally among his children. Then it was that John Singer came over to assist in the settlement of the business, and to receive his own legacy; and then, too, it was that we heard the lamentable story of the loss of the *Camden* from his own lips. This was twenty-seven years ago, and we have not heard of the sturdy settler since. If he be yet alive, he is no doubt honoured as a patriarch, for the snows of nearly fourscore winters have by this time settled on his head.

A PEEP INTO THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

It is not often that a mere legislative measure has of itself a deep effect upon the social condition of a country. Social miseries generally have their foundation sunk far below the reach of acts of parliament, and nothing but the lapse of time and the persevering efforts of bodies of earnest individuals can ordinarily alleviate them. Now and then, however, we find in the history of all countries laws enacted which for their fruit have positive social improvement; and more often still we have laws passed in peculiar circumstances, co-operating with those circumstances, aiding them, and giving them a development to which of themselves they would not have attained. Something of this kind we now see taking place in Ireland. It is undeniable that signs of improvement are there visible in all directions. The English or Scotch traveller who, taking his excursion-ticket, runs over from Holyhead to Dublin, and then spends his fortnight or three weeks in Kerry or Connemara, can, hasty as his visit must be, contrast the aspect presented by the country now with that which saddened him when seven or eight years ago he passed over the same ground. Even without travelling, the Englishman of the agricultural districts, who, as far back as he can remember, has been accustomed to the annual invasion of whole clans of Celtic reapers, wonders now to see how, year after year, the faces of the men are less famine-stricken, and their clothes perceptibly neater, and less resembling mere bundles of rags, than of old. The same change, again, is, in another way, evidenced by the assizes. In counties where formerly the convictions for crimes of every degree, from murder down to sheep-stealing, were counted by four or five scores, the judge of the crown-court now finds a calendar which he can often dispose of in a single day. Many causes have contributed to bring about these important results. In the first place, famine and emigration have lessened the number of the people, and there is now room in a land that was formerly overcrowded, for those who remain. Then, again, railways are gradually intersecting the country, facilitating intercourse with England, and giving new activity to trade. Last, and not least, the working of

the Encumbered Estates Commission is rapidly telling. The old race of proprietors are disappearing, and a new and widely different class of men are taking their places. So long as the old lords of the soil remained, there could be but small hope for the progress of Ireland. Insolvent in means, too often with little care for any but the coarsest pleasures, often also bitterly hostile both in religious and political feelings to the mass of the people among whom he lived, the old Irish landlord was frequently a positive obstruction to the execution of all schemes for the good of his country. His fathers had won their broad acres with the sword, and he had himself still too much of the spirit of the conqueror in him ever to learn to look upon the peasantry otherwise than as a race of men far inferior to that from which he sprung. Between a class composed of such men and the mass of the population there could not be that sympathy and good-feeling which are essential to the prosperity of a country. The Irish landlords as a body were powerless for good: their continued existence as landlords was, for many reasons, an evil, and the remedy for that evil was found in the act of parliament which established the Encumbered Estates Commission.

A stranger would be much struck by the appearance of the court in which a revolution, which has already deprived a very large proportion of Irish proprietors of their estates, is being effected. Never did justice sit in a temple of such rigid simplicity. Passing through one of the houses in Henrietta Street—a small and quiet, but handsome street in the extreme north of the city of Dublin—the visitor proceeds down a long corridor into what was once neither more nor less than a coach-house. This has been metamorphosed into a large, chilly-looking room, without a ceiling between the roof and the floor, furnished with some rows of seats for the public, a small table covered with a green cloth for the bar and the attorneys, and an elevated bench unadorned even with the royal arms, for the commissioners. Such is the Encumbered Estates Court. Everything about it has the same naked unpretending air. The visitor will observe little of that tranquillity and silence which usually reign in courts of law. People walk about in it with very little apparent concern as to disturbing the solemnity of the place; and no crier is ever heard commanding silence. The costume which in other courts is *de rigueur* is not always to be seen here; and on the days when the court sits to hear applications involving legal questions, although the commissioners themselves wear the dress of Queen's counsel, the stranger will hear very good law coming from a gentleman whose head is unencumbered with a wig, and whose back is uncovered with a gown. The court is evidently one meant for the transaction of business, and occupied with that alone. Accordingly, there is no more form in its mode of proceeding than is just necessary for that purpose.

But it is not upon such days when the business done is very like that which may be seen in any court of equity, that a stranger should visit the Encumbered Estates Court. It is upon a sale-day that the action of the court may best be observed. We will suppose that some extensive estate is to be set up for sale in lots of various sizes. The visitor will find the court on such occasions thronged with buyers, and with idlers too, who are anxious to see how the property will go, and whose eagerness in the business is as great and as visible as that of any buyer; for the sale of a large estate is a matter of no small public interest. There is, in all probability, little trace of the law to be seen. Barristers there are none. On a day like this, their occupation is gone. Attorneys indeed are present in abundance, but their whole duty is to bid for those who either are absent elsewhere on other business, or whose

timidity will not allow them, although present, to bid for themselves. But the greatest part of those who fill the seats given up to the public are manifestly mercantile men, who consider the purchase of a small landed property a safe investment for some of their superfluous capital; and proprietors who wish to increase what they possess already by some long-coveted little plot of ground, and eagerly snap at the present opportunity of acquiring the *angulus ille qui nunc denormat agellum*. Looking about him, the visitor will also here and there perceive the undeniable frieze-coat of the Irish farmer. He, too, is here, hoping to be able to make his own of the acres which he leases at present, and so solve the tenant-right question for himself, and set himself above all fears of arrears of rent and uncompensated improvements. There are some town-lots upon the estate which is about to be sold, and so we likewise see some country shopkeepers who have their money to invest, and think that they may as well become persons of consequence in the town where they carry on their trade by becoming landlords in it. If we add to these the idlers above mentioned, of whom our visitor makes one, we have pretty nearly the public of the Encumbered Estates Court upon a sale-day. All are busy with the printed rentals which contain the description of the different lots into which the estate is divided; some making calculations to see how far they may bid; others, who have no intention of purchasing, loudly discussing the amounts which the lots ought to fetch, and enumerating the various circumstances which may tend to make the real value of a lot very different from what on paper it seems to be. One idler tells another how an agent was shot here a year ago; how a process-server was beaten almost to death there; and how the population of Ballyblank generally have from time immemorial been a very rough set to deal with; but all this conversation is speedily hushed when the commissioner who is to preside at the sale comes out and takes his seat on the bench. Then the business of the day commences. Lot No. 1 is proceeded with. Its description, and all particulars concerning it, the head-rent to which it is subject, the poor-rate, and other similar matters, are read out by Mr Locke, the auction-clerk, who has his seat just beneath the commissioner. When this has been done, the first bid is made—something, of course, very much under the value of the lot. This is followed up immediately by an advance on the part of some one else, who offers fifty pounds more than the first bidder. Bidder number three offers a still higher price; and so the bidding goes on rapidly for a while, the advances being made in round numbers, till at last some slackness is perceptible. Of the five or six bidders who came forward at first, all but two have dropped off. It is between these two, evidently, that the struggle will be; but even ~~they~~ advance more warily than they have hitherto done. The idlers, who have been watching the proceedings, consult their rentals, and whisper to each other that this lot would have fetched a fair price, even if the bidding were to stop here; but both bidders are manifestly anxious for the possession of the lot, and the bidding goes on, but only by advances of ten pounds at a time. At last, the offer made by one of the competitors is followed by no advance on the part of the other. There is some hesitation. More than the fair value of the lot has been already offered, and the bidder, who is now hanging back, has evidently gone beyond what he originally intended. The blood of the other is up, and he does not like to let the lot go. He whispers to the solicitor who has been bidding for him, and for a few moments both are busy making calculations on the back of a rental. The upshot of their consultation is, that just as Mr Commissioner Hargreave is preparing to declare the last bidder the

purchaser, the solicitor makes a bold offer for his principal—an advance of fifty pounds is made. The bidder of this is evidently determined to have the property, and his bold advance appears completely to silence his competitor. There is another silence, and then Mr Hargreave begins to pronounce his formula: 'The sum of L.— having been offered for lot No. 1, and no further advance being made, I declare the bidder of the sum of L.— the purchaser.' As he draws near the close of these words, he pronounces every syllable more and more slowly. 'Any advance on L.—?' cries Mr Locke, just before the commissioner concludes; but no advance is offered, and Mr Hargreave is allowed to declare the last bidder the purchaser. This gentleman is then called down to give his name and residence, and thus, so far as the present day's proceedings are concerned, the sale is over.

Such is a sale in the Encumbered Estates Court. A few more scenes such as that which we have described, and a property, princely in extent at least, will have changed hands, and have passed from the possession of one embarrassed owner to that of several, endowed, we will hope, with capital and energy. Unfortunately, it is not always the case that the new owners are thus endowed; and the single instance of the frauds perpetrated by the unfortunate John Sadlier is a proof that the Encumbered Estates Court does not always present a hopeful aspect. Nevertheless, frauds such as those but seldom occur; and the seven thousand conveyances which, according to the latest returns, the commissioners have signed since their appointment, conveying as many indefeasible titles, and disposing of property to the value of close upon twenty-one millions of pounds,* have, upon the whole, done far more for the improvement and progress of Ireland than the few cases of dishonesty which have been detected can counterbalance.

A DANISH NOVELIST.

THE name of Bernhard Severin Ingemann is well known in his native country, Denmark, as that of a popular novelist; but, with the exception of one or two of his historical romances, which have been translated into English, his works are almost unknown amongst us. One of his tales, *Kunnuk op Naja, eller Grønlænderne*, presents a graphic picture of life and manners in the wild northern regions of Greenland, as they existed during the time of the devoted Danish missionaries, Hans and Paul Egede. The tale opens with the description of a hut on the shore of Disco Bay, the time being the end of November 1774.

Its inhabitants consisted of a widowed mother, her three daughters, and a son. The latter came in wearied, but rejoicing, to announce the capture of a narwhal; and his sisters set off immediately for the beach to assist their female neighbours in cutting up the flesh and extracting the blubber, that business being always assigned to the women.

Left alone with his mother, Kunnuk, having supped on dried fish, lay down to rest on the wooden settle.

A change passed over his mother's face. With a melancholy glance she pointed to the couch under the settle where she was wont to sleep, and on which there fell, through the dim window-pane, a faint beam from the northern lights.

'On that spot played a north-light beam, twenty years ago,' she said. 'We had sung the farewell song to the sun, and reconciled ourselves to the dark season. Thy father sat there by the lamp, and carved the handle of that harpoon. This portion of food lay on

* The total produce of all the estates sold up to the month of July in the present year amounted to L.20,722,066, 5s. 8d.

his knee, but came not nigh his mouth.' And taking out a carefully wrapped-up piece of dried fish, she broke forth into wailings, and sang a heart-rending dirge over her husband's death. It began with the mournful cry, 'Rah-ah!' and each stanza ended with the refrain, 'He is no longer here.' As she sang, she bent her head towards the ground. Her son rose from his couch, and likewise bowing his head, joined in his mother's song of wailing. When it was ended, they both stood for some moments silent and motionless. At length the mother looked up, and her mournful eyes met those of her son.

'Kunnuk understands the language of thine eye, my mother,' said the youth. 'In the light of that lamp, the fierce Kemek murdered my father; and my father's soul wanders restlessly amongst the northern lights, or lies sunk beneath the waves. For twenty winters hast thou sung every night thy song of wailing, while my sisters sang *Aja** in their light dreams. That which my tongue promised, shall my hand perform. If Kemek sees the sun again, it shall not go down before it has shone on his cairn. I will seek out his hearth-lamp, however far off it may burn, and extinguish it with the light of his life, so surely as I am my father's son.'

His mother was silent, and wiped away her tears. When her daughters returned, they found her quietly seated by the lamp, washing the narwhal's blood off her son's harpoon.

In the conversation that ensued amongst the girls, allusion was made to their favourite companion, Naja or the 'Sea-mew,' 'who,' said one, 'is so beautiful, and flies like a real bird in her feather-cloak. Brother Kunnuk's eyes always brighten when he sees the Sea-mew, ever since that sun-bright summer-night when she danced and sang with us on the hill.'

Amongst the young girls of the fiord, Naja was indeed the prettiest. While she sang, Kunnuk used to seek the glance of her dark beaming eyes; but when he ventured to approach her, she skipped lightly past him, and her brown cheeks grew red. Whenever Kunnuk's still, pale mother looked towards him, he turned away from the dancing maidens. She sometimes patted Naja's cheek kindly, when she saw her with her daughters; but the blood forsook her own when she remembered the race from which the girl sprang. Naja was the niece of that wild, gloomy Kemek who had slain her beloved husband in a quarrel about some drift-wood, and made her children fatherless before her daughters could comprehend their loss, or her son avenge it. Dreading, however, the vengeance of other relatives, Kemek had left that part of the country the same year that Naja was born, and she had never seen him. Her parents both died during her infancy; but she had been reared and protected by Kunnuk's relative, Pungiok, 'the Beloved,' and the pretty child was cherished by his whole family. Yet the enduring sorrow of Kunnuk's silent mother lay heavy on the young girl's heart. From the day when she first learned the bloody event, and knew how nearly she was related to Kunnuk's deadly enemy, she avoided his company as much as possible.

The season of spring is unknown to the Greenlanders. When it is spring in Denmark, their dusky chambers are still heated by the winter hearth-lamp, while the snow lies thickly on the turf-thatched roofs, and dims the frozen panes of the small windows.

In such a dark room sat Naja that same evening with two young children on her lap. They clasped their arms round her neck, as if she were their mother, while she patted their cheeks fondly, and called them 'little sisters.' At other times she used to sing for them, and tell them stories; but this evening her heart was filled with grief, and her eyes with tears; for her

foster-father lay dying on his wooden bed, and his wife was wringing her hands and lamenting over him.

'Ah, now he is talking of his death-hillock again,' sobbed the poor wife, 'and of the kajak he will have on the quiet seas. Speak to him, dear Naja; thy voice will soothe him, for he loves thee as a mother loves her sucking-child.'

'And were not he and you as a father and a mother to me? But for you, I had perished;' and Naja disengaged herself from the children's arms. 'Dearest father,' she said, kneeling down beside the sick man's couch, 'fear not for thy death-barrow; neither fox nor dog shall root there. Be not sorrowful for thy journey to the depths of the earth. There is peace and stillness, and thou hast always been good and kind to us all.'

The sick man stared at her, but made no answer.

'Knowest thou me not? See, I am Naja. Sea-mew was my name when I was little, because thou didst find me wrapped in a cloak of feathers. Thou didst give me another name, which old Elik says has a blessing with it. Thou calledst me "Arnarsak's eye," little* father, when thou hadst looked on my eyes.'

A smile passed over the sick man's face, as if that name brought back some pleasant remembrance.

'Thou knewest the pious Arnarsak in thy youth,' continued Naja; 'she who journeyed to the land where the drift-trees grow, and from whence Pelles† came; she who would fain have taught us what Pavia‡ said, but whom the fierce Angekkoks tried to kill. Mine eyes were like hers, thou saidst, and therefore thou calledst me Arnarsak's eye.'

'Go on, dear little one, he knows thee well,' said his wife. 'But tell him no more of that woman who spoke to our souls against the Great Spirit.'

'I will tell thee a story, little* father,' said Naja, 'that will gladden thee to think on when thou goest forth on thy way.'

The sick man ceased to moan; his face assumed a calm and pleased expression as Naja spoke: 'The Great Spirit was wroth with the race of Kemek, because Kemek slew his enemy by the hearth-lamp. Kemek fled towards the south, and his brother fled towards the north, to the wild birds on the mountain. His young wife carried a child on her back, and they were passing under a cliff where great stones hung loose, and where no one must speak or move the dwellers in the air with singing. The child was hungry, and cried—he who stood at a distance heard it—the mother put it to her breast and it grew quiet. So they went softly onwards along the dangerous path; but night came, and they were nearly overcome with cold and hunger. They saw a reindeer hunter at a distance, when the moon rose, and they were glad, and cried "*Aja*;" but the snow-mountain came down with that one word, and the great stones fell on the father and mother. He tried to lay hold of his wife and child, but he sank crushed beneath a rock. Then the mother clasped her child closely to her breast, and bowed her head over it, and died. The reindeer hunter came up and saw the mournful sight. The little child was crying on its dead mother's breast, and he took it out of her stiffening arms. He kissed it until it was warm, and sheltered it under his fur-cloak, and bore it away from the dead. But the night became quite dark, and the way was long; and when morning dawned, he could find no path across the mountains. And evening came again, and no hearth-lamp was to be seen. The child awoke, and cried: it was perishing of hunger and thirst. Then the hunter took his knife, and cut a gash in his own breast, and

* Little—*lille* in Danish—has a tender, endearing signification, without any reference to size or age.

† Hans Egede.

‡ Paul Egede.

* The chorus to all the Greenlanders' songs of rejoicing.

caused the child to suck life from his blood. He carried it to his wife, and laid it on her bosom, by the side of their son, their first-born. See, father! *I was the little child wrapped in the feather-cloak; I was the young Sea-mew thou didst carry home in thine arms. It was Naja whom thou laidst on thy young wife's bosom, and to whom thou didst not grudge even thy blood.*

Pungiok looked fondly on his adopted daughter, and patted her cheeks, which were wet with tears, while she bent her face over his hands and kissed them. He also beckoned tenderly to his wife and children: they came to him, and he laid his hands upon their faces, and stroked their hair. Then he closed his eyes, and fell into a calm slumber.

'Thanks, thanks, dear little one!' whispered his wife to Naja. 'Thou hast lulled his soul to rest like a child in its cradle; and his Tornak* will comfort him in dreams, until Malina† shines again over the mountains.'

But ere the sun, next day, sent his first beam over the snowy hills, the message of sorrow sped from hut to hut along the fiord: 'There is mourning around Pungiok's hearth-lamp. Pungiok the Beloved lies bowed upon the wooden couch—his wife tears her hair—the Sea-mew wails amid the little children whom she calls her sisters.'

The first day of June was come. The fiord was now completely navigable, and a great general summer-feast was held. The Greenlanders began now to remove from their small winter-dwellings, and to raise summer-tents upon the hills. The snow-plains had assumed a beautiful green colour; many streams flowed down from the mountains; and a profusion of the graceful Alpine flowers, in which even this harsh northern climate is rich, burst into bloom.

In the crevices of the rocks grew the American saxifrage, with its white red-stemmed flowers and pretty rose-coloured leaves. The small yellow ranunculus was abundant, and the red and white ice-ranunculus, which in July and August adorns the highest hills with its large pendent globular blossoms. 'On the sides and lower ridges of the mountains grew the Alpine heaths with their rosy bells; and along the many rills might be seen the yellowish-green angelica with its umbelliferous flowers. The appearance of the fiord with its great floating icebergs was now magnificent beyond description; and the sight of the first flapping tent-skin upon the mountain, and the green plains where posts were erected, roofed with soda, and covered at the sides with skins, had a gladdening influence upon all.

By the fiord were assembled a number of seal-catchers. Each kajak-rower brought with him his little portable craft, which he carried under his arm, while he swung his harpoon in his hand, and sang merrily. The furry seal-skin winter garment, or 'timiak,' was exchanged for the light hairless sea skin-jerkin, and summer gladness beamed on every face. Some large boats, such as are usually rowed by women, lay next the shore, laden with skins and other articles of traffic: they belonged to Kunnuk's relatives from the north, and were navigated by women and a few old men, while the adventurous young fishers prepared to accompany Kunnuk across the fiord in their kajaks. On a grassy plain beneath a naked cliff were assembled a crowd of young girls, who celebrated the first summer day's festival with singing and dancing. Now resounded the joyous summer-song, 'To the Kajak!' sung by both men and women, with the 'Aja' chorus, and the additional refrain of 'Auna!' (the north).

We subjoin an almost literal translation:

* A sort of guardian angel.

† The sun.

TO THE KAJAK!

To the Kajak! it is summer—
Stands the tent by fiord and rath;
Waves are rushing—seals are swimming,
Whales are spouting in thy path.
Dance the iceberg castles—Aja!
See, their summits topple now.
Auna! Aja!—Aja! Aja!
Ahahou!

To the Kajak! it is summer!
Now the sun shines day and night.
Soon the ship across the waters
Comes with cargo rare and bright.
Rich and free as ocean—Aja!
'Bird in the world's egg!' art thou.
Auna! Aja!—Aja! Aja!
Ahahou!

To the Kajak! to the Kajak!
Draw forth swift the keen harpoon!
Cast away the winter Timiak,
Don the sea skin-jerkin soon!
Swim and dive, rejoicing!—Aja!
Walrus-slayer, rouse thee now!
Auna! Aja!—Aja! Aja!
Ahahou!

To the Kajak! Waves are flowing,
Breezes o'er the bay are heard.
Fly and swim, thou hardy sailor!
Thou art both a fish and bird.
Swim as swims the narwhal—Aja!
As the eagle flies, fly thou!
Auna! Aja!—Aja! Aja!
Ahahou!

Then follows, in Ingemann's tale, a very interesting account of the Christian mission at Disco Bay. First established by the Egedes, and now watched over by their descendant, Pastor Saabye and his young wife. Before starting on the expedition to avenge his father, Kunnuk is arrested by the teaching of Saabye, and comes one day to his house.

'Priest, wilt thou baptise me?' said Kunnuk. 'Now, I know God—I know He loves me, and will make me happy. I and my kinsfolk will become believers. Wilt thou baptise me, priest?'

'Thou knowest God,' repeated the minister, with a deep, searching glance; 'but wilt thou also obey Him?'

'I love Him—I will be obedient,' was the reply.

'If thou wilt obey Him, thou must not kill any man,' said the missionary with emphasis, and a look that pierced him through. 'Thou hast heard that He has said, *Thou shalt do no murder!*'

Kunnuk started visibly, and was silent. Saabye then entered on a remarkable conversation with the young father-avenger, which he has himself left on record in his journal. He represented to him that the feeling which impelled him to seek a bloody revenge was altogether wrong—that vengeance belongs to God—and that he who would become a Christian, must first forgive, yea, even love his enemies.

The young Greenland's eyes glowed with fierce wild fire, and his lips quivered. After some further conversation, he went out implacable, and Saabye looked after him with a deep sigh.

The thread of the story then takes up the adventures of Naja. While dwelling with Arnarsak, an old converted Greenland woman, she received a summons to go and attend the dying bed of her wild unknown kinsman, Kemek. The messenger was an old skeleton-looking Angakkok, named Kinsalik, who came by night to Arnarsak's tent.

Naja's terror was great when she beheld two wild eyes staring at her, and suddenly felt herself seized by the hand, and dragged out of the tent.

'Let no sound pass between thy teeth,' whispered the emaciated Angekkok. 'Chase not sleep's Innua (spirit) from any eye, but follow me to the woman-boat. No harm shall happen thee. Harken to my words, Sea-mew! and thy feet will fly as if they had wings.'

Naja looked on him with silent amazement. 'Kemek sucked the breast that gave milk to Naja's father,' he continued in a milder voice; 'Kemek's two young wives have run away from his angry eyes to the mountains. His old wife lies dead beneath the stone-cairn. Kemek himself lies sick upon his winter-settle; his soul is on its way down to the stilly seas, or upwards to the blazing northern lights. His kinsfolk are chasing the reindeer over the hills, through the long, bright summer-days. No woman holds his head. Who is there to sit by his hearth-lamp until his soul shall have gone forth? Who will bend his knees when we bear him to the barrow? Who will sing the song of sorrow by his extinguished lamp, if she refuses to come whom he calls for with his parched tongue—she whose father sucked the same breast as the dying Kemek?'

'My foot follows thee willingly to my sick kinsman's lamp,' and Naja descended the mountain towards the fiord, accompanied by Kinsalik.

Close to the shore lay a large woman-boat, rowed by two old men, and steered by the skeleton Angekkok. Naja sat in the boat, and looked sorrowfully upwards towards Arnarsak's tent, while the night-sun stood in the north-east, and shone on them as they silently glided out of the fiord.

We will extract another scene, laid in the house of the pastor Saabye.

One evening, while reading the Scriptures aloud to the old Angekkok, Elik Saabye was startled by the sound of a deep sigh. Turning round, he saw Kunnuk standing with his gun in his hand, and an expression of some strong mental conflict in his dark, changeful glance. He seemed, in his agitation, uncertain whether to remain or depart, and he muttered in a low tone of suppressed emotion:

'Away from the hearth-lamp of the Christian priest!—away from the stranger's witchcraft! He overthrows the soul with a word—he changes the mind and the thoughts with his eyes. What I will—that I will not.'

'Where hast thou been, Kunnuk?' asked the priest; 'and what is it that so disturbs thee?' The reply to this question brings on a conversation, in which the already wavering spirit of the Greenlander is still more touched, and finally turned by the missionary. Kunnuk leaves his presence, promising to combat the evil one within him, and to come again when he has gained the victory.

From the opposite side of the fiord came that evening a woman-boat to Claushaven. In it were Kunnuk's mother and sisters, come to seek the long absent son and brother, whose presence, as the provider for his family, could no longer be dispensed with.

Great was their joy when they saw him on the shore, busy in drawing up his kajak out of the water, and having at his side a heap of game, the product of his hunting.

Kunnuk flew to meet them with the utmost affection; but he saw the deep, still sorrow in his mother's face, and blushing deeply, cast down his eyes. When he raised them again, he was pale. The eyes of the mother and those of the son met with a questioning and a negative glance. The joy of meeting again was past.

'There is a great Angekkok here, who teaches new things, mother!' said Kunnuk, in a subdued tone. 'Old Elik hearkens to his voice; thou wilt also hear him speak: and whatever Kunnuk's mother wills, after the night-sun shall have journeyed three times towards the north, that shall Kunnuk will also.'

We wish that our space would admit of our extracting the account of the wild Kemek's burial. His kinsmen, despite of Naja's agonised remonstrances, bound him, while still living, with leathern thongs, and inhumed him in a stone-cairn. Kunnuk, who journeyed towards Kemek's cave with the full intention of forgiving his enemy, arrived just in time to assist Naja in disintering him.

The old man lived long enough to receive with wondering gratitude the assurance that his soul might sojourn 'in the stilly lakes,' without fear of the father-avenger.

The tale concludes happily with the marriage of Kunnuk and Naja.

SMALL-CHANGE.

Those who vote 'coppers' a nuisance, and are only too glad to get rid of them by bestowing pence on Lascar crossing-sweepers, Hindoo tractmongers, and acrobatic street-urchins, will scarcely be able to realise the difficulties under which their ancestors laboured for want of small change. It is the fact, nevertheless, that lack of change was a crying grievance of merrie England in the olden time.

The silver coins of the Anglo-Saxons were so divided that they might be broken at pleasure into halvings or fourthings, from which arose the custom of breaking coins for love-tokens. During the middle ages, the silver penny became the chief feature in the English currency. The great purity of these pennies induced the Jews and foreign merchants to export them in large quantities, importing in exchange various coins of baser metals, rejoicing in the un-euphonious names of pollards, staldings, dotkins, crolhards, and turneys, which, spite of royal edicts, passed current among the people.

To remedy this undesirable state of affairs, Edward I. issued silver half-pennies and farthings, weighing respectively eleven and five and a half grains. Under his successors, the value of silver increased, and the weight of the coins was diminished until the half-penny was reduced to six, the farthing to three grains. These spangles were lost as fast as they were issued; the people were ever crying out for more, and complaining that, for want of small-change, 'the poor man lost his penny.' The difficulty might have been overcome by using debased silver or good copper, but neither plan was adopted. Under these circumstances, the tradesmen took the matter in their own hands by manufacturing 'tokens,' which led to a petition to Elizabeth, complaining 'that grocers, vintners, chandlers, alehouse-keepers, and others, stamped tokens of lead, tin, and leather, for farthings and half-pence, to the great derogation of the princely honour and dignity, and at great loss to the poor, since they could only be paid at the shops where they were first received.' The Maiden Queen, ever jealous of the princely dignity, consented to the issue of copper pledges, and a proclamation respecting them was drawn up, but, from some unknown reason, was never published, and the project remained in abeyance; while the private mintages increased, until some three thousand retailers in London and its vicinity issued their own tokens in an average amount of L.5 per annum each.

James I. gave or sold to Lord Harrington a patent to coin copper farthings, and prohibited all others. Under his successor, the Duchess of Richmond and

Sir Francis Crane obtained a seventeen years' monopoly, but were not allowed to enjoy it undisturbed: a number of counterfeiters arose, who gave twenty-six shillings in copper for a pound in silver, being five shillings-worth more than the patentees were bound to give. Four of these speculators were convicted, fined a hundred pounds each, pilloried in Cheapside, whipped thence to Bridewell, where they were kept during the royal pleasure. Profit, however, triumphed over punishment; spurious farthings continued to be issued—the patentees, of course, refused to acknowledge them; the public, unable to distinguish between the good and bad, refused to take either. Change, however, was indispensable, and, availing themselves of the troublous times, tradesmen returned to their tokens. This was in 1648—at least, none are extant of prior date—and they continued to circulate them down to 1672, when they were finally prohibited by proclamation, and a regular copper coinage issued.

These humble tokens, 'for necessary change,' have excited the disgust of Evelyn, the anger of Pinkerton, and the scorn of Addison; but 'ere, for all that, not unworthy of collection and examination. They were not coined by shopkeepers alone; Bristol and Oxford set an example, speedily followed by other towns, of issuing borough tokens, inscribed generally with the title of the officer whose duty it was to exchange them for legitimate coin, to which was added, in some cases, a laudatory legend, such as—

To supply the poor's need,
Is charity indeed.

When parliament resolved to put an end to private mintage, the offending towns were heavily mulcted; Yarmouth, for instance, paid ninety pounds to save its charter.

The trade-tokens usually bore on one side the issuer's name, on the other his address and calling; sometimes a sign and date. Few trades were unrepresented, as the following list, taken from extant coins, will shew: Apothecary, artisan-skinner, baker, barber, bailiff, beere-brewer, bellman, bodismaker, *byss-maker* (?), bookbinder, bookseller, brewer, bricklayer, broker, capmaker, carrier, chandler, coleman, confectioner, comfitmaker, chirurgion, clockmaker, clothier, cook, cornchandler, cutler, chapman, cheesemonger, chairman, distiller, draper, dyer, fishmonger, *farthing-changer*, glassman, gardener, goldsmith, glover, grocer, gunner, haberdasher, hosier, hatter, innkeeper, ironmonger, joyner, leatherseller, lethercutter, locksmith, linnen-weaver, linnen-draper, lymeman, marshal, maltster, mealman, miller, milliner, merchant, oylman, pewterer, poultterer, pinner, postmaster, rugmaker, sadler, salter, silkmian, silkweaver, shoemaker, *smoker* (?) starchmaker, stationer, tolleman, tallo-chandler, tobacconist, taylor, trunkmaker, trussmaker, vintner, vltier, upholsterer, watchmaker, weaver, wine-cooper, woollman, woolen draper and wood-monger.

Nearly a thousand names of towns or villages are to be found, among which Clapton in Hackney, Earith in Kent, Margret in the Ile of Thanet, and Portchmouth, are recognisable; but where in the United Kingdom shall we find Ageiche, Bacon's Inn, Brill Buxes, Coulekeste, Dasie Hilloch, Heeleft near Lueins, Ivingoe, Lipruch, and Ham or Muchbuddow?

Some of these country coins bear a simple promise to pay, as 'I will exchange me 1d.;' or an announcement, 'I pass for a half-penny in Leeds,' 'I am for a public good in Cockermouth;' another combines a request and a prayer, 'Send me to the mercer of Knoss Hall—God grant peace;' one says, 'Paines bring gaines;' another, that 'Plain dealing is best.' W. Wakeling shews his loyalty with 'Vive le Roy in Uttoxeter;' while another shopkeeper profanely exclaims: 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my

profits no harm.' We have a mock humility in 'Poore Ned of Feversham;' unintelligible quaintness in 'Pharoh in Barley,' and a union of the practical and poetical in

Welcome you be
To trade with me;

and

Although but brass,
Yet let me pass.

London tradesmen were, however, the principal manufacturers of these coins of advantage, which answered a threefold purpose: supplying the necessary change, serving as advertisements, and keeping the connection together. Akerman describes 2461 tokens, of which copies are in existence, all issued between 1648 and 1672. Of that number, Holborn claims ninety-four; Bishopsgate, seventy-three; Wapping, fifty-six; Aldersgate Street, thirty-two; and Fleet Street, thirty.

The custom of numbering houses being then unknown, almost every shop bore a sign, in most cases having no affinity with the business. These signs were reproduced on the trade-tokens, dividing the legend into two portions, with a pleasant disregard of the sense, leading to such equivocal readings as: Ben Stones in Gravy—Lane; George Jous in Gray—Friers; John Pullin the Beare—in Bearbinder Lane; the Broad Hen at Battl.—bridge; and Frances Clare in Red—ford Bery.

Some affect a brevity almost insulting, curtly intimating they may be exchanged at the Sop-box in Westminster; the Border Entry in St Martin's le Grand; the Sparosnest in Smithfield; against the Great Conduit in Cheapside; at the Colehouse in Barking; at the Yarne-shop in East Smithfield: from which we must suppose competition in soap, yarn, and coal was not very brisk in the several localities. Others are more explicit: there could be no difficulty in finding Newell Harwar at the Civet in New Cheapside, Bal and Powder Shop; Robert Cevin, a Cake Hous, in the same street; John Williams the King's Chairman at the lower end of St Martin's Land at the Balcony; or the anonymous tradesman who throve at the 'Maremaid' twixt Milk Street and Wood Street, Haberdasher, Small Wares in Cheapside; but 'at the next boat by Paul's Wharf' is a rather puzzling direction, reminding one of the morrow that never comes; St Martin le Grand itself might despair at a letter addressed to 'The and 3 in Loadenbail Street, French Hous.'

Coffee-houses were large consumers of these coins; the sign commonly adopted among them was that of a hand holding a coffee-pot, issuing from a cloud; but we find on one token a cup and saucer and two short pipes. Another popular sign was the Morat's Head, (the vulgar perversion of Amurath), used by Garway or Garraway, who first sold tea in London 'for the cure of all disorders' at sixteen and twenty-five shillings a pound. Four different tokens exist belonging to Garraway's Coffee-houses in Change Alley, one of which bears the motto:

Morat the Great men did me call;
Where'er I came, I conquered all;

with an accompanying inscription of 'Coffee, tobacco, sherbet, tea, chocolate in Exchange Alley.' Tokens of the St Paul's and London Coffee-houses are also extant.

The most interesting of these 'coppers' are those of the old taverns so intimately associated with our dramatic literature, and famous for 'the twisted quirks and happy hits of misty men of letters.' Here we have the effigy of Harry the VIII.'s jester, merry Will Somers, in long gown, cap, and feather, lustily

blowing a trumpet—his own, we presume; and here is the prince of clowns, reminding us of old Hall's lines:

O honour far beyond a brazen shrine,
To sit with Tarleton on an alehouse sign.

Talk of shilling exhibitions—see what one of these despised half-pence and a little imagination can do for us! We can step into 'The Rose Tavern in Coven Garden,' and watch the careless court butterflies of the Restoration drinking and wrangling, jesting and fighting; see Powell the actor toast his mistress in Nantz brandy, ere he frightens actresses and audience with his vigorous love-making; admire the appetite with which hungry Mr Pepys attacks his half breast of mutton off the spit; or listen to the arrangement, over a bottle of claret, of the preliminaries of the fatal duel between my lords Hamilton and Mohun. Another half-penny, bearing the legend, 'Ye D. and Dunstan's within Temple Barre I. S. W.' that *may* have purchased for Shakspeare himself a half-penn'orth of bread, admits us, guided by the jolly landlord, Old Sim, the king of skinkers, into the presence of Rare Ben, as he welcomes his sons to the oracle of Apollo; or we can join Swift and Addison, whom Garth has invited to dinner; or unite with Johnson and his friends in celebrating Mrs Lennox's literary *début*, by keeping it up till the waiters are too sleepy to make out the bill, and St Dunstan's clock strikes eight.

'The Star Tavern in Coleman Street' recalls the story of the sea-sick cockney, who, on board a coasting-vessel during a storm, sat helplessly wringing his hands and crying:

'O that I could see two stars,
Or only one of the two!

till the disgusted captain demanded what he meant by it.

'I mean,' said he, 'where our club did meet,
• But never shall meet again,
Either the Star in Coleman Street,
Or the Star in Pudding Lane!'

Among existing taverns to whose antiquity these tokens bear witness is 'The Salutation Tavern at Billingsgate,' of which a doggerel rhymester of the days of Queen Bess sings:

There hath been great sale and utterance of wine,
Besides beere and ale and ipocras fine,
In every country region and nation,
But chiefly in Billingsgate at the Salutation.

The device adopted is that of two men 'hooning and scraping;' but the original sign, doubtless, was the same as that of the Holborn Salutation—namely, Gabriel saluting the Virgin Mary, altered to suit Protestant notions of propriety. The Rainbow (Fleet Street) farthing bears the name of the original proprietor, James Farr, who was presented at the parish inquest for making and selling coffee to the great nuisance and prejudice of the neighbourhood. Here is a farthing, too, belonging to the Cock at Temple Bar, that ungallant fowl who, according to the laureate, rivaled Caligula's consul in extravagance, and

• Sipped wine from silver praising God,
And raked in golden barley.

Among the miscellaneous trade-tokens, we meet with some more curious than intelligible: we have one issued by 'the Body-maker in Holywell Street;' another by 'Will Neagus in Whit Hors in Drury Lane, Baker;' and a third by 'John Bannister at the Mason's Seller in the Hospital.' One bears the device of a female bust with the words, 'Roxcel-lana—Thos. Lacey his 2 pony;' from which we infer that Lacey was an admirer of the beautiful Mrs Davenport or Roxalana, the unfortunate actress, who,

shamefully duped by the courtier, vainly sued for justice from the king.

Phonetic spelling was in high favour in the seventeenth century, and the advocates of that system may advantageously study the orthography of the minters of the trade-tokens. Queen Hithe becomes Queen Hive; White Friars, Whit Frirs; Pickle Herring Stairs is represented by Pickle Hirne Stars; while St Nicholas Shambles is profanely abbreviated into Niekles Shambles. Some streets rejoice in a variety of forms: Long Acre is Long Aker, Ackor, Akor, Acor, or Akar; Tooley Street, besides its proper title of St. Olives, assumes the shape of St Toules, St Tooleys, St Tooles, Toolis, and Toolye; Piccadilly becomes Pickadilley, Pickadille, Pickedille, and Pakadilla; while the Minories have fairly exhausted every possible variation, as Minneris, Minoryes, Minoreys, Mineryes, Minoreies, Minorys, Miniris, Mineorys, Minores, and finally Mynors! The following, though strange-looking, are intelligible: the Scene of the Harpe at Cheren Cros—Agin the Estinda Hous—Senmary-acts—Senmeryoversters, which is, of course, St Mary Overy Stairs; but an ingenious perversity was required to transform the Three Horse Shoes and Prince Maurice into 'the 3 Hors Shows' and 'the Grave Moryes.'

BOTANISTS OF MANCHESTER.

SOME writers describe the Working-classes as the great unwashed, men of hard and dirty hands, vulgar manners, and brutal minds; while others make them models of delicacy and high feeling, generosity, truthfulness, humanity, looking down both with pity and contempt on those who have had the misfortune to inherit, or acquire by their industry, the independence of wealth. One does not know what to say to such generalisations, or which to reckon the more absurd; but in a narrative of *facts* exhibiting the tastes and avocations of bodies of men belonging to these mysterious classes, there is always an interest and a charm that fascinate the attention. Of such is an account of the Botanists of Manchester given recently in a local newspaper by Mr L. H. Grindon.* Not that this article determines the question as to the status of the caste. It only demonstrates its capabilities when acted on by certain circumstances; it proves—and not merely in the case of an individual here and there, which has often been done—that there is nothing incompatible in handicraft labour with high intellectual culture, and that the unwashed artificer of the poets and novelists is competent to appreciate and enjoy the most elegant refinements of science.

What was the nature of the circumstances which first turned the attention of the operatives of Lancashire to botany, it would now be difficult to ascertain. We are told that it commenced with the Linnæan system; which is the same thing as saying, that the ignorant were induced to study the plants they before loved and admired, as soon as it was shewn that broad and distinct laws ran through this department of natural history, which rendered it at once fascinating and intelligible to human beings. At any rate, botany was a favourite study with the Lancashire operatives about a hundred years ago. No records, however, exist. The first society we know anything about met at Eccles, where, in 1777, it was attended by 'Old

* *Manchester Weekly Times*.—Supplement—July 10.

Crowther' in his boyhood. It then numbered forty members. By 1790 it held monthly meetings at Ashton, Oldham, and various other towns and villages in rotation. Here commences the historical era of botany in Manchester. Even the names of the society's members are known. 'The business of the meetings,' says Mr Grindon, 'was to compare the floras of the several neighbourhoods, and to exchange plants and information in general on subjects connected with botanical science. A library was formed at a very early period. The members subscribed, and bought, among other books, the *Systema Naturæ*, and *Species Plantarum* of Linnaeus, *Withering's British Plants*, and *Lee's Introduction to Botany*, and for several years everything went on pleasantly and usefully. With the close of the century, however, owing to infractions of the rules, the meetings were discontinued, and the society abruptly dissolved.'

But although the society was defunct, its spirit was alive, and the love and culture of botany was fostered in families and private meetings; resulting first in various local societies, and then in a collective or general one. 'The late venerable John Mellor, of Royton, near Oldham, is generally considered to have laid the foundation of the new school. Associated with him were the celebrated John Dewhurst, first president of the chief of the new societies, and George Caley, well known to the scientific as the botanist who accompanied Sir Joseph Banks to the South Seas. Gradually, the whole district lying north-west, north, and north-east of Manchester became animated with the love of botany; as far as even from Dilsey and Todmorden came the echo of the new music; and under the successive presidentships (after John Dewhurst's) of Edward Hobson, the great muscologist, then of the late John Horsfield, of Besses-o-th-Barn, and now of James Percival, jun., of Hope Square, Prestwich, a man of extraordinary information, both in accuracy and amount, the meetings have gone on uninterruptedly and happily, and never were they more satisfactory than at the present moment.'

The meetings take place in the afternoon, once a week in a tavern. The members bring plants and flowers to be examined by the meeting. Excellent botanical libraries are possessed by the different societies; the one at Prestwich boasting a copy of Sowerby's magnificent work on English botany, comprising about fifty volumes of beautifully coloured plates. Many of the societies possess, likewise, large herbariums or collections of dried plants. But the members who have gardens are likewise surrounded at home by living specimens, cultivating 'curious plants, and such as usually are found only in the very highest class collections. Leaving out the green-houses, the gardens at Old Trafford cannot shew half the number of rarities that James Percival is surrounded by at Prestwich, or Joseph Goodier at Stakehill. The humbler nurserymen in the neighbourhood are imbued with the same taste. No stranger who knows anything about plants can view the show in the Manchester flower-root market, on a Saturday morning in May or June, without feelings of the highest astonishment and gratification. The roots of these plants have been obtained principally by making excursions, for the special purpose, into North Wales, the Lake district, and the more romantic parts of Derbyshire and Yorkshire. The exotics, of course, have come from superior gardens.'

At a time when so much is said and done about the education of the working-classes, it is surprising that the curious and beautiful facts in self-education we have now briefly noticed, have not attracted more attention. If there is anybody so stolid and unreflective as to ask, with reference to these facts, *Cui bono?* we would observe, as is proved in the paper before us, that the scientific knowledge thus acquired

by the working-classes makes them happier, and makes them live longer! The Manchester botanists are noticeable for their bland good-humour, and even in the ranks of the lovers of natural history, for their longevity. 'Men never step into the presence of nature with affection and reverence, but they come back blessed and strengthened with a reward.'

THE MOUNTAIN MAID.

A SONG TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

ONE day, upon the mountain side,
I went to tend my father's herd;
Reclining on the grass I spied
A beauteous maid who quickly stirred
Tumultuous passion in my heart,
And wounded me with love's keen dart.

I hastened to her side and said:
'Sweet lass, I want a kiss from thee!'
She started up and answered:
'Good lad, wilt give some gold to me?'
Then rested on her shepherd's staff,
And eyed me with a merry laugh.

'Alas!' I said, and deeply sighed,
'The gold thou askest for I lack:
'Tis firmly in my wallet tied;
The wallet's on the camel's back;
And far away in Kerman lies
The camel with the wealth you prize.'

'Alas for thee!', the maid replied,
'The kiss which thou dost ask of me,
Two rows of teeth from strangers hide;
The teeth are fastened with a key,
Which key my mother shuts from view,
And, strange! she dwells in Kerman too.'

Z.

In the article on 'Waste' (No. 246), referring to the Great Western Railway, it is inferred that, because 'there was no dividend on the ordinary shares, last half year, 'twenty-three millions have here been wasted; for all the real good accomplished for public ends by this railway company might of course have been secured by an outlay which, from its ample return, could have been completely replaced.' This greatly overstates the real facts. The assertion applies only to eight millions out of the twenty-three. It arises thus: About ten millions have not been supplied by the shareholders at all; they have been lent by capitalists at a definite rate of interest (from 3½ to 5 per cent.); and this interest has been, and still is, honestly paid out of the net traffic receipts of the company. Then there is another sum of about five millions, advanced under the form of 'guaranteed' or 'preference' shares, for which a stipulated dividend; varying from 3 to 8 per cent., is given. These preference dividends, like the interest on loans, have been, and still are honestly paid out of the net traffic receipts of the company. It is only the remaining portion, eight millions of ordinary or non-guaranteed capital, that is in the predicament adverted to in the article. This mistake has frequently been made lately in comment on the Great Western Company.

The above sums are sufficient, in round numbers, for the present argument; they do not profess to be quite correct. The last half-yearly Report gave the true figures.

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SHOT AND SHELLS.

In 1716 there was to be a recast of the damaged guns which had been captured from the French by the Duke of Marlborough. Many persons of distinction had assembled at the Royal Foundry, in Moorfields, to see the performance. Amongst the observers was a young German of the name of Schaleh, who was travelling to improve himself. He noticed that the moulds were moist, and he knew that the heated metal would produce steam, which could not escape from the moulds, and consequently there would be an explosion. He warned the spectators, and sent a message to the head of the department; but the fact was disregarded; consequently, Schaleh and his friends withdrew. Shortly after, London was alarmed by a terrible explosion which had taken place at Moorfields, and which had killed and wounded many people. Red tape was at once put on one side, and Schaleh was advertised for by the authorities. He was offered the superintendence of a new foundry, and was requested to choose a more suitable site. Woolwich was selected by him, as there was water and space in the immediate neighbourhood, besides all other facilities. Schaleh soon became master-founder, which office he held during nearly sixty years—namely, till his death in 1776.

Thus originated Woolwich Arsenal—which we lately visited, accompanied by an intelligent non-commissioned officer of artillery, who had procured for us, from the commandant's office, a ticket which stated that we, 'being natural-born subjects of her Majesty, might be allowed to enter the Royal Arsenal.'

To describe even superficially all the curious sights in this vast war-emporium would occupy too much space; a few of the most striking objects will, however, be noticed; and we shall endeavour to impart a small amount of the information with which our guide or our senses furnished ourselves.

At about a hundred yards from the entrance-gate, we are conducted into a manufactory in which we observe several large yellow objects which are turning slowly on their axes; these, we are informed, are brass guns in various stages of development. The guns are being shaved by one machine, trimmed by another, having their interiors bored out by a third, and the hard metal is passing in shavings from the guns, as though it were not tougher than apple-peel. The noise is deafening, and we gladly pass outside the door to be enabled to hear some of the explanation which our guide can afford us, with regard to the previous and future history of the revolving metal,

which already assumes the appearance of guns. The following facts are then communicated to us:

That the 'boring department,' as it is called, out of which we have just stepped, is for the finishing of what are called brass guns only. These guns are all cast in the Royal Arsenal, and consist of 3, 6, 9, and 12 pounders, 24 and 32 pounder howitzers.

'What is the difference between a gun and a howitzer?' we ask.

'Well, sir, a howitzer throws a hollow shot or shell, and is consequently made lighter, in proportion to the size of the bore; the quantity of powder used is also less, being about $\frac{1}{2}$ th the weight of the shot, whilst the charge of a gun is about $\frac{1}{3}$ th or $\frac{1}{4}$ th. Howitzers are very useful for what we call ricochet-firing—that is, a sort of duck-and-drake style. To obtain a long range with this small charge, we give greater elevation to the howitzer.'

We are also informed that a field-battery of artillery usually consists of four guns and two howitzers; and that what are called field-guns, are the brass guns and howitzers which have been mentioned; brass being lighter than iron, is better adapted for field-service, or where the artillery are required to move with rapidity.

The early history of the mass of metal which eventually becomes a gun, is as follows: a mould, of a size larger than the required gun, is first formed; into this mould the metal, while in a state of fusion, is poured, and is allowed to rise two or three feet above the required height of the gun, so as to form what is called a 'dead head.' Into this dead head all the impurities of the metal will rise; and when the gun is taken to the boring department, the head is cut off, and is replaced with fresh metal. The composition of brass guns is 10 parts of tin to 90 parts of copper.

The most delicate operation in this department is that of boring, for the deviation of one-tenth of an inch in the direction would be a fatal affair. The boring is thus accomplished: the axis of the piece is first obtained, and the gun placed horizontally; a screw with a drill, which is propelled forward by a hand-wheel in the direction of the axis of the piece, makes a small hole, which is enlarged by the application of another drill. The gun is then taken to the boring and planing machine, where it is made to revolve. The muzzle and base ring are turned, in order that they may serve as guides in the boring; the boring-bar is then directed against the face of the piece, and the boring proceeds. When the gun has been formed according to approved fashion, and has a muzzle, and chase, a first and second reinforce, &c., it is

not admitted into the society of its finished brethren until it has been most severely tested.

The proofs through which our yellow friends have to pass are numerous; first, each gun is measured and gauged, externally and internally, and in all directions; then large charges of powder and shot are fired from it, much larger than will ever be required in practice; then, by way of variety, water is forced into the bore of the gun, and allowed to remain about a minute. A few days after this, the gun is made use of, and by means of a mirror, the rays are thrown into the bore, and the very bowels of the gun examined to discover how the water-cure was endured. If any wet parts appear, woe betide our yellow friend, for a piece of wax is then inserted, an accurate impression is obtained of the flaw which must exist in his interior, and his weakness is exposed to unrelenting judges.

If all these examinations be passed in a satisfactory manner, the gun is then sighted, and finished, and takes its place amongst the batteries, when a vacancy occurs.

Having gained this information, we re-enter the department, and note the boring and trimming. Slowly but surely the machinery revolves, whilst two or three men, whose nature appears as hard as that of the metal around them, with compass and rule, occasionally readjust a screw or slightly check a revolving wheel; unrelenting steel chisels scrape and rasp the brass, whilst a groan now and then comes from the interior of a bore, as though the suffering was great. Nothing but strong nerves will do here, we already feel a sort of creeping coming over us, and when a workman, unheard amidst the noise, gently touches us, and asks us to make way, we start, almost jump, in the temporary dread that one of the spiky steel scrapers has artfully approached us, and is about to take a shaving of flesh from the small of our back.

These brass guns, when used, are manned by six or seven men; each man has his special duties, and the several offices are as follows: No. 1 is usually a non-commissioned officer, and has charge of the detachment, takes the aim, and gives the elevation, &c. No. 2 stands on the right-hand side of the gun, near the muzzle; his duty is to sponge out the gun after each discharge, and to run in the powder and shot. No. 3 arranges the ammunition in his hands, and slips it into the muzzle, when No. 2 has sponged. No. 4 places his finger over the vent during the sponging, so that, when the sponge is withdrawn quickly, a vacuum will exist in the bore of the gun, and any piece of ignited cartridge which might have remained in the bore would hence become extinguished. Accidents seldom occur to the gun detachments, owing to the training which the men undergo before they are trusted with ammunition; but if a small piece of ignited flannel cartridge did by chance remain in the gun, the sponge and its rammer, together with both the arms or hands of No. 2, would be blown away when the fresh charge was rammed into the chamber.

When the powder and shot are placed in the gun, No. 4 pricks the cartridge with a sharp-pointed wire, and No. 5 then fires. Nos. 6 and 7 are employed in bringing the ammunition from the limbers to No. 3.

When the word 'load' is given by No. 1, each of the men starts at once and performs his work until the loading is complete. We are informed that four shots can be fired during one minute of time from any of these brass guns, and that our guide, at the time a No. 1, fired from a 9-pounder, at a range of nine hundred yards, five shots in seventy seconds, and, moreover, that one shot of the round struck the target; but this he considers 'too fast to last,' and likely to endanger the arms of No. 2, or the accuracy of the aim.

When brass guns are fired for any length of time with rapidity, they droop at the muzzle, and then become unserviceable.

As a proof of the accuracy of the present artillery-fire, our guide informs us that, in a fight between some guns manned by the royal artillery, and some manned by the mutinous sepoys, near the village of Moucha, in India, our guns, at a range of six hundred yards, fired three rounds, during which the *sponge-staves* of two of the sepoys' guns were cut in two by our shot, and consequently that loading and firing were rendered impossible, until *fresh* staves could be procured; in the meantime, however, nearly all the sepoys around the guns were killed or wounded. When such results are obtained, it is evident that compass, rule, and machinery must perform their work without a fault.

We quit the boring department, cross over a road, and enter a vast iron-roofed building, in which some six hundred or seven hundred men are at work. A dull noise, caused by revolving wheels, here salutes us; but all appears well greased, and as though things moved comfortably. Our attention is first directed to the engine, which is situated in a room on the left of the door by which we entered. This is in itself a spectacle—its movements perfect, and its power unquestionable. From the engine-room we pass towards a square sort of machine, on the upper part of which are four wheels, or rather narrow drums; on each of these drums are coils of lead-rope, about the diameter of the Atlantic cable. The machine is in motion, and we notice that rifle-bullets continue dropping from the lower part of the machinery into a box placed for their reception. At the first glance, we cannot trace the connection which exists between the lead-rope above and the bullets below; but whilst our guide is explaining that this is 'the Minié-bullet machine,' we observe the working of the wonderful process.

The leaden rope passes from the drum above into a hole lower down in the machine. Every revolution of a wheel causes about an inch of this lead to protrude from the hole. As the lead protrudes, two iron fingers, with a most bland don't-mention-it sort of motion, close on the piece, hold it for an instant, descend, and the piece of lead is separated from the rope, as though it were a piece of soapy cheese instead of metal. We peep amongst iron bars and wheels, and find that the iron fingers drop the inch of lead into a sort of case, where it is quietly forced into a mould, gets a nick from another bit of iron, and tumbles down a Minié-rifle bullet, with its hollow end complete, in which is a mark to indicate what machine performed the work.

A tower of machinery might pass an hour in examining this simple and beautiful engine; we have only time to observe that four instruments are at work on each machine, that each instrument drops about forty bullets per minute, and that four machines are in motion. A process of multiplication enables us to conclude that, during the ten minutes which we have passed in looking at these machines, something like six thousand bullets have been formed—and if but one bullet in five hundred proves fatal, that the death-warrant of about a dozen men has been signed during this time.

We are next attracted to some small machines, which appear to work without any aid better than a small boy—these are busily employed in making small wooden cups which fit into the Minié bullet. The neatness with which the work is performed is marvellous, and we are informed that these cups cause the lower part of the bullet, when it is fired, to expand, and thus to do away with windage—windage being the space between the sides of the bullet and the bore of the gun.

We are enabled to walk down the centre of this large building by means of a passage, whilst on each side we notice huge iron shot, some being scraped, some having holes bored in them, and some being fitted with brass screws; these, we are informed, are shells, and obtain the following account of them.

Shells are hollow shot, and are used for one or two purposes: first, they are presented to an enemy as a mine; that is, they are filled with powder, fired into an enemy's town, and arrangements made so that they burst after they fall into the ground, or into houses. They also serve to convey musketry-fire to a distance, for being filled with bullets, they travel like solid shot to the distance of a mile or more, then burst, and scatter bullets and pieces of shell upon the selected quarter; in this form they are called shrapnell-shells. They also serve to give the enemy a sort of back-lander, when he is sheltered behind a parapet, &c., as when they burst, the splinters will fly in all directions. The details necessary to obtain these pleasant results, although of everyday occurrence to my guide, were still like Greek to me, so I was led to ask the following questions:

How do you arrange so that the shell shall burst at the required time?

By what means do you discover the distance of the object at which you are firing?

And why are some shells fired at much higher angles than others?

Shells are burst by means of fuses. Here is a fuse: you see an opening down the centre of this piece of wood; well, in that opening a composition is placed, and is driven hard by means of a mallet. The composition consists of saltpetre, sulphur, and meal powder. When the fuse is complete, it is like this (showing me a fuse which appeared like a lead-pencil, about one inch in diameter—the lead part being represented by the composition). Now, this fuse burns like all others—at the rate of one inch in five seconds of time; therefore, $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of an inch in one second. Now, we know how fast our shot travels; so when we want the shell to burst at a certain spot, we bore a hole in the fuse, so that the flame from the composition may thus reach the powder in the shell; we drive the fuse like a cork into the shell, and away they go. The flame of the powder in the gun lights the composition on the top of the fuse, and the shell bursts in one, two, or three seconds, according as we bored the hole at $\frac{2}{5}$ ths, $\frac{3}{5}$ ths, or $\frac{4}{5}$ ths from the top. You see these circular marks on the fuse; well, these are just $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of an inch apart, so we can make the hole correctly at once.

With regard to judging the distance at which an object may be, we are informed that very few individuals are 'good hands' at it; but that the authorities are now cultivating this branch of education amongst the non-commissioned officers of the army. Our guide says that he finds a pencil, which he shows us, very useful in this matter, for a man at a thousand yards looks as big as a small mark which he has on his pencil when he holds it at arm's-length. On his pencil are several marks, which he says enable him to judge of any distance up to twelve or fourteen hundred yards, provided he can see a man.

With regard to some of the shells being fired higher than others, he tells us that the high ones are fired from mortars at an angle of 45° , and the range is increased or decreased by adding powder or the reverse; whilst with howitzers, the elevation of the piece will give an increase of range, the charge of powder being always the same.

Shells are cast of sufficient thickness to withstand the shock of the explosion of the gun, and at the same time thin enough to be burst by a small charge of bursting-powder.

Brass fuses are used for shells which are intended

to act against ships, as the wooden might be broken off by the collision.

Shot and shell, iron and wood, are being scraped, shaved, and formed into all sorts of shapes, for the sole object, as it appears, of destroying human life. A feeling of melancholy comes over us as we contemplate the building in which so much skill and talent have been displayed, and then consider the purpose for which it has been created.

We pass on to some machines which are hard at work punching small crosses out of copper sheets. This, we are informed, is the first state of a percussion-cap. The crosses are then taken to another machine, where a nipple presses on their centre, and completes the shape. Some of the machines do this work at once, both punch out, and press into shape.

The caps are then arranged on a frame or brass plate, in lots of 1000, and are placed underneath two steel plates, which are separated by a sheet of paper; these two plates and the paper have holes corresponding to the cap-plate. The upper plate can be moved on one side, thus destroying the communication. The holes are then filled with a composition of mercury, chlorate of potash, pounded glass, sulphur, and saltpetre; the plate is moved a little, the communication restored, and the charge is then instantly dropped into each of the thousand caps.

The frame with the caps is then taken to another machine, and placed under it; a large wheel is spun round, and the composition in each cap pressed firmly down, the pressure being about forty pounds on each cap.

The frame is then placed under another very simple-looking machine, to allow each cap to obtain a dose of shell-lac and spirits of wine, which is given by means of a number of small ends, which are dipped into the composition, swung over above the caps, and with a blow, deposit the drop into each cap. An arm regulates the brass frame, so that a fresh row is brought each time under the ends.

After the caps are dried, they are arranged by small boys in lots of twenty-five. These boys, as we look at them, work with redoubled vigour; arms, body, fingers, and head, appear as though moved by wires. The caps are flung, five-and-twenty at a time, into brown paper, which is then doubled up by one boy, and thrown to another, who ties it up; these parcels are then arranged in a box, and are ready for serving out.

We have scarcely time to do more than glance at many other interesting performances which are going on around us—boys and men, wood and iron, are all hard at work; and we cannot forget that they are working at machines which are for the purpose of destroying life. Still the individuals do not appear more fierce than men usually are—they work as calmly as though employed in making the elixir of life.

We make our exit on the opposite end of the building to that by which we entered, and walk towards the river Thames. Here we see piles upon piles of shot and shells of every size. Some huge shells are lying on the ground, and boldly assert in white figures that they are twenty-six hundredweights and some odd pounds in weight. These are the 36-inch shells belonging to the large mortar at present under trial at the Woolwich marshes.

Shells, I am informed, are always spoken of with regard to their diameter, while shot are indicated by weight. Thus we speak of $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 8-inch, 10-inch, 13-inch shells, while shot are called 24, 32, 56 pounds. The 13-inch shell weighs 198 pounds, and will contain nearly eleven pounds of powder; with a charge of seven pounds of powder, it will range 2100 yards, and should have a fuse of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

We ask our guide, as a test of his memory, what he would do with a shell for a 9-pounder gun, supposing a body of sepoys were at the distance of a mile from his battery.

He at once informs us that if the shell were a 'spherical case'—that is, a shell filled with bullets—he would give it one inch and two-tenths of fuse, and give the gun about 7 degrees of elevation; this length of fuse would cause the shell to burst about forty or fifty yards before it reached its destination.

'And what would be the effect produced on the sepoys?'

A smile comes over the bronzed face of our guide, as much as to say that he wished he could see the effect in reality; and he tells us that 'this 9-pounder shell contains forty-one bullets, which, together with the splinters of the burst shell, would go *plap amongst the sepoys* like a charge of small shot amongst a covey.'

Referring to the four shots per minute and the six guns in a battery of field-artillery, we feel no surprise that this branch of the army is, at the present day, that which may alone win a battle; for one thousand bullets per minute, in addition to the splinters of the shells in which they were conveyed, thrown with accuracy to a distance of a mile, would, we imagine, cause even braver men than our sepoy enemies to consider that 'discretion is the better part of valour.'

My guide knows these particulars by heart; and he informs me that when the shell bursts, the splinters will sometimes fly back 800 yards, such a one having occurred during his own experience in the Crimea.

We note, as we pass on, some green guns standing on green skeleton-looking carriages—these are Russian trophies. Stors filled with harness, saddles, and equipment of every description, are on each side of us; these we pass by with only a glance, and also a new building in which there are some very handsome gates, formed from the captured Russian guns, and a very tall chimney. This building is for the purpose of casting iron guns, which were formerly supplied from Carron.

The next place we visit is like a huge carpenter's shop; this is the carriage department, in which gun-carriages, ammunition-wagons, hospital-carts, &c., are made. The most remarkable object here is a saw, which appears like a piece of tape, and which runs round two wheels. This saw cuts wood into any shape—will cut one's name and address out of a solid block of oak in a very few minutes; V. R., very neatly cut out in wood, lies on a sill near, and attests the power of the instrument. The spokes of the gun-carriage wheels are also formed by a most ingenious instrument. An iron spoke serves as a model, and a wheel rests against this and regulates the movements of a rapidly revolving iron scraper, which cuts from a rough piece of wood a spoke exactly similar to the model. The felloes and spokes were formerly pressed together by means of hydraulic-presses, but there appears some doubt about the success of this method.

We quit the arsenal, much gratified by our three hours' visit, but still impressed with the idea that the time may come when human nature may have so much advanced, that this establishment will be a relic of past and barbarous ages, and men will be able to traverse the earth, from east to west, and from north to south, and it shall be that whosoever meets a man shall meet a brother and a friend.

Upon expressing these opinions to a companion, we are assured that we have taken a wrong view of the arsenal, that if we look back upon past ages, we shall find that when men used bows and arrows, there was much greater slaughter than now, in the days of Minié bullets and shrapnell-shells. He tells us to hear Shakspeare, who says, speaking of Agincourt:

'This note doth tell me of ten thousand French
That in the field lie slain;

and yet, during all the siege of Sebastopol, we had not more than one-third of that number disposed of by bullets. Therefore, the more shot and shell that are turned out at Woolwich, the greater number of lives will be saved in future wars; and that when the weapons used are even more deadly than Minié bullets and spherical case, there will probably be a great decrease in the slaughter. This is a problem not difficult for us to comprehend; and we determine in future to look upon Woolwich as the Peace Society's depot; the arsenal, as the special work of a Humane Society; and shot and shells as the real Life-preservers.

A SUMMER IN THE CLOUDS.

HAVE you ever been at Cauterets, madam? Cauterets in the Pyrenees? the highest town, worthy of the name, to be found in Europe? No. Nor you, sir? Never. Well, I thought as much, for Cauterets is out of the tourist's beaten track, and the bold Britons who yearly inundate the continent with insular gold and insular French, have not yet found out the little, quaint, old-world watering-place.

Yet, I would not be understood to say that Cauterets is absolutely and entirely unknown to our wandering countrymen. Where, indeed, is a nook so retired as to be quite beyond their reach? Where is a gorge so savage, a desert so blank, a mountain so bleak, as to repel the travellers of our nation. They go about, critical, undaunted, destroying illusions, falsifying proverbs, trampling down prejudices, all over the world. The old impregnable fortresses of nature are stormed by them one by one. No peak so high, no glacier so slippery, but the English foot must clamber and slide there—Mont Blanc is scaled by it, with guides and without them, by day and by dark, from the north and from the south. Even Ararat was not safe. True, it had been held inaccessible for ages; true, the Ark alone was said to have got a footing on its summit. But a party of intrepid Cockneys arrived, scrambled up the 'untrodden solitude' as they would up Richmond Hill, and Ararat's prestige is ruthlessly snuffed out for ever.

So, of course, there are English at Cauterets; a few.

The ascent to it is of itself remarkable. You may know the Alpine passes well, you may be familiar with tumbling torrents, milky avalanches, and black pine-woods quivering to the roar of the cascades, and yet be amazed by the Pyrenees. They look so arid, hoary, and inhospitable, beneath a hot blue sky that would astonish a Switzer. The ascent to Cauterets by the post-road, up the narrow vale of Aracelis, is no work fit for town-made axles and delicate springs. See—here comes the diligence, broad-wheeled, solid, and strongly hung with *saddles*, and chains, and *meccanique* ready to the *conducteur's* hand, and all the six or eight horses straining, tugging, slipping painfully as they jolt, haul, and jerk the big vehicle up the inexorable hills. Better trust to the diligence, and leave your London-built carriage behind at Pau or Bagnères. So! you have taken my advice. Quite right! We have the *compé* to ourselves, you see, and a famous prospect. What a jolt! Mercy! another. Can wood and iron, to say nothing of human bones and sinews, endure such dislocating wrenches, and survive? To be sure. Look at those deep ruts, those broken boulders in the way, the work of last week's inundation, or the last *débâcle* of stones that fell from the mountain. The *carbouettiers* are hard at it, poor fellows, with shovel and pick; but it will take days to repair the damage done in an hour; so up we go, thumping, bumping, leaping, with an elasticity quite amazing. Up we go, the driver flogging, the horses panting and gasping, the diligence swaying and lurching. This is Barèges, famous for its healing

waters. You look out, expecting to see a minor Lyon, a score of echoing factories at least, where the celebrated Baréges stuffs are fabricated. What a place! a dreary gorge, fields that seem to bear a crop of nothing but loose stones, some rambling hovels, two cut-throat inns, a "forlorn old hen, ten goats, two drivelling crétins gibbering in the sunshine, seventeen beggars, all with frightful faces, frightful goitres, and fluttering rags. What a place! Why, as a severe punishment for those for whom the galleys are too good, don't they send the worst class of criminals here? Why, if the French are blind to the advantages they possess, don't we obtain leave to transport our own ticket-of-leave men and garrote-robbers to Baréges? As for invalids, the waters had need to be healing indeed if they can counteract the saddening influence of the landscape. Yet see, our passengers are leaving us. The dyspeptic Spanish bishop, and the shuddering countess from Paris, and the sallow cloth-weavers from Toulouse, and the Bordeaux wine-merchant, and the two nuns with the rosaries, are all getting out. Never mind. The *intérieur* and *rotonde* will be empty, and we shall go all the lighter up to Cautejets; and no bad thing, too, for the high road now becomes a high road indeed. Up we go, winding and turning, always on the brink of the foaming Gave, that raves and tumbles, and hurls its spray into our faces now and then, as if in play, and then leaps down a rock, and vanishes in misty vapour.

Higher, and higher yet. We turn an angle of the sharp rock, and lo! what a glorious prospect of mountains, piled up, snowy peaks above snowy peaks, belts of black pines, far-away cataracts, and the wondrous Circle of Gavarnie, a mighty semicircle of dazzling snow. Round another angle, and we see only the walls of stone, the red-tasselled mules, the bare-legged Spanish muleteers, the carts of wine or oil casks, that squeeze narrowly by, and the chafing Gave speeding arrow-like down the declivity.

Higher, and yet higher. How the horses strain. We must be getting up above the clouds almost. To be sure we are. We are above them, for look along the valley, and see, floating below us, a mass of vapour, gray, and black, and blood-red in one place where the setting sun touches it. Those are the clouds. Higher yet! a nightmare of toiling horses, cracking whips, and a bumping carriage. Hurrah! This is Cautejets, with its fountains, its marble-fronted houses, and its streets paved with broad stones in Spanish fashion. See what noble peaks shoot up around it, black with pines, silvery with ore, fleecy with snow! The sun is sinking, and, swoop! down come the gray clouds from the peaks, filling the air with mist, and hovering over the chimneys like smoke in London. It is very cold for summer—quite frosty. But you are from three to four thousand feet above the level of the sea; you have snow and ice all round you, and must not wonder if you shiver in July, or freeze in August, after sundown.

What a lively scene! and yet not by any means French. Indeed, you have no small difficulty in realising that you are still in France. It is the height of the bathing-season, and the streets are as gay as if a fair were going on. It is a fair. Booths after booths, where all sorts of pretty things are displayed in tempting profusion, the shopkeepers themselves being more remarkable than their wares. No commonplace, rosy, close-shaved *bourgeois* are there; no tight, trim, pale, eager shopkeeperesses, such as lately sold you bad gloves in the Rue d'Antin, or gave you short change for a guinea in the Marais. No, no. Here are Spanish *donnas* in veil and velvet jacket; Greek peddlers in scarlet caps, Albanian warts, and white Hellenic petticoats; turbaned Moors and Turks, grave and sparing of

speech; Italians, Portuguese, all the people of the south, elbowing a few amber-bearded Germans, who have come to pick up among the Pyrenees what is withal to fit up a shop at Mannheim or Nürnberg.

And the purchasers are almost as worthy of notice. There are some Parisians, regular *fâneurs*, splendid in glossy brocade and spotless linen, staring at the 'savages' through their gold mounted eye-glasses. Just so, with the same cool indifference, the same half-impertinent assumption of superiority, would they contemplate a tempest, or a battle, or an eruption of Cotopaxi, or a vaudeville, or Brigham Young preaching to his Mormon flock. And here are certain other Parisians, who have deigned to adopt part of the 'savage' costume, and walk about smiling benignantly, in coloured *bretes* and gaudy sashes, and *sombrenes* that will tumble over their noses when they walk, and get blown off whenever there is a gust of wind.

There is a gust now—hold your hat, if you are wise.

Whirl! down it comes like an eagle, whisking away many a light object from the booths, and making sad havoc among parasols and wide-awakes. For a moment, all is dust and mist. There, it is over now, and we can proceed. Mixed up with people from Spain, who come to drink, to bathe, to be cool, or to escape being shot as rebels or friends of government by one party or other, are countless smart folks from Bordeaux, Toulouse, all the southern towns. What radiant toilets! You stare to see such spun-glass bonnets, such lace mantles, such silks, flowers, feathers, and finery in general, more than three thousand feet above the Atlantic level. Are all these sparkling butterflies, dressed as if for a Longchamps promenade or a drive in the Park, the real *noblesse* of France, withdrawn from the neighbourhood of a usurping dynasty to flourish in legitimate brilliancy? That stately dame in the brocade from Lyon, blue and black, worth ever so much a yard, must be a duchess at least; and the two pretty creatures in the infinitesimal bonnets, with the antique lace more valuable than diamonds, countesses, no doubt. Not a bit of it. Two words will describe the occupation and source of the wealth and finery of the showiest of the company: if from Bordeaux, wine; if from Toulouse, wool. All wine and wool. That magnificent lady, as glittering, and, I am afraid, as proud, as a peacock, you would stare to see in her husband's warehouse at Toulouse, dressed in skimpy cotton and a plain cap, keeping the books, higgling about *centones*, distinguishing French merino wool from Spanish, with her eyes shut, if need be. Those pretty girls, demurely following their mother, know nothing of the wine-trade, it is true, for it is not *comme il faut* for the French demoiselle to know anything; but wait till they marry those two black-bearded gentlemen who are now ogling them from that little café, and see if they do not start up full-blown judges of the Mâcon grape, cognizant of John Bull's taste to a nicety, how much brandy he will swallow, and how many shillings a dozen he will disburse.

The peasants are worthy of notice, but they bewilder one. What is their national garb? Alas! every vale has its own dress; and one is kept in a perpetual puzzle as to which deserves the golden apple. See, a Campuzan man, in white, with a flat white cap, and a blue sash and sandals, is talking to a peasant-girl of Luchon, in her graceful crimson or scarlet hood, bare feet, and sky-blue kirtle. That group of hard-featured mountaineers, in the broad bonnets of brown or blue—just the Scottish bonnet—contrast famously with the opposite cluster of milkmaids from Eaux Bonnes, whose blue mantles, gaudy jackets, and striped petticoats, eclipse any theatrical peasant-dress ever devised by the most lavish manager.

Night has stolen a march upon us as we contemplate these things; for owing to the high peaks, the days are shorter at Caunterets than in the lower world; and thus, the nearer you ascend towards the sun, the less you see of his radiance. There, the snow is rose-coloured, pinkish, violet, gray, almost black. In a few moments more the summits will have no more light on them.

Down come the clouds, and we had better house ourselves while we may. House ourselves, did I say? It is no such easy matter. Some of us are hardy, some are rich, but how few there are who unite the purse of Fortunatus to a hermit's scorn of luxuries. Let us enter some of these marble-fronted houses, and inquire for a lodging. Heyday! have we got into Spain without knowing it? Here is the same bare discomfort, the same bleak absence of all we are used to deem indispensable to civilised life, that distinguishes the Peninsula. Large rooms, with doors that won't shut, and windows that gape like dead oysters; no carpets, no bells, no sofas, no looking-glasses, sundry little beds, a few cane-chairs, and a clock that has indicated half-past twelve for a score of years. Noisy staircases, a carpenter below, a locksmith above you, a kitchen of Homeric proportions, reeking with garlic from the savoury *pachudas* simmering on the fire—such is the *appartement* proposed to you. Perhaps I was wrong to say 'proposed,' for lodginghouse-letters at Caunterets are not accustomed to offer, to advertise, and recommend their domiciles; they are better used to listen calmly to the requests of the houseless stranger who seeks a roof and a bed on any terms. Even the screaming hand-maidens who are to wait on you, and whose language is a polyglot of Basque, Spanish, and Catalan, seasoned with a sprinkling of French, are by no means eager to insure a new tenant for the wealthy proprietor of the *casa*. But at last you get a hearing. What? twenty francs a night for that doghole of a double-bedded room opposite the saw-mill! forty francs for two narrow cells that overlook the marble-cutter's yard! twelve for the loft with a truckle-bed in it! Nonsense! the people must be joking. Let monsieur try elsewhere, if he pleases. So monsieur tries, and tries again, and wears out shoe-leather and patience, and always the same story—from ten to forty francs for one room, *per diem*. Let us try the inns. There are plenty of them. At one or other of the hotels there takes place a ball almost every night—a ball at which the ladies shall appear dressed as for the Tuileries, and yet those hotels are worse than the roadside inns of Italy. Again, fifteen, twenty, thirty francs for a bedroom! You express a wish for a sitting-room. The natives hold up their hands and burst out into a hearty laugh that makes you feel ashamed of yourself as an unreasonable Sybarite.

We must *en* dine in the public *salle*, though a fine odour of garlic makes it detestable to northern olfactories. What can we have for dinner? Stringy animal fibre, unripe fruit, thin soup, cheese, and a few potatoes; but do not imagine that the bill will be proportioned to the meagreness of the cheer. Are there no vegetables? Monsieur forgets we are more than 3000 feet above the sea. No eatable meat? What! at 3000 above the sea? Is all the bread bad? Does fruit never ripen? Can the vineyards of Médoc send to Caunterets no wine a little less sour than vinegar? Monsieur, we are 3000 feet and more above — O yes, I know; thank you. There are no shops—the gay booths excepted—save of the humblest class. Tea is ten shillings a pound; sugar, dear in proportion; writing-paper, about two sous a sheet. It is 3160 feet above the sea. It is too high for civility, though not, alas! above the reach of fleas. If you expect letters, you must go

and fetch them, and jostle for half an hour in a crowd that besets the post-office. No letter-carriers exist—3000 and odd feet above the Atlantic. If you quit your inn for a lodging, the landlady will scold you in good round terms for your want of politeness: for the etiquette of Caunterets is to stay where you first settle yourself, fleas, garlic, noise, and extravagance notwithstanding. Yet one need not always grumble. We have slept, in spite of the fleas; and if our dinner was meagre, the cream and butter at breakfast do honour to the mountain dairies. The town is all alive, picturesque, noisy, swarming. Troops of ladies and their attendant cavaliers are starting on horseback for the Pont d'Espagne, or the Lac de Gaube, or the Cercle de Gavarnie.

The whole street is full of lean wiry horses, all over red tassels and fringe, plunging, pawing, and capering, as the long whips of the guides marshal the cavalcades. Every one seems good-humoured, talking and laughing loudly. There go a party of adventurous sportsmen, each with two guns, one on each shoulder, like Robinson Crusoe in the pictures; and theatrical figures they are, all gaiters, sashes, pouches, belts, and dirks. They are proceeding, under the tutelage of certain professional hunters, to chase ibexes, bears, izzards, or what they can get. What they can get is generally *nil*, for day by day bands of these heroes leave the town, bristling with weapons, and much encouraged by the waving of ladies' handkerchiefs, and return without having achieved even the slaughter of a tom-tit. There pass the valetudinarians on their way to the waters of the hot spring—and is that, can it be, our old friend Guy Faux, borne on men's shoulders? No; it is only a respectable old lady in a wonderful open sedan, being in fact an uncovered beehive, perched on poles, and in which those who love not to walk or ride are carried along as if in triumph. Here come a band of Spaniards who have brought over huge baskets of live poultry for sale. What a race of giants they seem among the low-statured, square-built French; and how strange are their turbaned heads, sandalled feet, bare, sinewy limbs, sash-begirt waists, and striped cloaks of black, white, brown, and orange, bequeathed them by their Moorish ancestors.

Here are criers innumerable: negroes selling Madrid chocolate, Turks with sherbet, and two showy confectioners in fancy uniforms, each with a tin can full of hot pastry. Listen! while one of them chants, not unmusically.

Des pains au lait,
Des petits pains au lait;

the other is bawling out that his cakes are real Bordeaux cakes, and have that instant arrived from that famous city, all hot, all hot, all hot, which, as Bordeaux is a couple of hundred miles off, seems rather a bare-faced assertion; but the French will believe anything. Later in the day, we shall have games of strength among the peasants, and dances on the green, and fireworks. But the grand attraction consists in the races. Such races! a Newmarket jockey would hardly believe his eyes. There are flat-races, hurdle-races, and so forth, for the mountain popics; races of men in sacks, of women with pitchers of water on their heads, and of blind-folded people. But the great lion of the races is a hurdle-race, in which the riders are peasant-girls in their ordinary costume. At every leap, nine-tenths of the fair jockeys are unhorsed; and the scrambling, falling, and remounting, the laughter, cheers, and excitement of the spectators, make the scene excessively animated, if not well adapted to our insular notions of decorum.

Enough of Caunterets. And yet I must quote one more trait. Look at that mountaineer leading by a

word, for sale, a monstrous Pyrenean sheep-dog. See how the magnificent white brute strides along, like a shaggy pony, and to be sold for much the same price. This is the oldest family of dogs, probably, in Europe. The famous St Bernard breed are but a junior offshoot of this mighty canine race, the terror of the bear and the wolf these two thousand years and more. Won't you buy the grand old fellow, with his red eyes and waving tail, and that sagacious head? No. Well, if you decline to pay down eight or ten pounds for so formidable a pet, there is another peasant with a basket containing four blind little brutes that you would take for bear-cubs, but they are Pyrenean puppies. The French will tell you they cannot thrive out of the mountains. In the plains, they say, this noble race of dogs pine and perish. Don't believe a word of it. I bought two puppies of the pure breed, brought them down to the low country, and have them still, the fine fellows, as big as calves now.

Well, Caunterets is worth visiting. Nature has given it every picturesque beauty that crag, and peak, and pine-woods, and roaring Gave, and untrodden snow, and darkly blue lake, and raving cataract, blended together can produce; and a Summer in the Clouds, spent in that wild nook, would provide one with a store of mind-pictures that would last a lifetime. [Since this visit to Caunterets some changes have taken place. The road has been greatly improved; and with regard to lodgings and the comforts and luxuries of life, demand has had its usual effect upon supply.—Ed.]

OLD ENGLISH MELODIES.

In the present general crusade against organ-grinders and itinerant musicians of all kinds, it is a relief to revert to a period when our ancestors were more tolerant, or, at all events, less critical in these matters. It is doubtful whether the sensitive Londoner of now-a-days would permit St Dunstan himself to perambulate his street with that hand-organ, 'made with brass pipes, and filled with air from a bellows,' albeit the instrument was of the ingenious saint's own construction.

A gentleman's harp—if any modern gentleman happens to possess such a thing—is now, alas! as liable to be taken in execution as his eight-day clock; whereas it formerly enjoyed that immunity from arrest which is at present confined to the two Houses of Parliament. It was, indeed, one of the three things the keeping of which, by the laws of Wales, constituted a gentleman; and none could pretend to that character who did not own one, and, what is more, who could not play upon it. It was expressly forbidden to teach slaves the art of harp-playing, for the same reason that the southern states of America forbid their helots to be taught to read—namely, lest they should thence become those pinks of civilisation which their masters (somewhat hastily) are in the habit of conceiving themselves to be.

In the famous tale of King Alfred in the Danish cump, and in a score of similar legends of that period, we learn how highly was the minstrel's art esteemed, how richly he was rewarded, and how his person was held as sacrosanct as that of an ambassador or herald.

In the third year of King Henry I., the priory and hospital of St Bartholomew in Smithfield was founded by the king's minstrel Royer, which a poet-laureate of modern times would scarcely have the means to do. In the reign of Henry II., Galfrid, a harper, received an annuity from the abbey of Hyde in Winchester; and many of his brethren seem to have been rewarded in a similar manner, if we may judge from the anger of the monks. 'For you do not,' writes John of Salisbury to some eminent personage, 'like the fools, of this age, pour out rewards to minstrels

and monsters of that sort, for the ransom of your fame and enlargement of your name.' In the reign of Richard I., minstrelsy flourished very splendidly, and we are all acquainted with the romantic obligation in which that royal captive was indebted to it. Many of the convents even spared neither money nor good cheer to those wandering bards, whom two out of three of our ecclesiastics of to-day would probably consign to the custody of the police. In a certain religious house in Oxfordshire, we read in Wood's history of that county: 'Two itinerant priests, on the supposition of their being minstrels, gained admittance; but the cellarer, sacrist, and others of the brethren, who had hoped to be entertained by their diverting arts, when they found they were only two indigent ecclesiastics, and were consequently disappointed of their mirth, beat them, and turned them out of the monastery.' Richard, the king's harper, to whom his royal namesake gave not only 40s. and a pipe of wine, but a pipe of wine to his wife also, was termed Master Richard, which, says Percy, deserves notice, as shewing his respectable situation.

If the Venerable Bede did not write the two musical treatises which are attributed to him, yet sufficient evidence is afforded in his *Commentary of the Psalms* to prove not only his knowledge of music, but of all that constituted the regular 'descant' of the church from the ninth to the eighteenth century. 'As a skilful harper,' writes he, in his *Commentary* upon the fifty-second Psalm, 'in drawing up the cords of his instrument, tunes them to such pitches, that the higher may agree in harmony with the lower, some differing by a semitone, a tone, or two tones, others yielding the consonance of the fourth, fifth, or octave; so the omnipotent God, holding all men predestined to the harmony of heavenly life in His hand like a well-strung harp, raises some to the high pitch of a contemplative life, and lowers others to the gravity of active life.' And he thus continues: 'Giving the consonance of the octave, which consists of eight strings; . . . the consonance of the fifth, consisting of five strings; of the fourth, consisting of four strings, and then of the smaller vocal intervals, consisting of two tones, one tone, or a semitone, and of there being semitones in the high as well as the low strings.' 'Judging from these passages,' says Mr Chappell, from whose interesting preface to the *Popular Music of the Olden Time*,* most of our information is gathered, the harp does not seem to have been tuned to any particular scale in those early times.

The earliest secular composition in parts that is known to exist in any country is that song of 1250, *Sumor is icumen in*.

ORIGINAL WORDS.

Sumor is icumen in,
 Thude sing cucu!
 Groweth seed, and bloweth med,
 And springth the wde nu.
 Sing cucu!
 Awe bloteth after lounb,
 Lhouth after calve cu;
 Bulluc sterteth, bukke vertoth,
 Muric sing cucu,
 Cucu, cucu!
 Wel singes thu cucu,
 Ne swik thu naver nu.

WORDS MODERNISED.

Summer is come in,
 Loud sing cuckoo!
 Groweth seed, and bloweth mead,
 And spring'th the woad now.
 Sing cuckoo!

* London: Cramer, Beale, and Chappell, Regent Street.

Ewe bleateth after lamb,
Loweth after calf [the] cow.
Bullock starteth, buck verteth,*
Merry sing cuckoo;
Cuckoo, cuckoo!
Well sing'st thou cuckoo,
Nor cease thou never now.

It has a natural drone-bass about it to suit the bag-pipe, 'the true parent of the organ (think of that, O musical Caledonians!), and then in use as a rustic instrument throughout Europe.' Surely, if this was indeed the case, wholesale emigration to the other hemisphere must needs have taken place far earlier than we were aware of. In a curious collection of songs and carols of Henry VI.'s time, recently printed for the Percy Society, there occurs this singular wassail-song:

Bring us in no brown bread, for that is made of bran;
Nor bring us in no white bread, for therein is no gain;
But bring us in good ale, and bring us in good ale;
For our blessed Lady's sake, bring us in good ale.

Bring us in no beef, for there is many bones,
But bring us in good ale, for that go'th down at once.

Bring us in no bacon, for that is passing fat,
But bring us in good ale, and give us enough of that.

Bring us in no mutton, for that is passing lean,
Nor bring us in no tripes, for they be seldom clean.

Bring us in no eggs, for there are many shells,
But bring us in good ale, and give us nothing else.

Bring us in no butter, for therein are many hairs,
Nor bring us in no pig's flesh, for that will make us bears.

Bring us in no puddings, for therein is all God's good,
Nor bring us in no venison, that is not for our blood.

Bring us in no capon's flesh, for that is often dear,
Nor bring us in no duck's flesh, for they slobber in the mere. [ndre.]

But bring us in good ale, and bring us in good ale;
For our blessed Lady's sake, bring us in good ale—

a recurring sentiment, which reminds us of a newly-added verse of that popular modern melody, *We won't go home till morning*—(namely, We can't eat any more, we can't eat any more, we can't eat any more, but we'll have some more to drink.)

It must be remembered that these songs are quoted in the book we have referred to, at least as much for the sake of the music as of the words, and that we are therefore prevented by the nature of our periodical from rendering the volume more than half the justice due to it. Mr Chappell has, by his research and skilful treatment of the subject, quite reproduced, to ear as well as eye, the vocal music of three centuries ago. The following poem, however, can at least be appreciated without the accompaniment, and we can imagine its effect when played as directed, 'slowly, smoothly, and with great expression.'

THE THREE RAVENS.

There were three ravens sat on a tree,
They were as black as they might be;
The one of them said to his mate:
Where shall we our breakfast take?

Down in yonder green field,
There lies a knight slain, under his shield.
His wounds they lie down at his feet,
So well they their master keep.

* 'Frequents the green fern.'

His hawks they fly so eagerly,
There's no fowl dare him come nigh.
Down there comes a fallow doe,
As great with young as she might go,

She lifted up his bloody head,
And kissed his wounds that were so red;
She got him up upon her back,
And carried him to earthen lake.

She buried him before the prime:
She was dead herself ere even-song time.
God send every gentleman
Such hawks, such hounds, and such a leman.

The conclusion of this is quite as sad, and certainly as touching, as that of the modern favourite of the public, *Vilkins*, which, and absurdities like which, it loves not at all wisely, but too well.

We English, as it seems, have a great and ancient reputation to keep up in this matter of music and singing. Erasmus asserts that, in his time, we challenged the prerogative of having the most handsome women, of keeping the best tables, and of being the most accomplished of any people in the skill of music. The ambassador of the Doge of Venice, writing home of the chapel-service of Henry VIII., says: 'We attended high mass, which was chanted by the bishop of Durham, with a superb and noble descant choir;' and again: 'The voices of the choristers are really rather divine than human; they did not chant, but sung like angels (*non cantavano, ma jubilavano*); and as for the deep bass voices, I don't think they have their equals in the world.'

During the reign of Elizabeth, not only was music a necessary qualification for ladies and gentlemen, but even the city of London advertised the musical abilities of boys educated in Bridewell and Christ's Hospital, as a mode of recommending them as servants, apprentices, or husbandmen.

'Tinkers sang catches; milkmaids sang ballads; carters whistled; each trade, and even the beggars, had their special songs; the base-viol hung in the drawing-room for the amusement of waiting visitors; and the lute, cittern, and virginals, for the amusement of waiting customers, were the necessary furniture of the barber's shop. They had music at dinner, music at supper, music at weddings, music at funerals, music at night, music at dawn, music at work, and music at play.'

Dekker informs us that the usual routine of a young gentleman's education was 'to read and write; to play upon the virginals, lute, and cittern; and to read prick-song (that is, music written or pricked down) at first sight.' Moreover, when a writer of that period praises a lady, skill in music is certain to form one of the virtues he enumerates:

Her own tongue speaks all tongues, and her own hand
Can teach all strings to speak in their best grace.

In Charles II.'s time, we find Mr Pepys, although half a Puritan in his youth, delighting in all kinds of music. 'Nov. 21, 1660. At night to my viallin, in my dining-roome, and afterwards to my lute there, and I took much pleasure to have the neighbours come forth into the yard to hear me.' Dec. 3. 'Rose by candle and spent my morning in fiddling till time to go to the office.' 28th. 'Stayed within all the afternoon and evening at my lute with great pleasure.' 'In the cellars at Audley End, 'played on my flageolette, there being an excellent echo;' and again: 'I took my flageolette and played upon the leads in my garden, when Sir W. Pen came, and there we stayed talking and singing, and drinking great draughts of claret.' Nay, 'snob' as he has undoubtedly shewn

himself to be with regard to social distinctions, he does not hesitate to join his harmonious servants both with voice and instrument. 'After dinner, my wife and Mercer, Tom (the boy), and I, sat till eleven at night, singing and fiddling, and a great joy it is to see no master of so much pleasure in my house. The girl (Mercer) plays pretty well upon the harpsichord, but only ordinary tunes, but hath a good hand; sings a little, but hath a good voice and care. My boy, a brave boy, sings finely, and is the most pleasant boy at present, while his ignorant boy's tricks last, that ever I saw.'

These pleasant gifts, however, which at one time seem to have pervaded all classes, suffered a great blow at the hands of Puritanism. In 1586, while parliament is sitting, a pamphlet is addressed to it, called *A Request of all True Christians*, and praying that 'all cathedral churches may be put down, where the service of God is grievously abused by piping with organs, singing, ringing, and trowling of psalms, from one side of the choir to another, with the squeaking of chanting choristers, disguised (as are all the rest) in white surplices; some in corner caps and filthy copes, imitating the fashion and manner of Antichrist the Pope, that Man of Sin and Child of Perdition, with his other rabble of miscreants and shavelings.'

Dancing appears to have called forth quite a torrent of that blasphemous invective in the use of which the religious ascetics of all times have been so great proficient. 'The way to heaven is too steep, too narrow, for men to dance in and keep revel-rout. No way is large or smooth enough for capering roisters, for jumping, skipping, dancing dames, but that broad pleasant path that leads to hell;' which sentence is indeed almost the only one, out of many, which is fit for quotation. Certainly we seem to have had some national customs before the steeple-hats got the better of the crown, which would even now-a-days be held somewhat too easy and familiar. It was not only customary to salute a partner at the beginning and end of a dance—and there were some dances with ever so much kissing in them besides—but also on first meeting a fair friend in the morning, and on taking leave of her. The custom of kissing before the Puritanic era was universal, and, at least for two centuries before, peculiarly English.

Still there were lessons, and moral ones too, taught in these good old times, which it were well indeed if we moderns should lay to heart and profit by. There is a beautiful ballad of King James I.'s time, too long for us to quote more than the first verse, which contains far more nobility and wisdom than all Mr Prynn's philippics—

I am a poor man, God knows,
And all my neighbours can tell,
I want both money and clothes,
And yet I live wondrous well.
I have a contented mind,
And a heart to bear out all,
Though fortune being unkind,
Hath given me substance small.
Then hang up sorrow and care,
It never shall make me rue;
What though my back goes bare,
I'm ragged, and torn, and true.

Mr Chappell's collection is in all respects a remarkable work, one of those which an honest enthusiast may, but a money-fee never can, produce. Having first spent many years in gathering a series of the forgotten music-books of the past, and in taking copious notes from such collections as exist in manuscript in public and private libraries, he has here given us every song and ballad tune that the people had a favour for between the reigns of the last Henry

and the first George—that is, every one which has been preserved—accompanied by the original verses, and illustrated with abundant annotation. As a matter of course, we have here the words and notes of most of the songs alluded to in Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, and other authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including that which Desdemona tells us was sung by her mother's maid called Barbara, all Ophelia's sad ditties, and so forth. The work is indeed a complete museum of this class of popular antiquities, a curious and entertaining record of past generations in one of their most interesting social aspects.

A SLIP BETWEEN CUP AND LIP.

CHAPTER I.

SOME one has demanded, I really forget who, how it is that so many cobblers have become wonderful men. I will just mention two, who, though dead, are still exercising a silent and a mighty influence upon Christendom—Jacob Behmen and George Fox. Newton himself 'ploughed with Behmen's heifer,' and so we owe, indirectly, the greatest scientific impetus of the modern world to a theosophising shoemaker. The great William Law, the spiritual father of John Wesley, and of the Methodist movement of the last century, and—as some say—of the Anglo-catholic movement of this century, confessed that the humble Jacob was his true teacher. If so, we owe the two greatest religious impetuses of modern England to a poor Christian cobbler.

If this were to be an essay upon wonderful shoemakers, I think I could add a list which would be really surprising. However, it is not to be an essay upon wonderful shoemakers, but merely the transcript of one episode out of the life of a certain poor honest journeyman cobbler, by name William Griffin, and out of the life of his betrothed sweetheart, Anne Moss.

William Griffin and Anne Moss had been engaged since she was fifteen, and he twenty years old. Great poverty, a drunken father, the death of her mother, and the necessity of independent work, had made Anne a thoughtful little woman long before she had reached the age called womanhood—a fact which I feel it necessary to state, as the prudent reader might otherwise stop during the relation, to say over to himself, or herself, three or four sober old proverbs concerning the evil of very early engagements, and the ignorance of their own minds supposed to be generally characteristic of young girls; with which proverbs I most cordially agree, reserving the right of exclusion from all their conditions to Anne Moss alone. For if, as a certain spasmodic poet has said, we are to count life by heart-throbs, not by minutes, why, then, our little Anne could reckon up heart-throbs enough at the age of fifteen to attest her right to all the honours, privileges, and considerations of fifty.

Anno was a little less than fifteen when she took the place of a maid-of-all-work. This exchange of her miserable home for domestic service was merely an escape out of the fire into the frying-pan. Both of them were a fiery trial to the poor girl; but the latter burnt a little less fiercely. For, although her mistress never beat her, never swore at her—while her father frequently did both—because the lady had not heat or passion enough in her nature for such violent exercises, yet she made the little servant's life very bitter to her by her infinite applications of 'Thou shalt not.' Everything that was humane, natural, pleasant, or desirable, had this waving before it, like the flaming

sword, to keep off Anne's eyes, hands, and longings. Above all, she was allowed no followers. Mrs Darrah, having never—she thanked goodness—been in love herself, considered love the most ridiculous folly and delusion under the sun. Even if it might be indulged in by people who had time and money for it, it certainly was not fit for servants. She was often heard to say that love made more thieves than malice or selfishness did; destroyed cold meat more rapidly than fly-blows; and would empty a larder quicker than a whole hungry family. She had had servants with huge appetites, and servants with lovers: she found both expensive; but the latter the worse; for even if their own appetites were ordinary, their lovers' were usually exorbitant.

In spite of these restrictions of her mistress, Anne met William very often. They managed to have walks together, to betroth themselves to each other; and after five years' steady love, under great difficulties, to fix at last a wedding-day; she by that time being twenty, and he twenty-five.

During these years of courtship, they had both worked very hard, and saved some money. William's situation was as good as his sweetheart's was unpromising. Indeed, he always thought, and almost hoped too, that Anne must need nearly every farthing of her scanty wages for her dress. The proud youth delighted himself with the belief that she was dependent upon him; his love was pleased with the fancy that he should bestow everything on her, and receive nothing from her in return. He intended to set up a small shop of his own, and begin an independent business with his wedded life.

But the long self-reliance of his sweetheart had made her too proud to think of entering a home to which she contributed no tangible goods. It was kind and loving of William, she said, and like him, to declare that 'if she had thousands, he should like her none the better.' She should like to have thousands, just to give them to him. Yet, since she had not the income of a duchess or of a banker's heiress, she would do what she could towards enriching him with the income of a poor little servant-maid. She kept a secret stocking for her few, far-between, and hardly earned guineas. When William talked of anything he had bought, or contemplated buying, the loving maiden inwardly smiled with her delight at the sly, unexpected additions to his comfort and pleasure which it was her intention and in her power to add.

William's work was ten miles from his sweetheart's; so he had a walk of twenty miles whenever he wished to see her. He could afford this only once a week—namely, on Saturday evenings; for then he could sleep at a tavern, spend some of the Sunday with Anne, and return at night, to be in time for the work of the new week.

CHAPTER II.

It so fell out, between the second and third asking of the bans, that our little heroine was taken ill. Her cold mistress, having tried in vain to dissuade her from what she called the false step of marriage, believed every relative duty to be snapped between them by Anne's persistent refusal to continue a spinster. So soon, therefore, as she found her useless, she sent her away.

'You would make a convenience of my house, Anne Moss,' she said. 'You would stay under my roof, although you have already given me warning—fancy a servant giving warning, indeed—now, you will find your mistake. I don't know what your future husband may be—I am not rich enough to keep sick people and idlers. I think you will remember till the day of your death what a good mistress I have been. All the servants who have left my situation have wished themselves back again.'

Anne attempted in a meek spirit to discover and imagine all sorts of benefits received by her from Mrs Darrah. It was a hard and microscopic task; however, she succeeded in it at last.

'I am sure, missus,' she said, 'I thank you heartily for all your kindnesses.'

'It is no more than your duty, Anne,' answered the lady, with a gratified smile and folding of the hands.

'No, missus. And if you see a young man walking about here on Saturday, looking up and down at the house, ma'am, would you be so very kind, ma'am, as to send the new servant, and ask him if his name is William Griffin; and if it is William, ma'am, to ask him to go to my father's, and I will send him word where I am, ma'am?' And Anne waited, trembling and blushing.

'Anne Moss, I can't think how you dare to take such a liberty with me and my house,' answered her mistress. 'I have always warned you of the folly and unfitness of young women, who have their living to get, keeping lovers. You know that my servants are not allowed to have followers; and it is most likely that I shall send an officer after the young man, instead of my servant, if I see him prowling up and down, looking into these windows.' So the girl left, dispirited.

Poor Anne feared to go and live with her drunken father, lest she should be insulted by any of his low associates, and lest he should be tempted to lay his hands upon the little store she had laid up for her William and herself. So she was obliged to seek a lodging in the town, where she could live decently until that day next week, when William would take her as his wife to her first and last real home.

The misfortune she most dreaded—namely, the dissipation of her little capital—began the moment she had left her mistress's house. To save expense, she made up her mind to carry her own trunk to her lodging. She tried to do so; but she found herself too weak. She was obliged to hire a carrier; and that involved a dip into 'William's money,' as she delighted to call it.

So that the dip might be as shallow as possible, she engaged a lad instead of a man for her porter. But before they had half reached the quarter of the town where Anne's lodging was situated, his boyhood began to evince itself in a very visible manner. He panted, and drew long breaths, and perspired greatly, and now and then stumbled under the weight. His pride tried to hide these signs. He endeavoured to stimulate himself with the thought of his payment; but his efforts at self-encouragement came out very plainly in certain noises, and in his unconscious compression and biting of his lips. The tender-hearted lass espied them: she could not endure to see him so vexed and inconvenienced; and so, for the rest of the way, she insisted on bearing half the weight.

When she had arrived in her room, and had dismissed her young porter, and sat down to rest herself, she began to feel the bitter results of her efforts with the heavy trunk. She was very ill when she started; she was now ten times worse. Her head ached fiercely; her breath was short, audible, and gasping; her whole body was parched and feverish.

She called her landlady into the room, and asked her for a little cold water. The woman had confined on providing a supper for her; as she heard her stay was to last only a week, she meant to make the week a paying one, so she had prepared some twopenny or three-halfpenny sausages, which were even then figuring in her mind's bill of fare at sixpence apiece. In rather a disappointed tone, therefore, she asked Anne if she should bring her nothing to eat. The poor girl said she was sure she could not swallow anything. The landlady said she had some beautiful new-laid eggs—they were a kind that wonderfully

cured headache and fever; indeed, she told her that if any of her neighbours were ill in that way, they always came and begged for one of these eggs. Anne was credulous, and did not doubt her landlady's possession of the magical hen which laid such eggs; but Anne was also resolute—no one could persuade her out of her own methods. She said that she felt a good long sleep was what she needed the most, and that she should at once go to bed.

But although she went to bed, she could get no sleep; all the long night she was tossing restlessly over and over. She remembered that William had promised, if he could get away, to call on her two or three times before Saturday, for which a friend had promised to lend him a horse and cart. She began to picture to herself his astonishment when he heard that she was gone, and she wondered if her mistress would relent, and be communicative. She made up her mind that, so soon as the morning had come, she would lie in wait for the new servant, as she went out shopping, and beg her to watch for William; and if he called, to tell him where his sweetheart had removed.

But, when the morning came, she knew nothing of purposes and resolutions; she was in a brain-fever, talking and rambling wildly.

The landlady wondered that she saw or heard nothing of her at breakfast; and going up to look after her, found her in that frightful condition. The woman neither knew what money she owned, nor where she came from, nor what connections she had. She sent for the parish doctor. He ordered a nurse for her immediately: so the woman of the house took upon herself to examine the maiden's trunk and pockets, counted out the time which she could keep her and a nurse for her without injury to herself, out of Anne's little store; and at once offered the place to a personal friend a few doors off.

For three weeks our poor little servant-maid lay unconscious of her condition, at the rough mercy of these two cormorants. Their negligence prolonged her illness. At the end of that time, the greater part of her hard-won capital was cruelly dissipated.

CHAPTER III.

Unhappy William Griffin, her natural protector, knew not all this time what had become of his darling. Two days after she had left the place, he was walking up and down before the house in his usual manner, hemming and coughing. He had never been so long at that exercise before. He concluded that Mrs Darrah was detaining Anne, or was in the way somehow; or that Anne was mischievously prolonging the pleasure of hearing her lover's signals, remembering that it was nearly the last time she should do so for ever; so he hemmed and coughed louder. But still no one answered with a merry mocking hem and cough. No bright eyes suddenly peered above the blind; no round head gave him a series of short, sharp nods, indicating whether he should stay or depart.

'Well,' he said to himself, 'she is now more mine than her mistress's; I will knock at the door.' He did so, and was prepared to see either Anne or Dame Darrah herself; but he started when the door was opened by a new servant. The truth flashed upon him at once. Mrs Darrah had done with his Anne, and would not keep her, even on the ground upon which she undertook to stay for the coming week—namely, food and drink, but no pay.

The new maid could not inform him where his Anne had gone. She said that she had never seen the old servant, for her mistress gave her to understand that she was not good for much, and invited young men there; and that it was her—Mrs Darrah's—invariable custom to see the old servant safely and

clearly out of the house before she admitted the new one, saying, that 'if they only laid their heads together for five minutes, they were sure to corrupt each other.' William uttered a strong and angry word or two, said he wished his Anne had left the day her time was out, bade the maid good-night, and departed. He went off at once to her father's. He found the miserable man, sottish and maundering; he was incapable of being moved by the news of his daughter's departure, and as incapable of giving any clue to her present whereabouts. William ran down from the besotted creature's room, and found himself under the dark sky, not knowing whither to turn for his Anne. He went round to all the shops where he had ever known Anne to call. At each place they could only tell him that they had not seen her for the last three or four days, and that another young woman now came on Mrs Darrah's errands. He exhausted all the time allowed him in this fruitless search. When he came to the place where he was to meet the friends who had promised to give him a lift on the way home, he found them gone; he had arrived too late; so he had to walk the ten miles alone, a miserable man, giving himself up to fears, to bemoanings, and once or twice to anger, to wonder, and even to suspicion.

Every evening, for a week, William walked twenty miles, from his work to the town and back, seeking his sweetheart, regularly visiting her father and that same series of tradesmen on whom he had called the first night of his loss. But he received no tidings, good or bad. Sometimes he felt that even bad news would be better than none, for the hope of any good explanation of her marvellous disappearance often died out for hours together. Still he persevered in his inquiry.

At last the young men, in one of the shops he was wont to call at, began to speculate upon his case. When he entered, they winked and smiled, and whispered to one another. They said they could very accurately perceive *what was what*: she had jilted him; but he was too great a boobey to believe it. One or two of them asked if it would not be a true kindness to suggest *this* explanation to him.

They agreed that it would; and they did so. He answered with such scorn and passion, with such a violent assertion of his Anne's faithfulness, with such a fire and flash in his eyes, and with such threats against any one who should vilify her unjustly, that the suggesters wished they had let the subject alone.

At the end of the week, on the day which was to have been their wedding-day, while Anne lay tossing over restlessly, and talking wild nonsense, he came into the town to settle in his own house and shop. As night after night he returned alone to the house he had bought and furnished for another, still without news of her, he took forth from his memory the suggestion of the young shopmen; he laid it out, so to speak, before him; he turned it over and over; he looked at it in every light, on every side; he began to admit its possibility; and at last, in a morbid mood, he half believed it.

His shop was still unfinished, and he spent his time mainly in travelling hither and thither, seeking stock for it. But he went about all business poorly, with a heavy and half-broken heart. It seemed a mockery to him to be making such preparations. He did not believe he should live to use them. He did not want to do so. For the mystery of Anne's departure, her terrible silence, and this gradual, but surely excusable admission into his heart of suspicion of her faith and love towards him, plucked all the zest and purpose out of his life. It was for her sake he had worked submissively as a foreman so many years; for her sake he had stinted himself in dress, amusement, indulgences of all kinds, and found

delight in such sacrifices. Every cut of a saw, every blow of a hammer or mallet, every coat of paint, every boot and shoe, in his shop, held in his own mind some relation to her comfort and prosperity, as a part of that household of which she was about to be the daily sunshine; the source and centre of all its light and warmth and pleasantness; the measure of its work and rest.

CHAPTER IV.

At last Anne came to herself; in a little while she rose from her bed in good health. But she was quite penniless. Her greedy attendants had disposed of every mite of her little fortune; even her wedding-clothes had gone into the nasty hands of the pawn-brokers for medicine, food, and lodging.

She felt ashamed, the proud lass, to send after William, or let him see her as she was. She got a little employment as a charwoman, at one house and another, through the recommendations of the Sisters of Mercy and the parish clergyman, who were themselves too poor to give her any other help. But she kept from them the story of her love and betrothal, and by doing so, kept peace from the aching heart of her William; for the priest and the sisters, had they known it, would at once have sent her off to him, or have fetched him to her.

She made up her mind to continue cheerfully at charring, until she could repurchase some of her good clothes. She would then visit William, make known her condition to him, confess all the story of her savings, and the sad way in which it was lost, and steadily insist upon the wedding being put off until she had removed her uneasiness, and regained her sense of independence by recovering at least some part of her former wealth. Her disposition was all compact of cheerfulness and hope. Whenever she had found anything broken, instead of standing over it crying, she had looked to see if it could be mended; if it could, she set about mending it; if it could not, she tried to procure another thing of its kind.

So she dealt with her own broken prospects, just as she had been used to deal with her mistress's broken china. She kept her mind fixed upon their restoration. This hope gave her great zeal and eagerness in her servile work. She never let herself remember that the time had come in which, except for her misfortune, she should have been a bride and a mistress of a household; but she set about her dull actualities as if no such bright possibility had ever belonged to her. She looked forward to the glory of that moment when she should again find her head at rest on the dear shoulder of her William. She went to her work singing, she came from it singing. She said to herself: 'To *think* would destroy me: I shall never be able to recover myself if I ponder on my loss and my present state.'

Thus she kept up a fever of counter-excitement by shutting out of her thoughts all truth which might excite her—the truth of her own loss, the truth of William's astonishment and pain. Whenever she found her mind inclining to the realisation of his sufferings, she would sigh and grieve; but the moment the echo of her sigh struck athwart her consciousness, she arrested herself. 'This will not do,' she would say; 'it will be all the better afterwards; our happiness will more than make up for our misery.' She never waited in quietness of spirit, and calmly analysed or probed these ill-digested, hasty deductions. If she had done so, she would have espied a monstrous residuum of 'proper pride' underlying all the other elements of her reluctance to see William as she was. If she had done so, she would have seen what wretchedness, doubt, and despair she was sowing in the true heart of her William. When that quakerly impulse sprang up in her, she scrubbed, or walked,

or hummed more vigorously; if a tear for William started into her eye, she used it as mercilessly as her sighs, and brushed it hurriedly away. She felt that if she looked at the present, she should be weakened, and do nothing. It was only by keeping the end before her that she could find spirit and moral sinew for work. And whilst she was at work, her efforts raised a dust round her which hid everything but those efforts.

But where was the need of all this? what was the end of her eager and incessant strivings? Would William love her the less for having suffered and lost all? Would he love her the less for having but one gown, and that an old and ragged one? for having shoes with holes in them? for being penniless? She knew him better; she knew that he never suspected she had a farthing of her own. She knew that the thought was a delightful one to his open, generous nature, as it made him feel himself the supplier of all her needs. But the little maid was vain. She had tasted the sweet, pernicious, intoxicating draught of false independence. The draught gave her stimulus for her work. In a few weeks, she had made enough to redeem her best new dresses, her shoes, and other articles of dress, and to pay her standing debts.

William, in the meantime, not having, like Anne, any insight into the causes of her mysterious absence and silence, could not, as she did, find solace, excitement, and delight, in looking forward. On the contrary, the future was his most bitter thought. His disappointments lay there. All the glory of his life was behind him—gone by for ever. And even that past glory, since suspicion and the present appearance of things had begun to cloud it, lost all its golden worth. It had been no *true* possession. It was miserable to think that, even when he was most happy, he was only so by being ignorant of the truth, by trusting in heartless and well-acted deceit. Before him, he could see nothing but unescapable misery; in the present, his thoughts exercised themselves worryingly on the causes of Anne's strange departure, until by slow processes, not without, as he conceived, two ocular proofs, he admitted the awful and maddening conclusion that she was dishonest and unfaithful.

The first ocular proof was as follows: One dark foggy night, going from the station to his home, after a dull day, all through which his body had been taken up by business, but he himself by the fiery vexation of his thoughts, a shape rushed by him which startled him, it was so like Anne. He would almost have ventured on oath it was her. Without thinking, he pursued the figure. It turned down some darker street, and was lost in the fog.—The other glimpse he had of it deepened his persuasion that it was really his affianced bride whom he had seen. 'Whose is she now? What relation to those she chooses in preference to me?' He went home with these thoughts burning at his heart.

Still he determined with himself that he would not be unjust. He fought a brave hard battle with his suspicions. The faith of his heart in Anne strove against that testimony of his senses, and overcame. He concluded that his senses had deluded him. But he also concluded that if Anne were in the town, and could keep herself from him at a time when she was so sacredly bound, it must be because she had some other lover. But he found this hard to believe. The very memory, almost the taste, of her last kisses rose to contradict it. He could not persuade himself that those kisses were deceitful and counterfeit.

A few days after, as he was walking slowly along, musing gloomily over this mysterious blow, he chanced suddenly to look up, and saw the sunshine fall upon a shape which he had now no doubt of. He saw it was Anne who hurriedly turned, the corner

at the end of the street. He was determined to stop her and upbraid her; he felt in a moment half strong enough to fling back in her face the love of long years. On second thoughts, however, he resolved to discover where she was living, and for whom and for what she had broken her faith. He noticed that her clothes were very ragged and ill-looking; perhaps already she had begun to earn the wages of unfaithfulness by being cruelly used. He kept at a moderate distance behind her, slinking and hiding between intervenient persons. In this way he followed her through several streets; but turning suddenly in a more crowded thoroughfare, as he was straining forward eagerly to keep a glimpse of Anne at the distance, quite regardless of what was near, a burly dustman ran against him. He stumbled and fell. When he sprang up again, he could see nothing of that soiled bonnet and torn dress his eyes had been so steadily pursuing. Alas! he thought to himself, what matters it to find where she is, what she is doing. Plainly she was in the town; near him, yet not caring to see him; trying to conceal herself from him. Her very rage, perhaps, was but a disguise.

He felt so faint and bewildered, that he had to stumble into a tavern and call for some brandy. As he sat still there, looking the awful changes of his life in the face, he made up his mind to depart out of the country. A map of New Zealand hung on one side of the fire, a view of Otago on the other. He talked with two men in the room about emigration. The old town of his youth, the theatre now of such a mockery, seemed to grow hateful to him. He talked with these men until they persuaded him to emigrate. But it was not the golden visions of wealth which they set before him that tempted him; he was impelled by the strong desire to burst all his present trammels. He hardly knew whether his pride and indignation would save, or his sense of loss destroy him. He made up his mind to get rid of everything—shop, and house, and business, at once.

In two hours' time—having made an appointment with the men for the next day—he returned to his shop. Two or three painters immediately came up to him with inquiries. Would he have the shutters painted green? or grained like oak? or picked out with different colours?

He pushed by them, answering: 'Oh, anyhow.'

The men looked confused. Experience had taught them that anyhow was always wrong. One of them advised oak.

'I don't care the least how the shutters are painted. I shall never see them, I hope. I shall sell the shop, and go off in a day or two to New Zealand.'

The men fell back, and stared at one another. They looked at him again, as doubting whether or no he was drunk, or had begun to grow insane through his troubles, which all of them pretty accurately knew. The master determined to present his bill, and insure payment. William said that he would pay him immediately. While watching the painter make out his bill, his young apprentice came whistling into the shop. After a little while, he said to William:

'Have you seen the person in the parlour, sir?'

'What person? No,' said he.

'There was one came for you an hour ago,' said the lad, 'and she told me she should wait until you came in.'

William gave a murmur, a sigh, and pushed his way gloomily through the workmen, and implements, and packages into the room at the back of the shop. Some one fell back as he did so. Ah! through the little window betwixt the shop and parlour, Anne had been watching him ever since he came in. Her heart lashed her with pain and woe as she saw the thin figure and pinched, altered face, and felt that

she had made him so meagre and so white. She leaned on the sill and sobbed. She dared not go through to him, for she feared the scene of their meeting in the open gaze of the workmen.

Nor shall I describe that scene here. It was a long while before either of them could realise its truth, and particularly before William could. He asked if he had not passed her one night in the fog. She answered yes, and that the night and the early morning were the only times she dared go out, she so dreaded meeting him. He asked her if he had not seen her that very day, three hours ago. She blushed, and pointed to her dress. William looked down at it: it was a silken one. She told him she was rushing to fetch it out of pawn on purpose to visit him, and explain herself, when he perceived her that morning; and then she added all the story of her illness and penury, with many tears and prayers for forgiveness. William was so thankful that he wondered what he could have to forgive. Her proposals to regain her little capital, 'just for vanity's sake,' he would not listen to, but demanded as the only penance that they should be married before any more separations were possible. He called on the emigration agents—who said he was a very fickle man—and broke off his negotiations; but as a kind of recompense, he invited them to eat, drink, and dance at his wedding.

THE NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF BRITISH STORMS.

SECOND PAPER.

WHEN people all declare that the weather is unusually mild for the season, when a southerly wind and a cloudy sky raise the temperature, and send down the mercury in the weather-glass, then, as cautious Moore hath it, 'a storm may be expected about this time.' Let Brown forbear to sail on the river, or, at least, to make fast the sheet of the sprit-sail, for sudden gusts usher in a coming cyclone. Let the hardy fishermen from Peterhead to Cullercoats haul up high and dry on the beach their open undecked boats, and mend their nets and lines, seated cozily among wives and children, until the season of uncertainty is passed. Let the good ship *Mary Anne*, at Lloyd's, lie snugly moored in Liverpool docks a few days more, if she would avoid foul winds, head seas, and the 'merchant-marring rocks' of the rugged Irish coast on her lee. Let the richly laden merchantman in the Channel, homeward-bound, after surmounting the perils of a long voyage, hasten to secure the friendly aid of a steam-tug, if she would escape being driven on to the Goodwin Sands; and let the dusky collier-brig set all studding-sails aloft and aloft to gain the port before she rolls and pitches in an angry sea, and heels over to the cable. Let each miner walk as warily in the bowels of the earth as if he were in a powder-magazine; for the explosive gases are hissing audibly as they rush from every crevice, the ventilation is slackening, and the lives of all in the mine are forfeited if reckless Jones enters his 'bord' with a paked candle, or thoughtless Robinson tries to light a pipe at his Davy-lamp. Let farmers, shepherds, gardeners, invalids, &c., take suitable measures beforehand, for a cyclone cometh; a sudden change of weather, and probably a great storm.

The promonitory symptoms of a coming storm, the precise way in which a vessel will be attacked by it,

and the excellent practical rules which Sir W. Reid has given for the proper management of a vessel in a storm, are an important part of the education of a sailor, to whom a practical knowledge of cyclonology is now indispensable. The philosophical landsman will also be interested in a science which offers explanations of the continued easterly winds of an English spring, of the general prevalence of westerly winds in Britain at other seasons of the year, of the excessive changeableness of the climate of the British Islands, of the occurrence of great inundations, and of the extreme frequency of explosions in coal-mines; for these are all direct consequences of the nature and laws of British storms, or, to speak correctly, of North Atlantic cyclones.

Hurricanes, in some manner as yet unknown, are the offspring of an excessively heated atmosphere. They all begin near the equator, and are most frequent in any tropical country just after the season of greatest heat there. The hurricane season in the West Indies begins in August: and from August to the end of the following spring, cyclones come rushing across the Atlantic to Europe, not 'as single spies, but in battalions.' Every cyclone, however, does not announce itself here as a storm of wind; for while some are of a boisterous nature, and gyrate with all the speed of a fast young lady in a polka, others, more decorous, move round with the slow and solemn gravity of a dour matron of the old school. The presence of these peaceable cyclones is not made known to us by the force, but by the order of succession in the changes of direction of the wind, and by the peculiar cyclonic fluctuations of the mercury in the barometer and thermometer.

The average central track of the numerous cyclones that have been traced across the North Atlantic Ocean by Redfield, Reid, Maury, and others, passes a little to the north of Scotland, and tends towards the north-east point of the compass. As the British Islands lie somewhat to the south of this mean central route, it follows that the southern halves of cyclones will most frequently sweep over Britain, and, consequently, that the prevailing winds here will be from the southward and westward. Now, the southerly winds heap up in front of the advancing cyclone the heated air of the tropical regions, so that the approach of a cyclone to Britain is generally signalled by a considerable rise of the mercury in the thermometer, as well as by a fall of that in the barometer, as already explained. Hence, when a series of cyclones passes over Britain—and they are usually gregarious, although they come in single file—we experience a rapid and successive alternation of southerly and northerly winds, and therefore of hot and cold days, together with all the other changes of weather which attend sudden fluctuations in the density and dryness of the atmosphere. The extreme changeableness of the climate of the British Islands, therefore, arises from their being situated on the southern side of the mean central track of all the cyclones that cross the North Atlantic Ocean; and the general prevalence of westerly winds here is obviously due to the same cause.

As the West Indian cyclones generated in August, soon after the sun has attained his greatest northern declination, have all the violence of hurricanes, and move so rapidly poleward as to pass to the northward of Britain; so those generated about the time that the sun reaches his greatest southern declination, appear to be of a feebler nature with respect to their power of moving poleward, their centres often passing to the southward of Britain, causing a succession of easterly winds here, and at the same time heavy storms in the Bay of Biscay, Portugal, Spain, and the Mediterranean Sea. This is the source of those cutting east winds in spring, which have such a

pernicious influence on the health and temper, that Pope has chosen them for the peculiar atmosphere of 'the gloomy cave of Spleen' in the *Rape of the Lock*:

No cheerful breeze this sullen region knows;
The dreaded east is all the wind that blows.

M. Liail, of the Imperial Observatory of Paris, in tracing the course of the great Balaklava tempest from England across the continent beyond the Caucasian mountains, has shown that it was an immense cyclone of which the centre passed to the south of England. During the three or four days of its transit across our meridian, the winds were easterly without exception from the Land's End to John O'Groat's.

This was also the case with the twin-cyclones that caused the great inundations in France at the end of the spring of 1856. The average cyclone track across the North Atlantic deviates little from the course of the Gulf-stream, whose warm surface is always overhung with copious vapours. Each cyclone, therefore, collects, during its progress across the ocean, an abundance of moisture to be discharged on the western coasts of Europe in the form of heavy rains. Cyclones that pass through low latitudes bordering on the tropics, also gather enormous accumulations of moisture to be precipitated on the mountain-chains of Southern Europe, thus producing those tremendous inundations so destructive to life and property as to rank among national calamities.

The most disastrous inundations in France during the present century, with the exception of those of 1856, occurred in 1844, immediately after the arrival at Europe of the great Cuba cyclone, so ably traced across the Atlantic up to our very shores by Messrs Redfield and Reid; and again in 1846, also just after the arrival of another great cyclone, traced also by those discoverers of the nature and laws of storms. The greatest and most sudden inundation recorded in our annals was that caused by the Moray floods in August 1829; resembling those in France as to their cyclonic origin, but by no means of parallel magnitude.

The greatly increased risk of explosions of fire-damp in coal-mines is one of the most important consequences of the approach of a cyclone to the British Islands. The additional risk arises from two distinct sources: the diminished atmospheric pressure, indicated by the fall of the mercury in the barometer, permits an unusually large issue of inflammable gas from the coal into the workings of the mine; and the simultaneous rise of the temperature of the exterior air checks the ventilation, and thereby leaves the gas to accumulate below.

This gas is most abundant in the galleries of coal-mines, and that explosions are most frequent, during warm southerly winds, when the thermometric column is high, and the barometric column low, has long been well known to practical miners both in England and France; and the evidence on this head, given before the several committees of the Houses of Lords and Commons on accidents in coal-mines, is both abundant and satisfactory. Many of the special examples of the influence of atmospheric perturbations in causing explosions are very striking and conclusive. For instance, the barometric depression during the passage over Britain of the northern half of the Balaklava cyclone began on the 11th, and ended on the 19th of November 1854, and was lowest on the 15th. During the four days when the atmospheric pressure was least, there occurred explosions in six different coal-mines, in localities remote from each other, but all under the dominion of the passing cyclone. On the 18th, there was an explosion in Worcestershire; on the 14th, an explosion in

Northumberland; on the 15th, when the mercurial column was lowest, there were three explosions—in Lancashire, Worcestershire, and Monmouthshire, respectively; and on the 16th, there was an explosion in Scotland. Just before the great explosion at Lundhill Colliery, near Barnsley, in February 1857, the most destructive to human life on record, there was a sudden rise of temperature of more than twenty degrees Fahrenheit, and a fall of the barometric column, both caused by a passing cyclone.

In such cases, an inquest is held on the unfortunate victims, and the stereotyped verdict returned that the accident was quite unaccountable, and no one to blame. It may have been so, for some explosions certainly do happen independently of the previous state of the weather; but in nine cases out of ten, an examination of the meteorological conditions that immediately preceded the explosion will shew that the approaching epoch of increased danger might have been foreseen, and proper precautions taken beforehand. This is a matter of growing importance, for explosions are becoming every year more numerous and more destructive.

One hundred and twelve persons lost their lives by one explosion at the Cynmer Colliery, near Cardiff, in July 1856; and about two hundred persons were destroyed under circumstances of an unusually painful nature, by the above-mentioned explosion at Lundhill Colliery. These two, of upwards of six hundred explosions of which the dates and details are known, have been the most destructive to human life. The following statistics, compiled from the excellent periodical, *Reports of the Government Inspectors of Mines*, shew that the number of recorded explosions is increasing from year to year: 1851, 66 explosions, 270 lives lost; 1852, 74 explosions, 209 lives lost; 1853, 77 explosions, 204 lives lost; 1854, 84 explosions, 209 lives lost; 1855, 95 explosions, 186 lives lost. In 1856, the number of explosions spread over the whole year, gives one explosion for every four days; so that by this time the annual number is probably approximating to an average of two explosions in each week.

It may be interesting to indicate some of the effects of such gentle cyclones, as, on account of their inferior velocity of rotation, are not accompanied by strong winds. Suppose one of these to approach our shores in early spring. For three or four days, mild and moderate breezes blow gently from the sunny south, veering slowly to south-west and west; presently the bright little daisy thrusts his modest head above the relaxed earth, 'the lusty sap begins to move;' forest-trees bud, and orchard-trees blossom, promising kindly fruits in autumn; busy little birds flutter joyfully hither and thither in pairs; and the speckled trout, thin and lanky after his long hybernation under a friendly stone, turns his head up-stream, and now and then dimples the surface as he forces his acquaintance on some unfortunate avant-courier of the ephemeral tribe. Coughs and colds abate, and great-coats are laid aside. Among the many hundreds of coal-mines in England, Scotland, and Wales, there are few that are not suddenly afflicted with asthma, evinced by the impeded action of their breathing organs, the up-cast and down-cast shafts; and the flame of the miners' candle is reduced to an ominous little blue halo far above the wick. In the county newspapers of Staffordshire or Wales appear isolated accounts of explosions, juries as usual pronouncing exculpatory verdicts. The bodies recovered from the black abyss are decently interred, and a generous subscription relieves for a time the more pressing wants of widows and orphans.

Suppose, now, the first cyclone to be immediately succeeded by another, of which the centre moves slowly up the Mediterranean towards the Black Sea.

A week or two of cold searching easterly winds soon blight all the fair promises of the premature spring, a frost nips the tender buds and blossoms, a sprinkling of snow powders the heads of the northern hills, and old folk talk of the unhealthiness of a black-thorn winter. Again, 'coughing drowns the parson's saw.' But, it's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and coal-mines now throw off their asthmatic symptoms, breathing freely through their huge throats. Explosions are not heard of again until a sudden return of hot weather, or a season of greatly diminished atmospheric pressure.

THE GREAT DRAGON OF CHINA.

I.

'ONCE upon a time,' there was a great dragon that lived in a flowery land; he came out of the bottomless pit, and he was so vast that his body reached from the frozen north to the burning tropics, and his claws stretched over a thousand miles, and his tail lay along a hundred rivers, and for his dinner every day he ate up as many little new-born children as their mothers would bring him and place in his hungry maw. Thirty thousand children every year did the dragon eat up; but no one grieved for them, so long as he kept his claws off the grown-up people; and they brought their children, and gave them up without a tear, and the dragon grew more fat, and strong, and lively every day.

And, as for the mothers, they did not weep, and lament, or refuse to be comforted—not they. Their children, especially if they were daughters, were better in the dragon's belly than living the life their mothers lived; better, said they, not to be, than to toil and starve like us.

So the great dragon of infanticide lay along the length and breadth of the land; and the tender newborn infant was exposed on the public road, to be caught up in his fangs, or cast away into the waters of those silent highways that lead to the great deep.

Long did the hearts of English mothers refuse to believe the existence of so terrible a curse upon the land. Here is the testimony of one who occupied the highest position in science, and whose life, after he had braved a thousand perils by water in his voyages round the globe, was lost by fire in the frightful catastrophe on the railway from Paris to Versailles, in May 1842. 'In China,' says the unfortunate Dumont d'Urville, in his *Picturesque Voyage round the World*—'in China, the father has the power of selling his child as a slave; and whether from poverty or caprice, the fathers frequently avail themselves of their rights. Daughters especially are trafficked in. Humanity and paternal affection are virtues unknown to the Chinese, who have no thought but for themselves. It is undoubtedly to this brutalising egotism that we must refer the enormous number of infanticides which are perpetrated every year in that country.'

'So far from punishing this atrocity, the government seems to tolerate and almost to authorise it. It is one of the duties of the police of Peking to collect, every morning, the infants which have been "thrown away" during the night. They pile up the victims in a tumbrel, and cart them away poll-mell, the living and the dead, and shoot them into a common sewer outside the city. Some authors have computed the annual number of infanticides at not less than thirty thousand. The natives who live on the banks of the rivers abandon their children to the current, after having attached to the back of the neck a gourd, to

keep their heads above water. It was an everyday occurrence to see the corpses of children floating down the stream; and the boatmen who pass pay them no more attention than they would to a dead dog. 'The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty,' and there is not a leavening grain of humanity in the religion of the Chinese. Some spark of natural feeling has originated the doctrine of a continual metempsychosis; so that the mother, if she has any remorse in putting her child to death, may console herself that she is only giving its spirit a passage from one body to another tenement more or less assimilated to the human form divine.

The Chinese laws are as merciful to this crime as our own legislature to that of wife-beating. One of the mandarins' edicts, after a long preamble on things in general, runs thus: 'We regret to find that in our flowery province the lives of infants are far from long. This is not good. Attention must be paid, and alteration made for the future.'

In the year 1845, the emperor of China published an edict to repress the prevalence of infanticide. He begs the parents to send the infants to the asylums rather than expose them to be devoured by wild beasts, or cast them into the rivers; and—in a country where capital punishment, be it remembered, is awarded for the most trivial offences—he threatens all future offenders with the punishment of sixty blows of the stick for each offence.

So the dragon ate up the little children, and no one hindered him.

II.

It was Forbin Janson, bishop of Nancy, whose genius first directed, and whose courage and energy were able to wield the weapon that could slay the destroyer.

With a large experience acquired from his missionary travels in the east, he combined the motive-power of religious enthusiasm and a fervent philanthropy; and when he had entered into the appalling details of the curse of China, he spared no faculty of mind or body till he had set in motion his scheme for the deliverance of the victims of infanticide.

The price of a new-born infant in China was said to be 200 *sapees*, or about a shilling; increasing up to ten shillings for a child of ten years; and the worthy bishop determined to try the power of money on those hearts that were insensible to nobler feelings.

But where should he obtain the necessary funds?

The outlets for benevolence are even more numerous in France than in England. Every day, charity knocks at the door, and opens the purses of rich and poor for the support of asylums, of hospitals, and a thousand institutions which have no other source of revenue than voluntary contributions.

There yet remained, thought the bishop, one class who were exempt from contribution.

It was for tender infants he besought assistance to rescue them from a violent death. It was to the children of his faith he determined to appeal for the means to carry on the good work. He resolved to enlist the tender sympathies of the little children, and make them the saviours of thousands of innocents from a cruel and hopeless doom.

The worthy bishop disseminated his plan throughout the families of the rich and powerful world of Paris, and the heads of the church co-operated with him in obtaining contributions, by processions, by masses, and charity-sermons. He himself started for Belgium, and knocked at the door of King Leopold's palace, and soon counted the royal children as contributors and patrons of his enterprise. He collected by these means a sum of 50,000 francs; but unhappily before he could realise the success of his labours, he was seized with illness while pursuing his self-imposed

duties, and fell a victim to his zeal and devotion to the good cause.

His work was not suffered to die with him. A worthy successor was found in the person of Archbishop Bonasia, who applied himself to the task with equal ardour, and obtained a glorious harvest of success. In 1846, the society of the *Sainte Enfance*, as it is called, was enabled to send out a regular mission to Macao, provided with all the means and appliances of conversion, crucifixes, medallions, and above all, *sapees* to the amount of 190,000 francs, for the purpose of purchasing Chinese infants, to be brought up within the pale of the Romish Church.

Moored off the harbour at Macao might be seen, in 1847, a handsome vessel, the *Stella Maria*, freighted with those who had devoted themselves to the work of delivering the souls appointed to die. *Farewell* to the traffic has begun. In a few weeks, a commodious asylum was erected on the shore, for the reception of the ransomed innocents. Round the sides of a spacious and well-ventilated apartment are ranged the cradles and cribs of the little purchases—*la petite commerce*, as the Père Werner delights to call them; while twelve sisters of charity in the simple and tidy habit of their order, tend their little nurslings, and repay themselves for their solicitude by the smiles and kisses of their charges. One of this pious sisterhood has come to China to revenge her brother's death, who was massacred by the Chinese while engaged as a missionary. She is taking the revenge of a Christian, rendering good for evil.

Father Werner has also established a nursery at Tait-kug, where the poor women who are employed on the canals, and labour at the oar as hard as our Thames bargemen, can leave their children for the day and receive them again in the evening, and solace themselves with their caresses after the heavy fatigues of the oar. What a blessing for the poor little things to be cared for in a cool and quiet apartment, instead of being tied to their mothers' backs while they labour under a scorching sun, and sharing with them the burden and heat of the day!

In two days the good father has sometimes saved the lives of 50 infants, by purchasing them at the price of a crucifix, or a medallion, or a few pence.

In 1848 the society recorded the number of 68,477 baptisms, and was supporting 62 boys' and 134 girls' schools.

Every year collections are made in the churches of Paris, and the little children of the rich contribute their alms for the redemption of their perishing little brothers and sisters in China. Even in the depths of Lower Brittany the good work finds support. Every year a procession of more than two thousand children, each with a little banner in its hands, winds through the streets of Quimper to solemnise in the old cathedral the fête of the *Sainte Enfance*; and a wealthy lady of Dinan has adopted several of the little Chinese orphans; and little exotics may be seen transplanted to the soil of Brittany and flourishing vigorously in that healthy air.

The head-quarters of the army which the French have sent to fight the dragon of China and extirpate idolatry are at No. 4 Rue Chanoinesse, at Paris; where may be seen the whole material of the war, its arms and munitions, its annals and its trophies. They have a mighty army, well furnished with the sinews of war, and led on by victorious generals; their triumphs are over the powers of darkness, their prisoners are captives to the yoke of Christ, and their laurels will be a crown of glory.

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A PERSECUTED CENTURY.

For some time past, it has been a fashion amongst writers to run down the eighteenth century; and at length the rage has come to a fearful boil over in the new work of Mr Carlyle. The great difficulty of this eminent author in treating Frederick the Great is, by his own profession, how to 'shew a man who is a reality worthy of being seen,' and yet 'keep his century, as a hypocrisy worthy of being hidden and forgotten, in due abeyance.' This century, he calls it, of 'accumulated falsities'—so false, that it had no longer the consciousness of being so—having 'nothing grand in it, except that grand universal suicide, named French Revolution, by which it terminated its otherwise most worthless existence with at least one-worthy act; setting fire to its old home and self, and going up in flames and volcanic explosions, in a truly memorable and important manner. A very fit termination,' he says he thankfully feels, 'for such a century. Century spendthrift, fraudulent bankrupt, gone at length utterly insolvent, without real money of performance in its pocket, and the shops declining to take hypocrisies and speciosities any further: what could the poor century do but at length admit: "Well, it is so. I am a swindler century, and have long been; having learned the trick of it from my father and grandfather; knowing hardly any trade but that in false bills, which I thought foolishly might last for ever, and still bring at least beef and pudding to the favoured of mankind. And behold it ends; and I am a detected swindler, and have nothing even to eat. What remains but that I blow my brains out, and do at length one true action?" Which the poor century did; many thanks to it, in the circumstances.'

Surely the accusative case is getting into a sad pre-eminence among us, when a whole century can be arraigned on cumulative evidence in this manner.

We humbly presume to think that the eighteenth was a pretty fair century, as centuries go. It brought us no such movement as a Reformation, indeed—the special work of the sixteenth—but the brewer found he could not boil down a black man every day, whatever declension it might occasion in the repute of his beer: and so it is, there is not a Reformation to be done every century. Apart from lucky accidents of that kind so thinly sown, looking to what centuries in general are, we rather think well of the eighteenth century; perhaps in some respects it was a better century than our own, which, with more light, has also the demerit of keeping up a good deal more darkness.

Only remember, it was in the eighteenth century

that the inhabitants of this world were first generally informed of how it has its relative place and motion amongst the other worlds—of what lightning is—what air is—what ultimate elements the solids of the earth are composed of. It was in this century that men were enabled to add planets to the solar system, and whole legions of new and undreamed-of organisms to creation. It was this century which first really embraced and profited by the inductive philosophy, and began to see with any clearness that there is a fixed order of things in the universe, the study of and conformity to which gives a just economy to human life. This a poor century, which saw Franklin bring down thunder on the string of a kite at Philadelphia, and Watt laying the foundation of the grandest physical power possessed by man in a little workshop in Glasgow College! Why, what would Mr Carlyle have of a century, if he slights these things? What other century, will he tell us, ever did such things for its own children, and those who were to follow after them?

It seems, however, to be in moral respects that Mr Carlyle chiefly finds the condemnation of the eighteenth century. It was a century trading in false bills. Was it so, indeed? It was the first century that ever saw through the gross superstitions which had made all preceding centuries believe in sorcerers and jugglers, and condemn old women for witchcraft. It was a hypocritical century, working upon speciosities till it was out of all credit. Was it so truly? To our mind, so far from being specially an insincere century, it appears as just the least so of all centuries. In the previous one, to dissent from the established church inferred, in Britain, serious penalties to every grade of society. In Mr Carlyle's native country, to disown presbytery brought excommunication—that is, social outlawry, loss of goods, and of place in the country; on a change of rule, to act against episcopacy inferred dragooning in the fields. In the eighteenth century, nearly every such penal consequence to nonconformity in both ends of the island had disappeared. In which of these two kinds of circumstances was it that hypocrisy was most likely to be practised? Most men now-a-days have a relish and an approval for toleration. Was there toleration in the seventeenth century? On the contrary, the word was a reproach. James I. indignantly defended himself against the imputation of being favourable to it. It was formally repudiated by the Long Parliament and Westminster Assembly of Divines as the nurse of all heresies; and when Alexander Henderson, the leading Scotch Covenanted divine, preached to the House in recommendation of his own favourite ecclesiastical polity, he denounced

none so much as those who held 'that every one should be left to preach, profess, and print what he liked.' If we look across the Atlantic, we find the same spirit. There the very men who had fled from intolerance, practised the fiercest intolerance themselves. Roger Williams, the first enunciator of the principle of liberty of conscience, had to fly from his own state of Rhode Island, and skulk in the wilderness, exposed to the severities of winter and to starvation. Various Quakers were hanged. Contrast with this the eighteenth century, in which every one was fully allowed to 'preach, profess, and print what he liked.' But contrast it also with the nineteenth, which should know so much better. Does Clement XIV. suppressing the Jesuits look ill against Pío Nono denouncing all who disrespect the Immaculate Conception? Does Austria, under Joseph II. and his prodigious reforms, pale beside Austria in 1858 under the new concordat? Has the liberalism of Catherine II. been well exchanged for the fanatic cruelties and propagandism of Nicholas I.? Is the France of easy-going Louis XV. improved upon in respect of religious freedom by the France of Louis Napoleon? There were strong convictions in the sixteenth century, as there are, or seem to be, now; and in strong convictions Mr Carlyle delights. But somehow, strong convictions have an unpleasant affinity to burnings, and throat-cuttings, and pestering of one's neighbours. What Mr Carlyle delights in is ordinarily felt to be at once a general inconvenience, and ineffectual for even the assumedly good ends it proposes. It is highly questionable how far a century is improved by it when it is not put under very strong checks—an article not always very ready at command for the purpose. In fact, we do not know a more formidable state of things amongst mankind than a *melée* of strong convictions; and we sincerely hope that Mr Carlyle may never be punished with the realisation of his desires regarding it.

If we confine our view to Great Britain, we shall see that, in economic and some other respects, the eighteenth was not a bad century. It saw the long pacific administration of Walpole, in which we thrive remarkably well under a system of parliamentary hypocrisy. It gave us India. We lost, indeed, our American colonies; but it was a gain to general humanity, and we may now forget the stupidity of George III. in our sympathy with the glory of George Washington. During this period the population of England was greatly increased, her wealth probably quadrupled, roads, canals, posts established, a free press created, the national taste regaled with an elegant literature. It gave us Addison, Pope, Goldsmith, Burke, and Burns. Nor were great soldiers wanting. Marlborough, Saxe, Frederick, Clive, were far from being common-place people: indeed, it may be asked where are their equals now? Oh, Mr Carlyle, this a poor century in great men! Look at home, dear sir, and say if the *curta supeller* of historical personages now living gives you a title of reproach.

Finally, as to this same suicide which the eighteenth century is said to have performed upon itself. A bad business truly, and doubtless brought about by real evils, for which some people were to blame, either on the ground of their want of political wisdom or their wicked selfishness. Yet look also at the groping sense of right and the splendid good designs towards mankind at large, which prompted the reforming party. These things, albeit unlucky in their results, are things properly to the credit of the century. It was the first time that a great people demanded to be treated with justice by their rulers, and that, we conceive, is no small matter in the

history of this world. Even, then, in this dismal end the century came to, we find something to admire and sympathise with. It seems to stamp our proposition with a final approval, that there have been worse centuries than the eighteenth.

THE NEWSPAPER WORLD.

WERE the privilege granted to Master Nathaniel Butter, the originator of the present form of newspaper, to 'revisit the glimpses of the moon,' he would feel astounded at seeing what a mighty power his humble efforts to produce a sheet of 'newes' had evoked. And were it further permitted that he might see, as in a glass, the progress and struggles of his invention, as it travelled over the thorny paths of time through 'a period full two centuries long,' to its present state of perfection, we can fancy the amazement that might sit on his brow, as he contrasted the appearance of his little, shabbily printed 'weekly newes' with the leviathans of the present day. We can imagine how rapidly his memory would flit back to the year of grace 1622, when James the First was king, and how he would recall the jibes and jeers, and prophecies of failure, that were levelled at him by the wits and pamphleteers, when he adopted the bold step of printing his 'newes' instead of writing it, as had been the previous mode of multiplying the chronicles of the time.

A newspaper editor must, like the poet, be born to his calling, as in the majority of instances no amount of training will fit a person for such a post unless he have a natural taste and aptitude for that description of literary labour; for although many persons are able to write 'leaders' or 'literary articles' for a newspaper, few can be intrusted with its editorial control, few can scent out the libel which lurks in almost every communication, few can distinguish the report intended to please the speaker instead of inform the nation, and the letters written to serve private interests instead of public ends; still fewer who can tell at a glance the kind of literary or political material which will promote the circulation of the journal—in fact, a good editor's great difficulty is not as to what he should put in but what he should keep out of his columns. Successful editors have not been great authors, but men of good common sense, and their good common sense has taught them to write but little themselves, but to read, judge, select, dictate, alter, and combine the writings of others.

The provincial press has now become, especially in the frequency of its issues, almost as great an institution as the press of London. Every large town has at least one daily journal; and in some cases, as in Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, three or four. In most instances, too, these 'dailies' are published at the price of one penny; and it is but just to say that many of them are conducted with great spirit and ability. The change from the old fivepenny or fourpenny journal is as yet so very recent as to partake somewhat of the character of novelty, and is by many still looked upon as a doubtful experiment. We all know, however, that, while we had only high-priced journals, the Americans had papers which sold even at so low a price as a half penny, and that even on these the expenditure of capital was enormous. In New York, for instance, £50,000 was paid for the copyright and plant of a half-penny daily newspaper, with a circulation of 60,000 copies per day. It was printed by machinery, which threw off the impression at the rate of 18,000 copies an hour, and its advertisements yielded about £20,000 a year. It was at one time supposed that the cheap journal would not take root in our own country; and, as it was prophesied that penny-postage would fail, that railways would never supersede the old four-in-

hand, and that the electric telegraph would never become more than a scientific toy, so it was predicted that there never could be a successful penny newspaper. Already, notwithstanding, we have a penny paper (the *Manchester Examiner and Times*) announcing the acquisition of a machine—capable of producing copies at the rate of 15,000 an hour. These, it must be admitted, are rather promising facts. This remarkable journal is understood to have a daily sale of 28,000. We lately purchased a copy of it, at nine o'clock in the morning of publication, at a railway station, midway between York and Hull, and found it to contain the same news as was in the *Times* of the same date!

So much for the outside or husk of the newspaper world. Let us now withdraw the curtain and peep behind the scenes upon the busy picture presented in the office of a largely circulating newspaper. See that gigantic machine, instinct with life, throwing off the printed sheets as quickly as the eye can count them. See the host of men, reminding us of a body of large ants, picking up tons of metal by half a penny-weight at a time. See the great intellectual head, the foremost man of all, the mighty 'we,' at whose frown potentates tremble and ministries dissolve, surrounded by his *aides*—the busy reporter new from his turn in 'the gallery,' industriously extending his notes; the sub-editor, condensing verbose communications, and extracting information and readable matter from a mountain of letters, blue-books, and country papers. See also how the post-office, the telegraph, and the train, rain a countless succession of communications upon the editorial table from all the corners of the earth. Look, there is a packet from 'our special correspondent,' who is tracking the steps of the British army in India; another, from our 'own' correspondent, who has been assisting to annihilate time and distance between Britain and America, by laying down an electric cable in the depths of the Atlantic; a third from a lively correspondent, who is dolging the foot-steps of royalty at the Cherbourg fêtes. Then, again, observe that active gentleman in the closely buttoned coat, who drops a letter into the communication-box and disappears: that is a 'penny-a-liner,' who has just gleaned the particulars of an exciting murder, perpetrated in the most mysterious manner; another liner has preceded him, with what he calls a capital suicide; and a third will follow, just as the paper is going to press, with a terrific conflagration accompanied by loss of life. The knowing sub-editor has in a few minutes revised, and (most necessary duty of all), abridged this 'copy,' and given it a corner in the paper, which consummation the competition of rival journals makes necessary, when the article is of sufficient importance, as the liners have dropped copies into the letter-boxes of all the other daily papers.

A great London editor, according to Thomas Carlyle, gets up his leader in the following style: 'He rushes into the clubs, into London society, rolls about all day, copiously talking modish nonsense or sense, and listening to the like, with the multifarious miscellany of men; comes home at night, redacts it into a *Times* leader, and is found to have hit the essential purport of the world's immeasurable babblement. This is what the multifarious Babel sound did mean to say in clear words; this more nearly than anything else. Let the most gifted intellect, capable of writing epics, try to write such a leader for the morning newspaper.' The sub-editor, as we have already seen, has his own particular duties, and, on a daily paper, they are numerous and unceasing—piles of letters to wade through and select from, reports of all kinds to revise and adapt, proofs of letters from 'special' correspond-

ents in distant countries, requiring unprecedented geographical knowledge to look over and correct; and in many cases he has also the devising and carrying out of the details of the paper—deciding what must go in, and what must 'stand over till our next.' The reporter is a most important and useful auxiliary. By means of this individual the newspaper has come to perform a very important function, impossible to be rightly done without thorough freedom of statement; it is the 'channel of information between all classes in the country—it tells the country what the legislature and government are about, and the legislature and government what the country is about; it lets the rich and the poor know what is going forward beyond their own sphere.' In short, by means of editorial labour, aided by the energy of the reporter, the newspaper has become a political map of the country, as necessary to the statesman as a geographical map to the general. Some idea of what is required of a parliamentary reporter is given in a little work entitled *Aids to Reporting*. We are told therein, that the reporter must be naturally endowed with perceptive powers of a high order, and a faculty, which is by no means common, of transferring the current of thought which another person is endeavouring to express, and the process of reasoning by which he seeks to work out his conclusions, into his own mind. He must be able to understand, and for the time to feel, not merely what a man says, but what he means to say—things, with the most practiced speakers, at times, and with young debaters, at all times, totally opposed to each other. He must be able so completely to identify himself with the course of an argument, as to know beforehand almost, not merely what the speaker is about to say, but the expressions he will or ought to employ to convey his meaning to others. As tending to the development and bringing out of this faculty, a study of the principles and practice of logic is a valuable assistance. Added to all these qualifications, great mechanical power in note-taking, and extraordinary rapidity in transcribing the notes into long-hand copy for the printer, are absolutely necessary. In aid of the note-taking power of the reporter, the acquisition of short-hand is of considerable importance; but it is by no means an imperative requisite, provided the reporter possesses, in an eminent degree, the higher qualifications of his calling. Some of the most distinguished reporters the gallery of parliament has known were long-hand writers, and there are at present two or three who report in long-hand with a power which enables them to follow a speaker with all but *verbatim* accuracy.

While these editorial matters are in active progress, it must not be supposed that the 'business' affairs of the paper, conducted either by the proprietor himself, or his deputy the manager, are being neglected. None but such as have been regularly initiated into the mysteries of the newspaper world know the activity, the intense mental labour, or the foresight and unceasing energy that are required to insure the commercial prosperity of a first-rate journal. A person involved in the conducting of a high-class daily newspaper lives in a perpetual whirl of excitement, his existence being little else, from the 1st of January till the last day of December, than one continued worry. From morning to night he is obliged to be in harness, and at every person's command, never having one moment of the day he can call his own; his eye must be on all, and his active body everywhere. At one moment, he is deep in a confabulation with the party who is fitting up his new machine; at another he is arranging terms of agreement with a special correspondent who is required for India; now he has to complain of the

non-arrival of his new types, or the unpunctuality of the person who supplies him with ink; now he gets in a passion at an impudent 'liner' who has done the paper with an invented murder or a 'heart-rending suicide'; anon, a conference with the principal editor as to the line of writing to be taken up consequent on a change of ministry, demands his presence. Or the paper-maker has a woful tale to harass him with. His machinery has become deranged, and he has also unfortunately run out of rags in consequence of the shutting up of a foreign port; and so, with melancholy visage, he announces that there is only sufficient paper on hand to last three days, and that it will take four days to get his machinery put right, even if the rags should arrive in the meantime. Scarcely is this misfortune remedied than there comes an 'immediate' circular from the stamp-office, announcing that one of the securities, required by law for every paper, has grown timid, and has withdrawn his name, and that a substitute must be found before stamps can be obtained for the next paper. And so the day drags its slow length along, till wearied, worried, and headached, the poor manager hurries away home, to dinner. On the morrow, a similar routine of cares and anxieties is repeated, with similar expenditure of bodily and mental labour. These little annoyances, it may be stated, are only a titlle of what the proprietor has to endure—the efforts required to compete with other journals are alone sufficient to wear out his life in a very short time.

The reader will perhaps relish, by way of contrast, an account of the getting up of the humble journal of a fifth-rate county town, with its diffuse local paragraphs and minute market intelligence.

The week begins, in the country printing-office, with the distribution of the types of the preceding paper, a task which generally occupies about two days; the length of time required varying considerably in proportion to the extent of the general jobbing business carried on, for few country newspaper proprietors are independent of what is called the jobbing trade. The editor, sub-editor, and reporter, are, in most cases, one and indivisible in this kind of office; and he is engaged in the early part of the week in selecting literary extracts and other general 'matter,' to be used as circumstances admit. By the time the compositors are ready to take 'copy,' he has gleaned sufficient to keep them busy; and any original communications that may have been sent in, are then carefully read and revised by him, and selected or rejected, as the case may be.

Perhaps, while he is thus engaged, notice of the holding of some meeting or court is given him. Independent of the various courts and public meetings held in the town where the paper is issued, the editor-reporter is required to attend at similar meetings in various adjacent villages and towns, where no regular correspondent is appointed. Generally, however, there is in each of these little villages some rustic genius, ambitious of shining in all the glories of type and printer's ink; and he is only too glad to furnish accounts of all that transpires, and probably also to add his contributions to the 'original poetry' or 'original literature' department of the paper.

Besides the usual routine of reporting, all local occurrences, such as accidents, fires, &c., require the greatest attention, and have to be given very fully in the local columns. In many districts of the country, one of the greatest facilities of the reporter in obtaining such information, namely, the reports of police-officers of occurrences on their beats, is wanting; but this desideratum is commonly supplied by good-natured gossips, who take care to spread the news of the event far and wide, so that there is little chance of anything escaping the local editor. A great deal depends on the management of this department, as

the most requires to be made of every little occurrence, and all the large eggs, enormous gooseberries, and prolific potatoes, must be duly chronicled, as must also the births, deaths, and marriages of the surrounding neighbourhood.

In the general or political news department, the editor has a much easier duty to perform than his London brethren, as he has all the advantage of their labours. He does not require to think much or profoundly on political matters, as he makes use of the brains of the metropolitan editors for that purpose. His greatest efforts in the way of 'leaders' are on some local matter of vast importance, such as the shutting up of a roadway, the scarcity of coal, or the unpunctuality of the local post-office. The market intelligence must be copious and correct, as all the farmers for miles around depend upon it for the regulation of their sales. In conclusion, let us state, that the provincial editor is a great man in his district, *fêted* and feasted upon all occasions when there is a local gathering, and no farmers' dinner is complete without him. What wonderful presents he gets too—offerings of all kinds, the first-fruits of the season in all departments of growth. Take the following, which has just come under our notice, as an example: 'Mr James Spalding, gardener, to Mrs Bethune, St Ann's Hill, sent us a dish of splendid peas on Saturday, the first we have seen this season. The previous day, Mr Blake, Castle Street, sent some very fine cauliflower. Yesterday, Mr Tennant, gardener, sent a basket of potatoes, all of very large size, with peas and strawberries of prime quality. Mr T. has been supplying potatoes for a week.'

In connection with the eight hundred journals which compose the newspaper press of Great Britain, there is of course a gigantic expenditure, and many trades are almost wholly supported by means of the 'fourth estate'; the typesetter, paper-maker, and ink-manufacturer, in particular, draw largely on the newspaper proprietors. If it were possible to present, in the aggregate, the sums paid to editors, sub-editors, managers, correspondents, leader-writers, reporters, reviewers of literature, science, the drama and music, besides compositors and machinists, we should find that, even in an economical point of view, the newspaper press is a great and important estate of the realm.

THE COMMISSARY OF POLICE.

FRANÇOIS DUMONTEL, a painter of Lyon, espoused, in the spring of 1843, Euphrosyne Lamont, a youthful damsel about his own age, and equally poor, enthusiastic, and unreflecting. Both were orphans; and Euphrosyne was a charming brunette, of local celebrity, whose dark southern eyes shone with such brilliancy as she emerged, a blushing bride, from the church of St Thomas, that the spectators were fain to acknowledge it was not surprising the young artist should have preferred the graceful and blooming Euphrosyne to middle-aged Mademoiselle Médard, the daughter and heiress of the rich silk-mercier in the Rue du Nord, whose sole attractions were *les beaux yeux de sa cassette*. The favour of this lady he was reported to have won by painting her portrait so cleverly, that although it was impossible not to recognise the likeness, the coarse, dry, parchment complexion, vixen eyes, and altogether crabbed aspect of the original, were so judiciously modified and softened, that a very pleasant *ensemble* resulted—an achievement which elicited from more than one shrewd observer the remark, that if François Dumontel were not the great genius he believed himself to be, he, at all events, possessed a skill in likeness-painting, which, diligently cultivated, could hardly fail of realising a fortune. Unfortunately, young Dumontel

looked down from the exaltation of his vanity with supreme contempt upon that branch of his art; his genius had wings for a far loftier flight, and next to Euphrosyne, the fame which could not fail to accrue from the exhibition in Paris of his great historic painting—a glittering mass of effulgent uniforms, fiery steeds, and crimson cannon-flashes upon a background of universal smoke, the fanciful representation of a battle in Algeria—lent brightness to the future, upon which, with love, beauty, youth, for his companions, he was now about to enter. Euphrosyne, herself a graceful flower-painter, as well as *artiste en fleurs*, participated the illusions of her lover and husband, but could not for all that repress a start and exclamation of alarm, when, on the evening of the seventh or eighth day of married life, François, who had been for some time profoundly immersed in money-calculations, said abruptly:

‘It is plain, *ma belle*, that after paying for our places in the diligence, and the carriage of the picture, we shall have only about two hundred francs left when we reach Paris.’

‘Two hundred francs! No more! Ah, François, that is a very small sum to begin the world with.’

‘True, *mon ami*; but what then? Guguénard writes me that Vernet sold a picture decidedly inferior to mine, a short time since, for twelve thousand francs. Twelve thousand francs, Euphrosyne! If mine but fetches half that sum, it is already a fortune.’

‘You know Guguénard, François, much better than I do, and have, I am aware, confidence in his judgment.’

‘Entire confidence, Euphrosyne. Have you forgotten the compliment passed by Monsieur Le Vicomte de Parrans upon Henri Guguénard’s the engraver’s taste in the fine arts?’

‘No; I remember it well, and that Guguénard was himself the relater of the anecdote.’

‘Is not that a little ungenerous, Euphrosyne?’

‘Perhaps so,’ said the young wife, covering with an effort her natural gaiety of tone; ‘and what is certain is, that I have full confidence in your genius and fortunes, François.’

The conversation thus terminated, Dumontel proceeded at once to the Messageries to secure places in the diligence, and Euphrosyne fell into a reverie, from which she was roused by the announcement of ‘Monsieur Bouis,’ and an elderly gentleman, in deep mourning, and wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honour, presented himself. He was from Paris, and the sternly sad expression of his pale features was doubtless caused by the death, about three months previously, of his only son in an apparently motiveless duel with a French officer *en retraite*—Le Capitaine Regnaud. The unfortunate young man had been on a prolonged visit at Lyon, at the time of the catastrophe, a circumstance well known to Euphrosyne, who appeared to be as much startled as surprised by the words ‘Monsieur Bouis, of Paris.’ The gentle mournfulness of his greeting, however, quickly reassured her.

‘I am the father, *mademoi*—I beg pardon, Madame Dumontel, of the unfortunate Charles Bouis, who, I hope, still lives in your friendly remembrance.’

‘Assuredly, *monsieur*,’ replied Euphrosyne; ‘and this notwithstanding my acquaintance with your amiable son was of the slightest kind.’

‘So I understand,’ said her visitor; ‘and yet, but for that slight acquaintance, my son would now be alive.’

‘Content, *monsieur*?’ exclaimed Euphrosyne, blushing and trembling: ‘I do not comprehend.’

‘Not clearly, you mean, my dear madame; but pray do not grieve yourself: a few words will explain my meaning, and justify, or, at least, excuse my presence here. During the night previous to the duel with Captain Regnaud,’ added M. Bouis, ‘so inexplicable as

having arisen from the few sharp but meaningless words said to have provoked it, my son, foreboding it might be the last time he should address me upon earth, penned a long letter, which after his death was of course forwarded to me. It is only about a fortnight ago,’ continued the speaker, with increasing emotion, sternly as he strove to preserve a simulated stolidism of tone and manner, ‘that I found courage to open and read it. One paragraph alone related to you, madame; a brief one, but written with a hand which trembled more at those few lines than all the rest, informed me that he had passionately loved that beautiful *orpheline* of the Grande Rue, Lyon, Euphrosyne Lamont, *artiste en fleurs*; but chiefly from knowing that I would not consent to the alliance, had never disclosed his passion to the said Euphrosyne—in words, of course, is meant,’ added M. Bouis, ‘as it is scarcely possible that a sentiment so vivid should not have found interpretation, though that of the lips was withheld.’

‘Have the kindness, *monsieur*,’ said Madame Dumontel, ‘to confine yourself to what it is needful I should hear. For the rest,’ she added, with a slight tinge of pride, ‘a young woman *bien élevée*, and well taught and nurtured, does not permit herself to interpret the demeanour of young gentlemen in whose society she may chance to find herself.’

‘Excuse me, madame; I would not willingly offend you. I have, however, a few more words to say. Le Capitaine Regnaud was, I have reason to believe, keener sighted than you, and he, moreover, I am informed, greatly admired Mademoiselle Euphrosyne Lamont, declared his preference, and was repulsed—contemptuously repulsed.’

‘Monsieur Bouis,’ said Euphrosyne, rising and speaking with vehemence, ‘this is extreme impertinence on your part. Forgive me,’ she added, quickly checking herself; ‘you have, I recognise, a privilege of grief as well as of age, justifying remarks that from others would be intolerable. I can appreciate, moreover, the motive of this questioning. Well, then, sir, the current report you speak of is not precisely correct. Monsieur Le Capitaine Regnaud insulted Euphrosyne Lamont, and was by her indignantly spurned and defied. That is the simple truth.’

‘And this was known to my son?’

‘I cannot speak positively as to that, but I have sometimes feared it may have been so.’

‘And that that knowledge, conjoined with Regnaud’s surmise that Charles might prove a formidable rival, infused venom into the else slightly irritating words that passed between them at the Café Royal?’

‘I can only repeat, *monsieur*, that I fear it may have fallen out as you suggest.’

M. Bouis seemed to reflect for a short time, and then resuming with greater vivacity, said: ‘In the presence of so much frankness, madame, I cannot choose but be equally sincere and open. I have been, as you may perhaps have heard, a *commissaire de police*, in the department of the Seine et Oise, residing usually at Versailles, and only lately at Paris, where I am not much known. A considerable succession that fell to me not very long since—of slight value in my estimation now—enabled me to retire from the service—with honour, madame, as the decoration I wear assures you. I have not, however, lost the craft of my profession in abandoning its exercise; and my chief purpose in visiting Lyon was to satisfy myself of the truth or falsehood of a rumour that had reached me, to the effect that Charles had met with foul play at the hands of Regnaud—a villain who had before three murders, by duel, on his head.’

‘And he glories. I have heard, in those frightful crimes,’ interjected Euphrosyne with a shudder; ‘but the day of retribution will surely arrive for him.’

'At the hour when I fully satisfy myself that my boy was unfairly dealt with—apart from Regnaud's practised skill with the small sword, which itself converts such encounters into a means of legal assassination—that day, be assured, madame, will have dawned for his slayer. I am now entering upon this duel, as it may fairly be called, with Regnaud, and I foresee, Madame Dumontel, that you will be in a greater, or less degree instrumental in bringing about the catastrophe.'

'Me, monsieur! You jest surely.'

'On the contrary, I am perfectly serious. Regnaud is not one to relinquish easily a base purpose; and he, I know, leaves Lyon to-morrow by the same diligence as yourself and Monsieur Dumontel for Paris. He would follow you to the world's end, to avenge the wound you have inflicted on his vanity.'

'*Mon Dieu*, can it be possible!' exclaimed Euphrosyne with much emotion; 'but it is not possible, monsieur. Le Capitaine Regnaud's pretended passion was a fleeting caprice, nothing more.'

'That may be; but I am not the less convinced that you, or your facile-tempered husband—madame will excuse my frankness—will require, and not long, first, protection or redress against his machinations. Either or both will be readily afforded you by me, upon application at the address inscribed upon this card. And now, madame, with many thanks for your complaisance, adieu, though but for a short time only, I am pretty confident. Meanwhile, you will not refuse acceptance of this trifle from Charles Bouis's childless father; it is a *souvenir* from the tomb.'

He was gone, and upon opening the paper placed in her hand, Euphrosyne found it contained a note of the Bank of France for one thousand francs.

As M. Bouis predicted, Captain Regnaud did in fact quit Lyon by the same diligence as the Dumontels, and he, Regnaud, flightily concluding that his duellist reputation would deter Euphrosyne from hinting anything to her husband which might lead to a quarrel, openly courted the artist's acquaintance during the journey, and so successfully, that upon taking leave of each other at the bureau of the diligence, Paris, a meeting at the *Rocher Cancale* was arranged between them, without the knowledge of the wife, for the next day but one.

The Dumontels settled themselves temporarily in lodgings at Numéro 9, Grande Rue Verte, near the Pont Neuf; and but a few weeks elapsed before the ambitious aspirations of the self-deceived artist were utterly dissipated, not only by the judgment of competent critics, but his own, which, enlightened by comparing his work with those of masters in the art, was fain to admit that whatever genius or aptitude he might possess, long and severe study in the mechanical part of painting must be undergone before he could hope to realise worthily upon canvas the crude idealisations with which his brain throbbed and sparkled. François Dumontel was incapable of resigning himself to the laborious self-discipline required; with the collapse of his soaring visions, the little mental energy he possessed abandoned him; and he yielded, almost without resistance, but not without remorse, to the seductions of his now intimate friend, Captain Regnaud, by whom he was introduced, first to the wine-shops, next to the gaming-tables of Paris. His 1200 francs were early squandered in those orgies; and two months after her arrival in Paris, Euphrosyne learned from the lips of her husband, rendered frantic by the utterly desperate circumstances in which he was involved, that their last franc was gone, his painting pledged at the *Mont de Piété*, and that he had, besides, incurred debts of honour to Captain Regnaud, amounting to more than a hundred Napoleons, for which he had given

promissory-notes at short dates, one whereof would fall due on the following day. One may imagine the shock of this revelation to poor Euphrosyne, who had been in some way completely blinded to the nature of her husband's pursuits during his long absences from home; but she was of a courageous, elastic temperament, and soon rallying from the blow, all the more quickly that the recollection of M. Bouis's words and promise flashed hopefully upon her mind, she was, before an hour had passed, on her way to that gentleman's house, armed with a written statement of her husband's liabilities, and his solemn promise, that if extricated from the ruin he had brought upon himself and wife, he would never enter a gaming-house again, nor as long as he lived pollute his hands with the touch of dice or cards.

M. Bouis was at home, and Euphrosyne was immediately ushered into his presence. He looked much older and sadder than when she last saw him; but he was unchanged towards herself, judging by his kind recognising smile, and the good-will with which he took her trembling hand and pressed it with both his.

'Be seated, Madame Dumontel,' he said: 'I can guess the purport of your visit pretty well; but let me hear it from your own lips.'

Euphrosyne complied as well as her agitation and embarrassment would permit, and finished by placing the memorandum drawn up by her husband in the hand of her attentive auditor. M. Bouis glanced over it, and presently said: 'The amount required is a considerable one, but'—and his eyes were for a moment raised to a full-length portrait of his son—'you were commended to my kind offices by that poor murdered boy, and I will not fail you in this strait. You shall take the money with you, and a moderate sum besides.'

'Ah, monsieur,' broke in the weeping wife, 'you are too good—too generous.'

'And a moderate sum besides,' continued M. Bouis, 'which will enable your husband to prosecute his studies, if he be sincere in his vows of amendment. But let him perfectly understand,' added that gentleman with severe emphasis, 'that I do this, and will yet further assist him, upon condition only that he never again plays or associates with Regnaud, and especially that he never again accepts bills or obligations for him or any other person on any pretext whatever. Can I, madame, reckon upon your husband's rigorous fulfilment of these terms?'

'Oh, certainly, monsieur,' sobbed Euphrosyne. 'François has been imprudent, thoughtless, but his heart, believe me, is uncorrupted; the promise he has given, together with the pledge you require, will be sacredly kept.'

'Enough, my dear madame,' said Monsieur Bouis, with respectful kindness. 'There is a draft for the amount required. One moment,' he added, as Euphrosyne was leaving the room; 'your husband's promissory-notes have, I happen to know, been discounted by Lemaire, No. 12 Rue Favard; you can therefore withdraw them without Regnaud's intervention, or waiting till they are presented for payment. Au revoir, madame: I shall call and see your husband one of these days.'

About six weeks after this occurrence, and rather late in the evening, a middle-aged man entered an *estaminet* in the Faubourg St Antoine, and bade the attendant *garçon* inform Captain Regnaud, if he called, that his friend Gabriel was waiting for him in the back-room. Gabriel was, it is true, the name given to this person by his acquaintance, though it was shrewdly suspected by at least one of them, in consequence of some half-revelations made under the influence of wine, that he was no other than a certain Jacques Le Maître, an escaped *forçat*, who, by means

of a luxuriant black wig, whiskers, moustaches, and beard, and altogether artistic make-up, with the further precaution of never leaving his den, wherever that might be, till after night-fall, had hitherto managed to evade the vigilance of the Paris police. Evidently from his sometimes gloomily preoccupied, and at other times restless, unquiet demeanour, an individual at odds with the settled order of the world, and on this particular evening he seemed more than usually nervous and impatient, which was not surprising, a full hour having passed before Captain Regnaud, himself in a state of great mental disquietude, and flustered, moreover, with drink, entered the small dingy apartment.

'Ah, there you are, sacré night-owl,' exclaimed Regnaud, seizing as he spoke the wine ordered, but untouched, by Gabriel, and swallowing it at a draught. 'If I could have seen you two hours since, I were now eight hundred francs richer than I am.'

'Eight hundred francs in two hours is *gros jeu*,' remarked Gabriel.

'Yes; I played high and madly. In fact, Gabriel, my friend,' continued the captain, 'my affairs, as I have before hinted to you, are just now in an awkward state; nevertheless, with your promised assistance, clever *coquin* that you are, all may yet be well.'

'Lemaire, then, will take my promissory-note in lieu of that you are so eager to get out of his hands?'

'Not he, the villain! On the contrary, he plainly hints his opinion, and therein, *entre nous*, I agree with him—that my friend Gabriel has half-a-dozen aliases—all names well known to messieurs the police, but not worth a sou upon a bill.'

'That remains to be proved, Monsieur le Capitaine. In the meantime, what is to be done?'

'That, my friend, is the question. In the first place, then, one thousand francs, well-nigh all I am possessed of, shall, in case of success, be yours. Ah, that, in your opinion, is speaking to the purpose! Eh, Gabriel?'

'No doubt. I must, however, know without reservation exactly how the said thousand francs are to be earned. I know that such a sum cannot be had for nothing; still, I must know all the whys and wherefores of the business before I engage in it.'

'Quite right; I expected no less from your experience and knowledge of the world. Know, then, I am about to confide in your discretion, as I certainly would not in the oath of Monseigneur the Archbishop of Paris, or of his Holiness the Pope; and for these plain reasons, my friend—firstly, that you would as lief hang yourself as appear before a magistrate for any purpose whatever; secondly, that if you did so appear, your evidence would not be worth the breath with which it was uttered. You see I am candour itself.'

'Precisely. Well?'

'This, then, is the exact situation. But first order in some brandy. You remember, Gabriel,' the captain went on to say, as soon as the brandy was placed upon the table, and his companion had resumed his seat, but in such a position that his countenance could only be partially seen where Regnaud sat—'you remember that, about a week after that poor devil of an artist of the Grande Rue Verte, so unexpectedly paid his debts, and turned saint, I had a run of ill-luck, and that Lemaire—confound him!—would not lend me a franc without the security of my friend Dumontel, who had taken up his former acceptances in so satisfactory a manner. Well, I knew, of course, that my friend François Dumontel would not lend me his signature to save me from perdition; and so—and so,' added Captain Regnaud, gulping down another glass of brandy, 'finding there was no help for it, and confident that

I should be able to retire the note before the month expired, I—I—, you understand?'

'Not exactly.'

'No! then my brain is duller than that flashing eye of yours. I mean that I signed the name of François Dumontel without its owner's consent.'

'In plain French, that you forged François Dumontel's signature to a bill for five thousand francs?'

'Just that. Well, Lemaire now refuses to renew it, even if half, as I offered yesterday, were paid down, or take any other security I can get in its place; and it is due in four days.'

'Morbien, but that is embarrassing. I see nothing for it but flight, or—or blowing Dumontel's brains out—legally, of course.'

'Thou art a shrewd rascal, Gabriel,' exclaimed Regnaud with vivacity. 'Flight happens to be out of the question, and if nothing better can be done, I must boldly outface the matter, swear the signature is genuine: the imitation, I can answer for it, is perfect, and Dumontel's former acceptances in my favour will naturally give force and colour to my assertion. That course would nevertheless be a dangerous one; and the other expedient you have suggested strikes me as the safest, surest plan.'

'It struck me that you might provoke Dumontel to a duel, and slay him. You are an adept, I have heard, at that game.'

'You have heard aright; but there are cogent reasons why I should not fight him. In the first place, if he should escape with life, which, however, is not likely, the affair of the bill of exchange would have an ugly look. Next, to kill him would damage me irretrievably with his charming widow, whose good graces I do not yet despair of winning; so that, in brief, Gabriel, if you would earn the thousand francs, you must fight and kill Dumontel yourself.'

'Il Bah! you rascal!'

'Perfectly sane, if not precisely sober, I assure you, friend Gabriel. What objection have you?'

'What objection? Come, that's pleasant! To begin with, then, he is, you have told me, a good fencer, so that I should have an excellent chance of receiving, instead of a thousand francs, six inches of cold steel for my share of the bargain.'

'Tut, tut! There is no risk of that. You shall pink him without the slightest risk to yourself, as I have already four in my lifetime; the last a far smarter fellow than Dumontel—one Charles Bouis of Lyon—What ails thee?'

'A sharp spasm, that's all; pass the brandy.'

'The expedient,' continued Regnaud in compliance with his companion's gesture, 'is as simple as it is safe. I will provide you a *just-au-corps*, or undershirt, fitting close to the body; so flexible, and otherwise artistically manufactured, that though impenetrable by the keenest sword-point, it cannot, except by the closest, minutest examination, be distinguished from plain flannel. After throwing off your coat, you will open the vest above the *just-au-corps*, before engaging, to shew that all is above board, and the affair is as good as finished—your man as safely and certainly spitted as a fowl.'

Gabriel was some time before he made up his mind to accept Regnaud's atrocious proposal; but at last he said: 'Well, the venture is worth trying by a fellow so out of elbows as I am. Where can I meet with this Dumontel?'

'At Richard's, the restaurant, not far from the Louvre. He dines there most evenings between five and six o'clock. He is of the true southern breed, and therefore easily provoked.'

'And the thousand francs?'

'Five hundred at starting for the Bois de Boulogne, and five upon returning—successful.'

'It is a bargain; and now I must begone, for this confounded cholic increases upon me, and I must procure some more potent remedy than brandy.'

'Good evening, Gabriel. The thousand francs, depend upon it, are as safely yours as if already pouched.'

Le Capitaine Regnaud slept soundly at daybreak the next morning, his head glued to the pillow by the strong potations of the previous evening; nevertheless awake he must and did under the infliction of the shouts and shakings of some half-a-dozen gendarmes; and cloudy, mystified as were his wine and sleep oppressed senses, he was soon made to comprehend that he, Jules Regnaud, ci-devant Capitaine de Chasseurs, was on his way to prison, charged with the grave crime of having forged the signature of François Dumontel to a bill of exchange for five thousand francs.

The Cour d'Assises of the Seine, before which Regnaud was arraigned, was in session the next week but one. Various formalities having been gone through, the previously sworn testimony of Lemaire, that he discounted the bill for the accused, and that of François Dumontel, that he had not signed it, nor authorised any one else to do so, was repeated in open court—the accused, who had recovered all his audacity, frequently interrupting the last witness by questions and assertions, tending to shew that he, Dumontel, had given the bill, as he had former ones, in discharge of a gambling debt.

'Listen to me, Regnaud,' said the president. 'You are acquainted, it appears, with one Gabriel?'

The accused appeared to blench for a moment; but recovering himself, said boldly: 'Yes; I know there is such a fellow, an escaped forçat, I had latterly reason to suspect, and I in consequence kicked him out of an estaminet.'

'An estaminet in the Faubourg St Antoine?'

'Yes—no; I do not precisely remember, Monsieur le Président.'

'Did you not confess to him that you had forged François Dumontel's name to this bill for five thousand francs?'

'Never. If he has said so, it is a vile invention to be revenged upon me. And of what worth, Monsieur le Président, let me ask, is the testimony of an escaped forçat, which I contend Gabriel to be?'

'Did you tell him that you possessed a curiously contrived just-au-corps, or undercoat, impenetrable by pistol-ball or sword-thrust, by means of which you had been enabled to safely slay four persons in pretended duels?'

'Never! It is all, I insist, a hideous calumny,' replied the prisoner, but now ghastly pale, and with much diminished confidence.

'It is certain, nevertheless, Regnaud, that such an article has been found at your lodgings. You have other witnesses, Monsieur le Procureur-général; let them be examined.'

'Yes, le Sieur Bouis, ancien commissaire de police, and member of the Legion of Honour.'

'Accused,' said the president, whilst the huissier was gone in quest of the witness, 'do you know the Sieur Bouis?'

'No, Monsieur le Président.'

'Look at the witness,' continued the president, indicating M. Bouis, who had entered the court, dressed in deep mourning, and wearing, as usual, his ribbon, 'and say if you persist in that answer.'

'Yes—no, that is'—stammered Regnaud, upon whose forehead large drops of perspiration suddenly broke out.

'You are not quite sure The witness will refresh your memory.'

With quick dexterity, M. Bouis assumed a black wig, whiskers, and moustaches, and turning fiercely

towards the accused, exclaimed: 'Now, villain, do you know me?'

'Gabriel!' shrieked the accused, surprised out of all self-control—'I am lost!'

There could be no doubt of that; and ten minutes had not passed before Jules Regnaud was convicted and sentenced to the galleys for life—the president expressing his regret that he could not be punished capitally for the murders by duel he had confessed to have committed. He was sent with the next chain-gang to Brest, where he survived this his fifth and last duel, though not fought with sword or pistol, about two years only. I have not been able to discover any further trace of the fortunes of François and Euphrosyne Dumontel, or of the ex-commissary of police, Bouis.

CONFIDENCE IN BIG-LOOKING PEOPLE.

This is a thing to which there is a great tendency amongst mankind. It is, we fear, the nature of the creature. If, however, there be any exceptive persons who are not inclined to rest satisfied with appearances and authorities, but feel that getting at solid facts is on the whole preferable, let them think of the directors of the Western Bank of Scotland, and be confirmed in their preference. On the 18th of November last—ten days or so after the stoppage of that bank—its directors reported to a meeting of its depositors, through their interim-manager, Mr J. S. Fleming, that it had assets in bills, balances on cash accounts, government securities, &c., to the extent of L.9,398,184, being an excess of L.1,726,543 over its liabilities, 'so that losses to the extent of a million and three-quarters, must have been, or must yet be sustained, before the creditors of the bank require to go beyond the proper company assets, to seek for payment of their claims.' We give the directors credit for making this statement, in perfect assurance that no such losses had been incurred, far less anything more considerable: they knew no better at the time; but how has the matter turned out? Four speculative firms in Glasgow had received advances to the amount of L.1,603,728, a hundred thousand pounds more than the entire capital of the bank, and of these debts one half will never be recovered—there will be only one shilling a pound in one case, and two shillings in another. It takes the whole capital, and is calculated to require L.1,421,948 more to liquidate the bank's obligations. Of this state of things, as appears from the parliamentary evidence, of the above-named Mr Fleming, the directors, meeting weekly in their parlour to look over a statement of affairs, were profoundly ignorant. So far back as 1853, L.261,000 of ascertained irrecoverable bills were exhibited in the accounts as assets; yet of this the directors never became informed. The difference in the exchanges against the bank—the grand test of the soundness of a bank's business—was for some years at an average of three millions; yet the directors appear to have not known, or at least not regarded it. An appalling amount of the dangerous kind of business called re-discounting was done; yet it never awoke a fear in the directors. The whole system of business pursued—the extending of large 'facilities' to trading firms conducting huge undertakings on the most unsound principles—was bad, and could not but end in ruin; yet the directors dreamed on. More surprising still—assuming that they were in good faith in assigning dividends of 9 per cent., they must have been under an impression

that the concern was flourishing. Only one man—the manager—enjoyed the opportunity of acquainting himself with the real state of the bank; and it is questionable how far even he knew of it. Here, then, is a vast concern, inferring the bottomless pit of unlimited liability to thirteen hundred shareholders, going on for years under an appearance of sound and judicious direction—rich men, clever men of business, for its directors—its shares at 60 per cent. above par—the community everywhere trusting and depending upon it—and yet there was not, all the time, as much care taken to ascertain its real condition, and come to a true outward statement of the same, as we might expect from a committee of third-form boys, had such been set to conduct it. O big-wigs, hide for ever those bushy, but borrowed locks, cover those jolly faces with the palms of repentant shame! What shams ye have been!

My simple Public—ignorant yourself, anxious for good interest on your spare funds, much meditating on share-lists, prone to walk in the light of some goodly name held out for your veneration, or to jump dikes because others have jumped before you—ponder well on this shewing of the possible extent of ignorant trust in those at the head of great concerns. Only bethink you as to that smooth, pleasant annual report that has been brought forward, moved, seconded, and adopted, and as to that seven or eight per cent. of dividend which is to be dealt out to you, what a temptation all of those in charge are under, from the manager downwards, to keep up the price of the shares in the market! No check on this temptation, mind you; so, for anything you can tell, there may be no end of bad debts hopefully assumed as good—half your means may be out on adventure, for which happy issue is not to be looked for. Think of your own insidious inclination to take a sanguine view, your wish for a better dividend, your horror of anything that can sink the price of shares; and see in these things the danger in which the truthfulness—or let us rather say explicitness—of your managers lies. Then, try to get an examination made by external unconcerned parties, even though it may create a little of a 'downward tendency' at first. Get at facts somehow; know the best and the worst of it, and for the time coming dream in peace.

PORTLAND IN SEPTEMBER 1858.

Look at that beautiful island, with the bluest of blue seas beyond its rose-tinted headlands, and connect it if you can with ideas of crime. Impossible! Yet, at this moment, as I gaze upon it from the South Downs, Portland is a convict prison, where fifteen hundred human beings, each more or less guilty, are undergoing their appointed terms of penal servitude.

This was my reflection as I stood last week looking down, from the range of hills which command a view of Weymouth Bay, upon the graceful island—most picturesque when seen from that exact point—and remembered the chained gang of ruffians whom I had seen half an hour before at the railway station, throwing themselves down on the platform, and refusing to stir until forcibly compelled to enter the vans, in which, yelling like demons, cursing and screeching, they were to be conveyed to their destination.

What would the good old king, whose image is cut on the face of the chalk down to my left hand, have thought of such a desecration? The figure represents George III. on horseback, as he used to ride, unweariedly, tiring out his hungry squerries, and startling quiet gentlefolks out of their tranquillity by his hurried unceremonious visits to their country-seats. It is still kept clear of weeds, and is plainly

visible on the side of the hill that rises in bold gorge-crowned sweeps and grassy curves above the valleys of Preston and Osmington. I could fancy the old king energetically questioning Colonel Goldworthy:

'Eh, what! how is this? Convicts—eh? Put them somewhere else; Weymouth is my royal watering-place. What, what, what—find another jail, can't you? Why shouldn't you? Another prison, I say, for the poor wretches. I like to enjoy myself at the sea-side.'

Alas! the good monarch, whose memory is still revered by the inhabitants of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, is no longer able to guard his Sans Souci. The bold Portlanders are now compelled to tolerate the evil they cannot cure. My eye, as I look seaward, runs over the long rows of lodging-houses along the beach at Weymouth, the tent-like bathing-machines, the *Blenheim*, anchored in Weymouth Roads, the yachts and sailing-vessels passing to and fro there, and rests upon the white walls of the convict prison.

Nearer to me, the high ground on which I stand is scooped out, and falls abruptly, making a smooth green circus, whose steep walls darken the course of a stream which has its source at the foot of the hill. The water gushes from the bank, and forms a quiet pool, overhung by two or three trees and some blackberry and alder bushes. Green rushes and flags, of which the pods are opening and shewing bright scarlet seeds, bend over the head of the spring, and fringe its course, which you can trace by the greener hue of the grass, and here and there a shining gleam, as it glides past a secluded hamlet and through water-meadows to the sea, which it enters after passing through sand and shingle.

This little hill-stream furnishes a supply of water to the town, and there are great wheels constantly at work, and subterranean arches and chambers, into which the water is pumped, and thence conveyed by underground pipes to Weymouth. At one time, a great drought left Portland prison destitute of water, and the necessary supply was taken daily by a steamer in casks from the cove where Preston Brook runs into the sea.

But I cannot stand for ever on these downs looking seaward; I must convince myself that busy life is stirring yonder, heaving in the heart of that rocky fastness, which is intended at some future day to rival the French emperor's last toy—to be our English Cherbourg. Two years hence, the breakwater, that mighty bulwark against the force of the western ocean, is to be finished; but it is more difficult to predict when the fortifications on the island will be completed, and batteries mounted on Ratcliffe Head and the Nothe.

The band of the Wexford militia was playing on the esplanade at Weymouth as I entered the town. Regular Irish boys were the musicians, with handsome frolicsome faces, and rolling eyes, that glanced boldly at the ladies in sombreros and hats of every description who thronged the walk. Gay bonnets and light summer muslin mantles and dresses mingled with rough jackets of cloth and waterproof capes and cloaks calculated to defend the wearers from rain and the salt sea-spray. I walked on shore at the landing-place near the breakwater.

I had heard, in passing through the town, that the convicts had organised a mutiny, but that it had been promptly defeated. The Wexford militia, though but a small force, had held their own; and the scheme laid by the prisoners, to make use of their working-tools, murder their warders, and, after plundering and burning the villages, to escape to the mainland, had providentially been crushed in its birth. The presence of the *Blenheim* in the harbour gave confidence to the authorities, who all did their duty admirably.

The ship's guns were shotted, and one of them was ready to be sent on shore at a moment's notice.

It is worth while to pause and consider what a fearful calamity it would have been if these criminals, with powerful weapons in their hands, had broken loose—if the small armed force had proved insufficient. Notice had been received beforehand of the plot. Each man was at his post; and the greatest credit is due to all concerned, from Captain Gambier and Captain Clay, to the raw lads fresh from bog and mountain, who faithfully and unflinchingly executed their behests. But had it been otherwise, supposing the convicts had kept their secret better, or one individual had failed in discretion or courage, what an amount of wickedness and misery might have ensued! As I looked at the narrow strait which connects Portland with the mainland, and imagined a horde of armed and ferocious felons making their way across it, I longed to point out the advisability, when such costly preparations were being made to avert a distant and perhaps imaginary danger, of erecting a fort to command this passage.

My companion, an officer stationed at Weymouth, showed me the formidable preparations which are to result in turning Portland into a second Gibraltar. After our tour of inspection of these and the breakwater was over, we visited the quarries where stone was being hewn by the convicts.

'There may be an outbreak at any moment,' he said; 'but we are prepared. Only if you dislike seeing a row, you had better not come further.'

I told him that I wished to see everything, and we went on together.

There had been great excitement all that day. In the morning, a most determined preconcerted assault had been made, but the Wexford boys were under arms and all ready. At the first attack upon the warders—most of whom are splendid-looking men, decked with Crimean medals—soldiers started forth from behind every projecting angle of stone; and every attempt to join forces on the part of the convicts was frustrated.

To a certain extent, the same thing was still going forward. More than once, we heard the shrill call of the bugle. The only difficulty the Irishmen felt was in keeping from firing. With wild cheering they rushed down, charging with fixed bayonets upon the wretched felons, who never stood their ground for a moment, but were marched off sullenly to sheds and hovels, where they were kept in durance till their punishment was administered by the boatswain of the *Blenheim*. One of the convicts, after bearing the lash with obstinate endurance, merely said: 'You've earned your breakfast, I reckon, this morning.'

After watching more than one of these attempted outbreaks, we visited the prison, where all was quiet. The most admirable management prevailed; and the convicts did not, generally speaking, as they came in from labour, appear to me to bear the marks of crime on their countenances.

The diet seemed not overabundant, but sufficient; and the hospital for the sick opened into a rocky garden, in which the convalescents were permitted to work. This favoured spot was on the bold brow of the cliff, commanding a splendid prospect. The White Nothe, St Alban's Head, Kimeridge Ledge, Durdle Door, Lullworth, Ringstead, Osmington Mills, and the little cove to which I had traced the course of Preston Brook, rose out of a sea azure as the Mediterranean. Above my head flew white-winged gulls, free as the winds that bore them over the dismal scene of captivity.

The spiritual wants of the prisoners are supplied by the ministrations of an excellent chaplain, who told me that until seized by a sudden impression that they were being dealt with unjustly, their conduct was,

generally speaking, orderly. Many of them bore good-conduct stripes on their sleeves; and their countenances brightened when they were addressed and congratulated upon them. One man turned his head away, shunning my gaze, which was rather sought by the rest. He was keeping the accounts of the jail, and bent over his writing. This was Sir John Dean Paul, who is said to have encouraged and incited the prisoners to mutiny. How far this may be true, I cannot tell, but I heard it confidently asserted. His own term of imprisonment, he avers, ought now to be over, if justice were rendered him, as the punishment for the crime which he committed is only three years' penal servitude by the recent act, whereas the one under which he was condemned appointed a longer period. It is curious that the question of legal rights should be thus fiercely agitated among fettered criminals, who, by their evil deeds, have outraged the laws. This is a new feature in the history of crime, and yet it does not seem out of keeping with the excellent arrangements of that model prison, its admirable rules and regulations, strict discipline, and the hopes held out to the better disposed of the convicts.

There is no truth in the assertion that the half-famished Dorsetshire peasant envies the occupants of that stately jail. He may say that the prisoner is better fed and more warmly clothed than many an honest labourer; he may murmur at his own lot when old age or sickness comes upon him; but no free man covets the garb and diet of a convicted felon. Nor is there need of more than one searching glance at the sunken countenances of the prisoners to show that no food is sweet that is doled out by the hand of a jailer. It may be that the bread baked at the Portland prison is better than that which is served by many a London baker to his customers. I tasted it, and pronounce it excellent; and all the stores of provisions seemed the best of their kind, and the quantity sufficient for nutriment; but there is no excess. You must not starve caged birds; but will they find the water as sweet which they have to get at through interstices between gilded bars, as the rippling streamlet beside whose course they have perched on waving sprays? Will the contents of their tray of seed be as pleasant to their taste as the scarlet hips and haws, or the spoils of the garden in which they flew saucily in freedom from tree to tree?

By permission, I was present at the evening-service in the chapel, and I heard with emotion the voices of the convicts rising in prayer. The psalms chosen were of a penitential character, and sounded to me as the wail of the accursed spirits might have done, cast down from heaven with Lucifer. There seemed to be a smothered, but intensely passionate mingling of sorrow and indignation in the tones of the men nearest to me. Some of their accents were polished and cultivated, others rough and untutored, when separately distinguished; but rising and falling together like the sea-waves, full of the roar of a gathering tempest.

The service was soon over, and I left the grounds of the prison immediately afterwards. The view from the summit of the heights above the beach was excessively wild and curious. The village of Chesil lay below—stone cottages with high-pointed roofs, destitute of eaves, so that the rough winds found no salient ledges to assail; the grand curve of the West Bay outside the great pebble ridge, marked by a white line of surf; here and there a light shone in a fishing-bark, and I could just mark where the tall tower of Wyke Church rose against the gray moonless sky. The esplanade at Weymouth was one glowing line of brightness, contrasted with the dark heaving waters of the bay and the dusky headlands. Westward, a strange star seemed to

confront me menacingly bright and beautiful. Can it be that yonder great orb is millions of miles away? It is the comet of 1858, with its magnificent fan-like tail and brilliant eye of light. Myriads of stars are coming out now, as my eyes grow accustomed to the darkness; but it resembles none of them. It has its own grand majestic aspect, which reminds me of the time when such a portent sun in the heavens was considered as bringing war and desolation in its train. Truly, we have had enough of war and bloodshed since the last fiery messenger of wrath swept across our skies.

And now my brief holiday is past—that rest for which the London professional man longs during one part of his busy year, and regrets during another. But I shall carry back to my chambers refreshing recollections of that dark blue sea, of those breezy gorse-covered heights, with their great flocks of black-faced grazing sheep, of that bare rock sitting so proudly on the waters, like a couchant lion, and of the hospitable and warm-hearted west-country folks.

Of these, there are many in Dorsetshire, though it is not a thickly populated county; and there is a cordial life in their country-houses which warms the heart like the ring of the cheery note of their hunting-horns, the solemn music of their sea, and the land-breeze that sweeps unimpeded over their trackless downs.

THE BOGWOOD FIRE.

SEVERAL years ago there appeared in an Irish newspaper the first fitt or canto of a poem, entitled *The Monks of Kilkree*. Though short and fragmentary, it excited much notice at the time both in Ireland and England. A French gentleman, M. le Chevalier de Chatelain, was so struck by the beauty of the poetry that he immediately made a translation of it, and, through the editor of the newspaper, transmitted it to the author, who remained, and still remains, unknown. Afterwards, at long intervals, a second and a third canto saw the light; and notwithstanding several bad rhymes, implying an almost total want of acquaintance with poetry as an art, and a very bad ear besides, displayed so much invention, so much power of imagination, so rich and vivid a fancy, and so deep a sympathy for all that is beautiful in nature, that had the author come before the public in a poetical age, he would have earned for himself a high reputation. But when all the cantos were collected and published by Mr McGlashan in Dublin, the volume, to borrow David Hume's celebrated phrase, seems to have fallen still-born from the press.

The French translator of the first canto appears fully determined, however, that our Celtic fellow-countryman shall not be suffered to drop quietly into oblivion. He has therefore made a version of the whole poem, which has just been published. M. de Chatelain is well known as a translator; we ourselves have spoken of his merits more than once—his *Gay* and *Chaucer* are popular both in England and on the continent; but nothing he had previously done could have prepared the public for what he has now accomplished in *The Monks of Kilkree*.

The scene of the poem is laid far back in history, when the house of Lancaster fought its brilliant battles on the continent, and almost broke up the foundations of English society, in order to precipitate half the nation upon France. Ireland, at that time, was a social and political chaos. In its capital, the Saxon reigned predominant; Norman barons possessed castles here and there throughout the land; while large districts, we might almost say provinces, remained in the hands of native chiefs, engaged in perpetual dissensions, and making way, by mutual slaughter, for the triumph of the common foe. In

many parts, the country was little better than a wilderness: the bogs were undrained; rivers were not spanned by bridges; the mountains and glens were densely overgrown with forest; and wild beasts, especially wolves, visited the glimpses of the wood, making night hideous. Monasteries in such an age were not only an advantage, but a necessity. They were created by society because society wanted them; they were to our forefathers what the caravansary is to travellers in the east—places where the way-worn, the houseless, the poor, the wretched, could always find sustenance and shelter. To preserve them from becoming scenes of disorder and bloodshed, they were all converted into places of sanctuary, where an unseen, mysterious power—the power of the Church—watched over host and guest, over monk and pilgrim, and made it criminal, under any circumstances, to break the peace.

Three monks sat by a bogwood fire in the shrine of St Bridget, in a small chamber commanding the door of the monastery. Without raved the storm; the rain fell in torrents, then ceased suddenly, and the shattered clouds flying before the wind alternately disclosed and concealed the moon. Ever and anon the convent-bell threw forth its music on the night-air, as a signal to wayfarers that there was a place of refuge at hand. The light of a lamp and of the blazing fire streamed through the wicket, directing and comforting all who approached. Within sat the three monks with a well-covered table before them, food of a substantial kind, and flagons of foreign wine, to refresh the hungry and exhausted traveller. As the night wore on, the monks nodded at each other, and the golden skirts of dreams began to flutter about their fancies. Suddenly there came a tapping, or rather rapping, at the convent door, which, having been opened by one of the brothers, admitted a man somewhat advanced in life, but of colossal dimensions and fierce aspect. His countenance and bearing, his complexion and light hair, proved him to be a Saxon, even before his language had revealed the fact. It was evident that he cared little among the men of what race he might find himself; his iron frame and ready hand, familiar with the sword-hilt, rendered him, in his own estimation, the master everywhere of his destiny. He accepted, with rough courtesy, the hospitality of the monastery, and was engaged in expressing his thanks, when another knock was heard at the wicket, and a second stranger, a snarling Glesman, came, bowing, towards the good things on the board. But the circle of that night's guests was not yet complete: a third knock, loud and imperative, was heard, and one of the gentle brothers soon led in the new-comer, a Celtic outlaw, tall and strong, with a fell of black hair tinged with gray. He glared like a wolf upon the Saxon; but remembering where he was, took the proffered wine-cup, and having drained it to the bottom, sat down quietly by the blazing fire.

Unfortunately, both poets and prose writers, when they desire to find a pretext for relating a certain number of stories, appear to be extremely limited in the choice of a plan. Boccaccio has thrown together a number of persons who have fled from a great city to escape the plague; Chaucer, with superior ingenuity, marshals a number of pilgrims proceeding towards Canterbury, and makes them tell stories at the suggestion of a jolly host, to lessen the tedium of the way; but the author of the *Arabian Nights*, most artistic of all, contrives a situation in which the storyteller exercises her genius for the preservation of her own life. When you have laid down these three platforms, it seems easy to perceive that all future relaters of stories must adopt some scheme bearing a resemblance more or less striking to one of them. The author of *The Monks of Kilkree* has been as felicitous in his conceptions as any among the

thousand and one imitators of *The Thousand and One Nights*. The monks sitting before the bogwood fire, having long ago exhausted all topics of conversation among themselves, and not knowing exactly how to entertain the strangers, hit upon the bright idea of making the latter at once amuse each other and them; they invite them to describe their adventures, and explain by what chance they were conducted on that wild and stormy night to St Bridget's shrine.

Who does not know that the bare skeleton of a man, stripped of all its muscles and integuments, is as well calculated to give you an idea of that man's form and features, as the outline of a story to present a true conception of the manner in which that story has been narrated by its inventor? When the business is not only to abridge but to translate poetry into prose, the difficulty of the task is more than doubled. The poet is a magician whose pencil, dipped in all the colours of the rainbow, paints rather than tells his story. He floods your fancy with imagery; he agitates your breast, he stirs your deepest passions and emotions, and thus, if need be, conceals from you the improbabilities or imperfections of his tale. When prose undertakes to deal with the same events and incidents, it immediately perceives the necessity of creating a consistent whole, of accounting for what it relates, of being reasonable, and at times even philosophical. We find ourselves in the midst of these difficulties at the present moment. The bogwood fire is burning brightly before us; the three monks, with cowl drawn forward over their faces, as if to keep out the night-air, are distributing the pastry and pouring out the red wine; the Saxon, the Gleeman, and the Rapparee already exhilarated, are beginning to entertain less objection to each other's company. Accordingly, when the request is made by the monks, the Saxon, as the first guest, breaks abruptly into the history of his life.

The Celtic poet, who had obviously never been in Kent, yet selects that beautiful county to be the scene of his first narrative. The hero, a stout yeoman, is left in early youth master of his own fortunes, with a lovely sister to watch over, and property more than sufficient for the wants of both. Of course, Alice had a lover, because no poem written in whatever age, or laid in whatever scene, is thought complete without one. Poetry is the ark in this respect—all animals enter it in pairs. Well, the Saxon's sister, Alice, had a lover, a youth of noble lineage, handsome, wealthy, and besides—which was rare in those days—a scholar. Through some perversity of nature, jealousy of his rank, or, still more, of his superiority in knowledge, and all gentlemanly acquirements, the brother hated this youth; and one day, while heated with wine, meeting him accidentally in a wood, he attacked, and would have slain him. Fortune, which is not always unjust, punished the aggressor, who appeared in the combat to be mortally wounded. The lover fled, and was never more heard of; and Alice, whilst she nursed her brother with the deepest solicitude and affection, still mourned secretly for him who had won her heart. The wounded man recovered, the sister died. Remorse then came upon the Saxon, who felt that by the sword of another he had slain the only one that had remained to him of his kindred.

A few words suffice my tale to close,
And those shall now be briefly spoken:
In Hepton Church a snow-white rose
Above a green grave drooping grows,
Where sleeps at length a young heart broken.
There Alice lies, her gentle breast
And wounded spirit both at rest.
I left that place.

King Henry V., just then engaged in the preliminaries to Agincourt, the Saxon, having wasted all his

fortune, joined the hero's forces, and enjoyed the excitement of the French war. Performing some act of distinguished bravery, a nobleman in Henry's army, whose retainer he had become, bestowed on him lands in Ireland. On the night when the three monks sat by the bogwood fire, he had been proceeding on some affair of importance to Cork.

'Twas evening when I left Macroom,
And when I reached steep Carrig's ford,
Night had flung o'er it all its gloom,
And the fierce waters rushed and roared,
As if a torrent through them poured.
Though white the foam that swept along,
The river deep, the current strong,
I little cared for foam or tide
When there was need for speed to ride,
And spurred my horse in careless mood
To cross that rough and swollen flood;
And so, despite both start and shiver,
I dashed him reckless at the river.
With drooping head and quivering flank,
In wild dismay twice back he shrank;
But still, with spur and voice, and rein,
I wheeled him to its brink again;
And rearing madly, with wild bound,
He plunged amid the waters round,
And swam, right through the hissing strife
Of wind and wave, the stream, for life.
Short was the struggle; like to foes,
Across our course the billows rose.
In vain I strove to stem their wrath,
Or onwards hold my fearful path—
Like floating foam, as if in play,
They swept us down the stream away,
Till, striking gainst a rock, my horse
Sunk in his depths, and I was left
To buffet the dark rushing tide,
Almost of sense and strength bereft.

Here the poet enters into a speculation on the pleasures of drowning. But our Saxon friend had so much upon his conscience that he could not enjoy the dreamy pleasure of entering Nibban by water. He struggled desperately, and prayed to his sister as to a saint, for he was a good Catholic, conjuring her to come to his aid. She came—but her appearance we must describe in the poet's own language:

'Twas at the moment when, as lost,
My hands to heaven I frantic tossed,
Then wildly in my heart I prayed,
Or called on Alice to my aid;
And instant through the gloom of night
Flashed on the waves a sudden light,
And on the dark and rushing flood
The sainted spirit by me stood.
Ay, saint—I saw her, by Saint John,
As plainly as I see ye now,
And light around about her shone,
Like glory from our Lady's brow!
And at her presence instant died
The howl of wind and hiss of tide;
And soon, I know not in what way,
Upon the bank I panting lay,
As if her saving hand had bore
Safe through the waters to the shore:
Yet when I raised my reeling head
To hail and bless her, she was fled!
And 'mid the gloom that round me fell,
'Twas then I heard a distant bell:
And weak and faint, I tottered on,
Through bog and brake, until I won
Your abbey gate. My tale is done.

The conclusion of the Saxon's tale provides for the reader an unexpected and somewhat startling pleasure. From before the bogwood fire, one of the monks rises, throws back his cowl, and reveals himself to the astonished traveller as the lover of Alice and his

former foe. The hands that never met in friendship before were clasped firmly now; while the monk, with deep delight, sank on Walter's breast, returning thanks to Heaven that he had not been a murderer. This incident is managed by the poet with singular skill and tenderness. To complete the picture, the spirit of Alice floats into the chamber, and sheds a benign influence on the souls of the reconciled foes.

When this tale is ended, the Gleeman is invited to contribute his share to the night's entertainment. Our author does not soar high in search of his characters. The Gleeman has been a tapster in Dublin, where he has learned tales and legends without end. By way of preface to his narrative, he sketches slightly his own life, and supplies an explanation of his roguish air, with the expression of reckless daring which lurks in his countenance. His tale begins in a highly original and striking manner; the characters are admirably contrasted, and their peculiarities brought out with extraordinary felicity; the gorgeous scenery of Ireland in the darkest and wildest period of its history, is likewise spread out before the fancy with masterly power. No landscape-painter could equal in composition or colouring the poet's vivid delineations. Mountains, glens, cataracts, lakes, castles frowning in feudal grandeur from all but inaccessible cliffs, sweep in bewildering panorama before the mind's eye, now enveloped in mist, and now bathed in golden sunshine. Unluckily for our appreciation of the story, the machinery of the fairy system is introduced. This is a grave error in a poet of the nineteenth century. However beautiful they may have been, the fairies have now vanished from the face of the earth, and that, too, more completely than oreads, dryads, or naiads. Of this the reader becomes convinced when, in the Gleeman's story, he passes from the real to the supernatural. Up to that fatal point of transition, his interest is kept painfully alive; he sympathises with the lovers, he detests the tyrant, he is even reconciled by the warmth and hurry of his feelings to the sounds of celestial music which burst from time to time over the enchanted glen. But then suddenly, like a torch in a stormy night, the inspiration is extinguished, and we drag ourselves languidly on to the indefinite conclusion.

When we escape from the fairies and the Gleeman together, the Rapparee claims our attention. He is a true Celtic hero, loving solitude, building up half his life out of dreams; now perching with the eagle amid the pinnacles of some far-off mountain, and now rushing with savage joy to engage in deadly conflict with hostile clans. From the very dawn of his life, the Rapparee was hemmed round by a circle of misfortunes; and, worst of all, when he imagined himself to have found a sweet balm for all his hurts, he discovered that what he had mistaken for balm, was in truth the most deadly poison. The woman upon whom he had staked his life's happiness became false to him, and her falsehood led to wretchedness, madness, death. What remained to him in this world concentrated itself in the desire of vengeance. In conjunction with others, he stormed and gave up to the flames the stronghold of his enemy, through whom, in the midst of the conflagration, he again and again thrust his vindictive weapon. When revenge had thus been gratified, the triumph of victory began immediately to give way to feelings of remorse. He wished he had not killed him, and in closing his tale he reiterated his conviction that now, as age came on, he should have been almost happy, were it not that he had blood upon his hands. 'Be happy,' then, exclaimed one of the monks, 'for the miserable man who was your enemy did not die by your hands. In this form—wasted by penitence—you behold that wicked and proud man, whom you, I see, have forgiven, and whom may God also absolve!'

This termination is almost identical with that of the Saxon's tale, and therefore objectionable. Both in themselves are good, but they should not have been found in the same volume. The French translation of this poem is extremely graceful and charming. It makes Ireland look like a mountainous fragment of France, with rivers, lakes, glens, precipices, far more picturesque and beautiful than any ever beheld in that country. Such is the illusion, the spell created by language.

THE MONTH:

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

THE sayings and doings of the British Association at Leeds—the inauguration of the Newton statue at Grantham—and the comet, have been the things most talked about for the past four weeks. The Leeds meeting is regarded on all hands as a success, for it was harmonious, the papers sent in were numerous, and the income exceeded expenditure by about five hundred pounds. The only drawback was the president's address, which was too long, and weakened here and there by reference to authorities which advanced science very properly holds as of no authority. Among the projects for the future, a fresh series of magnetic observations is thought of; and considering how much knowledge, indeed nearly all that constitutes terrestrial magnetism as a science, has been got out of the last five years' series, we are glad to see tokens of a resumption of the work. The veteran Humboldt declares in its favour, and so do the masters of the science in this country—Herschel, Sabine, Lloyd, and they recommend the establishment of observatories at Vancouver Island, Newfoundland, the Falkland Islands, and Peking, which have been selected because they carry the chain of phenomena into parts of the globe hitherto uninvestigated. The Norwegian government is to be asked to establish an observatory for the same period at the North Cape; and if they consent, and ours will do what the British Association ask, we think that an important stride will have been taken towards making an exact science of terrestrial magnetism.

There was something about the inauguration at Grantham which will justify a few words concerning it, even after the excitement has died away. We know that some of our most distinguished scientists—to borrow an American term—objected to the raising of a statue to Newton, on the ground that the author of the *Principia* could not be honoured by any demonstrations of ordinary mortals; but still we may be allowed to shew our respect and admiration for transcendent genius, if only as a testimony that we can respect and admire it, though at a distance. Moreover, it is something, as in the recent case of Jenner, to have erected a public statue to a man who was neither admiral nor general, and who conquered empires without the aid of fleets and armies. In the present instance, the inauguration was rendered impressive, not so say touching, by reason of the delivery of the oration by the man, take all England through, best fitted to deliver it, and by the fact that only two days previously he had completed his eightieth year. What a long life of work, in its highest sense, is therein involved! Lord Brougham was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1803, before thousands who are now fathers of numerous families were born. He, however, is not yet the father of that distinguished corporation, for the venerable Dr Fowler of Salisbury dates from 1802; and he, though in his ninety-third year, has just written a paper on Mental Phenomena.

for the British Association. But to return to the inauguration: Lord Brougham's oration was a master-piece of argument and eloquence—a rare intellectual treat to those who had the happiness to hear it. It was impossible to listen to him without emotion, as he stood there in the bright sunshine at the foot of the statue, rendering homage to the illustrious philosopher, sketching briefly, yet with essential fulness, a history of the sciences, which his imperishable labours lifted at once and for ever into the domain of certainty, and at the same time correcting the misstatements and the false impressions of foreign savans. That oration will remain among his lordship's master-works.

The comet has taken the world by surprise—astronomers as well as the unlearned; and though we live in the days of electric telegraphs, a vast deal of nonsense has been talked and written concerning it. And seeing that most people believe what they read in newspapers, even if they believe nothing else, so there were few who mistrusted the absurd statement started by one newspaper, and propagated by all the rest, that the 'celestial visitant,' as it was called, moved at the rate of 20,000 miles a minute. However, many a keen eye observed the comet, and able heads have calculated its orbit, and ere long we shall know all that can be known about it in the present state of astronomical science.

During the comparative quiet of the scientific societies' vacation, Professor Frankland's lecture, delivered at the Royal Institution, has been much noticed. It is on an important subject—'The Production of Organic Bodies without the Agency of Vitality.' Up to thirty years ago, chemists believed that it was impossible to produce organic compounds by artificial means, while there was little or no difficulty in producing the inorganic, or those from mineral substances; and the production of the former was regarded as entirely a vital function. But in 1828, Wöhler succeeded in producing urea, and great was the shock thereby given to chemical theory. Here was a product of the animal organism, actually produced and producible by ingenious contrivances in a laboratory. Some years later, Kolbe shewed that acetic acid could be artificially produced; then came Bertholot, making a great step in advance, and produced a whole series of alcoholic bodies—phenyl, naphthalene, and many interesting allied compounds. He produces glycerine, which is the basis of animal and vegetable oils and fats; and grape-sugar and these two, as Dr Frankland observes, 'yield such a numerous class of derivatives, that upwards of seven hundred compounds can now be produced from their elements without the agency of vitality.'

To select a few from the numerous organic bodies which are now capable of artificial formation, will at once shew the growing importance, and suggest the yet greater triumphs to come, of organic chemistry. Thus we find formic, oxalic, hydrocyanic, butyric, lactic, caproic, succinic, and other acids; alcohol, ether, olefiant gas, oil of garlic, and mustard, benzole, and aniline. Some of these are the more interesting, because of their relation to the animal economy; and when we find such substances as alcohol, glycerine, and sugar producible by artificial means, without the intervention of vegetation or any other vital function, we cannot but recognise a power fraught with important consequences. We have more than once shewn in the pages of the *Journal* how delicate and agreeable perfumes and fruit-flavours are produced from substances apparently the least likely to render up such present elements, from some, indeed, which are offensive. But to produce compounds which enter largely into animal nutrition is something that comes more practically home to us.

Valerianic acid used to be obtained from the root

of the plant *Valeriana officinalis*; now it is produced, and at much less cost, from its chemical elements, or from a waste product, what was a waste, or lost in the manufacture of spirits of wine. We might give other instances of the way in which art can be made to supersede the agency of nature; but enough for the present. Moreover, we do not disguise from ourselves, that though much has been accomplished, it will be long before results will be achieved in which the interests of large communities are concerned. At present, artificial sugar, glycerine, and alcohol, cost a hundred times more than those produced in the natural way. On the other hand, we have the hopeful knowledge that the way is opened for great discoveries. Could we but once succeed in forming by artificial means the nitrogenous elements of food, no lone prairie, no sun-scorched desert, no barren rock, would have terrors for the traveller or the castaway, who might happen to retain his apparatus and his store of inorganic constituents. He could create food at pleasure.

In calling attention to this subject, it will be seen that we regard chiefly the great practical results which it involves. Trade and science combined, have, within the past twenty years, made us aware of the importance of saving time. Hence we make steam do the work of wind, water, and horses; in bleaching, we treat the sun as a sluggard, and resort to quicker methods; and the fleetest mail is but a snail, compared with our telegraphic wire. 'Time,' says Professor Frankland, in a passage with which we take leave of the subject for the present—'time is also an important element in the natural production of food; and although it is true that the amount of labour required for the production of a given weight of food is not considerable, yet it is nevertheless true that this weight requires a whole year for its production. By the vital process of producing food, we can only have one harvest in each year. But if we were able to form that food from its elements without vital agency, there would be nothing to prevent us from obtaining a harvest every week; and thus we might, in the production of food, supersede the present vital agencies of nature, as we have already done in other cases, by laying under contribution the accumulated forces of past ages, which would thus enable us to obtain in a small manufactory, and in a few days, effects which can be realised from present natural agencies, only when they are exerted upon vast areas of land, and through considerable periods of time.'

Australian emigrants and colonists will perhaps take interest in the information communicated to the Geological Society by Mr Brough Smyth—namely, that the colony of Victoria has, at some former period, been the scene of active volcanic phenomena, and that numerous extinct volcanoes yet remain in the country. The extent to which the surface has been altered thereby may be inferred from the fact that, in digging a well at Warnambool, the labourers came upon a bed of coarse grass at a depth of sixty-three feet, identical with the grasses which grow at the present time on the surface. Here we have proof of eruptions which have buried miles of country. It appears, however, that the eruptions consist more of ashes than of lava. Now and then, slight earthquake-shocks are felt; and Mr Smyth suggests that it might be well to inquire whether the upheaval of portions of the country, clearly traceable in places, is still going on. For our part, we think it highly probable that Australia has yet to undergo geological change; which will produce modifications of its climate, and render it much more habitable than at present.—Sir Charles Lyell, earnest in the study of volcanic phenomena, has gone once more to Sicily, to make further observations upon Etna.—Dr Tyndall, equally earnest in the study of glaciers, has spent his holiday at the

